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NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024

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VOLUME 1 (MAIN)

DECEMBER 2024

GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024

Final Report - Volume 1 (Main)

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This report presents the final results from the National Population and Housing Census 2024 undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

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PREFACE

On behalf of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), I am pleased to present the Final Report of the National Population and Housing Census 2024. This monumental exercise, conducted under the theme ***"It matters to be counted"***, marks a significant milestone in Uganda's journey towards evidence-based planning and decision-making for inclusive development.

The National Population and Housing Census 2024 was a comprehensive endeavor to provide up-to-date and reliable data on the size and characteristics of Uganda's population, and housing stock by type. This information is indispensable for guiding planning, policies and programmes aimed at fostering socio-economic transformation, promoting equitable service delivery, and achieving Uganda's Vision 2040.

This National Population and Housing Census, which leveraged advanced technologies and methodologies, was the most inclusive and technologically enhanced population enumeration exercise ever conducted in Uganda. The use of digital data collection tools ensured real-time monitoring, which improved data accuracy and timeliness. Furthermore, extensive community engagement ensured that no one was left behind, emphasizing the importance of inclusivity in the country's national statistics.

The success of the National Population and Housing Census 2024 is a testament to the collaborative efforts of various stakeholders. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Government of Uganda for its unwavering support and commitment, particularly for funding 98 percent of the Census 2024. The Bureau also acknowledges the invaluable contributions of our Development Partners, namely the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the United Nations Children Fund, World Food Programme and United Nations Development Programme, who contributed the remaining 2 percent. Gratitude is further extended to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) - Africa Centre for Statistics for their technical support in preparations for National Population and Housing Census 2024. The immense contribution of Local Governments in undertaking the Census exercise in the respective jurisdictions, Civil Society Organizations, the academia and the media is well acknowledged. Most importantly, we thank the people of Uganda for their cooperation that made the exercise a success.

The Bureau urges all stakeholders—policymakers, planners, researchers, Development Partners and the private sector to utilize this wealth of information from the Census to drive Uganda's development agenda. The final report serves as a vital tool for understanding Uganda's evolving landscape. As we move forward, UBOS remains committed to providing high-quality statistical information to support evidence-based decision-making and foster sustainable development. Let these insights inspire initiatives that enhance the well-being of all Ugandans, ensuring no one is left behind.

Together, let us build a data-driven future for Uganda.

Albert Byamugisha (PhD)
Chairman - Board of Directors

FOREWORD

Uganda conducted her 6th post-independence National Population and Housing Census in May 2024. This Census was technologically driven, with 135,230 field staff involved in data collection using electronic devices referred to as tablets.

The National Population and Housing Census 2024 provides information for evaluating the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII), baseline information for the NDPIV, as well as facilitating monitoring of Government investments, programmes and projects. Other beneficiaries of the Census data include Faith-Based Organisations, Cultural Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, Research and Training Institutions, and International community.

The preliminary findings were disseminated on 27th June 2024, providing statistics on population size, distribution and composition up to the District/City level. The provisional results were disseminated on 3rd October 2024.

The final report presents the final results of the National Population and Housing Census 2024 with data and statistics for key indicators reported at District/City level. The report gives statistics on the demographic, socio-economic and environmental characteristics of the population, as well as information about the households and communities where they reside. Detailed statistics up to Parish level, giving baseline data and information for planning at Lower Local Governments (LLGs) including Localisation of SDGs and Parish Development Model (PDM) will be published in March 2025.

The success of the Census 2024 was made possible through the collective efforts of the Government of Uganda, local authorities, Development Partners, and the people of Uganda. We extend our deepest gratitude to all who contributed to this critical national exercise. In particular, the National Census Council (Cabinet Sub-committee on Census) chaired by the Rt. Hon Prime Minister; the National Census Steering Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary / Secretary to the Treasury; the Board Census Committee; Census Management Team, District/City Census Committees, as well UBOS and Census enumeration staff (including District/City staff and LC1s) who worked tirelessly for a successful NPHC 2024.

The Bureau appreciates the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Electoral Commission, Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces, Uganda Prisons Services, Uganda Police Force, Internal Security Organisation and Local Governments for their financial, technical and logistical support.

Finally, we urge the public to utilize the census data and statistical information for planning, policy design, programme/project implementation, decision making and public debates.

It matters to be counted

Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is delighted to present the final report of the National Population and Housing Census 2024. This report shows a comprehensive picture of Uganda's demographic and socio-economic landscape, offering critical insights for planning and decision-making at all levels of Government.

Overview of the Census

The National Population and Housing Census 2024 was conducted in line with international best practices and guided by the need to produce accurate, relevant, and timely data. Covering all households and individuals across the country, this census marks a significant milestone in Uganda's journey towards data-driven development. The specific objectives of the NPHC 2024 were:

i) To ascertain size, structure and distribution of the population
ii) To gather data on housing conditions and access to basic services
iii) To monitor changes in key social and economic indicators since the previous Census
iv) To update census maps and lists of Enumeration Areas for effective execution of the census, construction of efficient area sampling frames for subsequent surveys and geographical maps at the lowest level.
v) To establish the statistical infrastructure for future operations at the lowest Local Government level.
vi) To further enhance the capacity of UBOS staff to undertake future censuses and large-scale sample surveys.
vii) Inform policies and programmes aimed at improving the quality of life of all Ugandans

Uses of National Population and Housing Censuses

The findings of the 2024 Census will be instrumental in shaping Uganda's development agenda. They provide a basis for:

a) **Planning:** Facilitating evidence-based National and Local Government planning processes.
b) **Resource Allocation**: Enabling equitable distribution of resources across programmes and Local Governments.
c) **Programme Design**: Informing interventions in social services such as health, education, infrastructure, and housing, to mention a few.
d) **Monitoring Progress**: Tracking Uganda's advancements towards achieving socio-economic transformation as envisioned in Vision 2040, the National Development Plans, as well as regional, continental and global development initiatives.

Key Findings

1. **Population Size and Growth**: Uganda's population as of May 2024 was 45,905,417 persons, reflecting an average annual growth rate of 2.9 percent since the last Census in 2014.
2. **Demographic Composition**: A half of the population is under the age of 18. Five in every one hundred persons are aged 60 and above.
3. **Housing and Living Conditions**:

    i) Eight in ten (81.1%) households have access to improved water sources
    ii) Slightly over a half (53.4%) of households have access to electricity (25.3% from grid and 28.1% from solar).

4. **Literacy**: Seventy four percent of persons aged 10 and above were able to read and write meaningfully in any language.

5. Well-being and Health:

i) One third (33.1%) of the households were in subsistence economy.
ii) Twelve percent of persons aged 10 and above had experienced at least some form of probable general psychological distress.

6. Labour Force (15 years and above):

i) The working age group was 25,494,490 persons (57.4% of the population).
ii) The unemployment rate was 12.3 percent.
iii) The share of Youth (15-24 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) was 4,001,528 persons (42.6%).

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indicator	CENSUS 2024		
	Male	Female	National
1. No Poverty			
1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation	58.8	57.0	58.0
2. Zero hunger			
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale*	n/a	n/a	46
3. Good health and well-being			
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[1]	n/a	207	207
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate[2]	50	41	46
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women			
a) Girls aged 10-14 years[3]	n/a	0.4	n/a
b) Women aged 15-19 years[4]	n/a	61.2	n/a
5. Gender equality			
5.b.1 Proportion of persons aged 10 and above who own a mobile telephone	46.4	40.7	43.3
6. Clean water and sanitation			
6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services[5]	80.5	81.0	80.8
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water			
6.2.1a - Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services[6]	40.8	41.5	41.2
6.2.1b - Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water available at home	24.2	24.5	24.3
7. Affordable clean energy			
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity[7]	53.2	54.6	53.9
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	3.0	2.9	3.0
8. Decent work and economic growth			
8.5.2 Unemployment rate (15 years and above)	10.5	14.2	12.3
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (15-24 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)	37.1	47.3	42.6
10. Reduced inequalities			
10.7.4 The proportion of the population who are refugees	1.8	1.7	1.8
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions			
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority [8]	10.3	10.3	10.3
17. Partnerships for the goals			
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	10.6	7.6	8.9

n/a = Not applicable

[1] *Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the last 12 months prior to the census*
[2] *Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births in the last 12 months prior to the census*

[3] *Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14 years, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14 years*
[4] *Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19*
[5] *Measured as the the percentage of de jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tubewell or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection.*
[6] *Improved drinking water sources are those that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination. Improved drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development.*
[7] *Measured as percentage of population using national Grid and solar for lighting*

[8] *Considered age from 0-4 years registered with a birth certificate*
* *Measured as a percentage of moderate/severe food insecure households*

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UGANDA'S PROFILE

Census year	Population		
	Male	Female	National
1969	4,812,447	4,722,604	9,535,051
1980	6,259,837	6,376,342	12,636,179
1991	8,185,747	8,485,958	16,671,705
2002	11,824,273	12,403,024	24,227,297
2014	17,060,832	17,573,818	34,634,650
2024	22,314,289	23,591,128	45,905,417

Census Year	Average Annual Growth Rate	Sex Ratio
1969	3.9	101.9
1980	2.7	98.2
1991	2.5	96.5
2002	3.2	95.3
2014	3.0	97.1
2024	2.9	94.6

Population Type	Number of Persons/rate
Household population	44,387,526
Non-household population	1,517,891
Average household size	4.2
Population density	190 Per Sq km
Number of households	10,698,913

Total Population of Selected Age Groups	Number of Persons
Children (below 18 years)	22,750,701
Adults (18 years and above)	23,154,716
Youths (18-30 years)	10,769,151
Older persons (60+ years)	2,290,144
School age population (3-24 years)	25,163,425
Adolescents (10-19 years)	11,404,639
Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	12,181,200

Household Population of School going Age	Number of Persons
Pre-Primary school age (3-5 years)	4,109,773
Primary school age population (6-12 years)	8,571,805
Secondary school age population (13-18 years)	6,577,331

Religion	Number of Persons
Roman Catholic	16,612,537
Anglican / Church of Uganda	13,311,801
Pentecostal / Evangelicals	6,543,196
Islam	6,051,317
Seventh Day Adventist	911,153
Orthodox	65,150
Traditional	56,332
Jehovah's witness	46,147
Other religion	704,334
No Religion	85,559

Education and Literacy	**Number of Persons**	
Literate population aged 10+	23,181,629	
Learners aged 3-5 in Pre-primary school	1,710,492	
Learners in Primary school	8,926,219	
Learners in Secondary school	4,571,698	

Orphanhood	**Number of Persons**	
Number of orphans (one or both parents dead)	2,873,622	

Disability Prevalence (Household based) ***International standards***	**Number of Persons**	**Percentage**
5 years and above	1,289,513	3.4
2 years and above	1,421,632	3.4
Disability Prevalence (Household based) ***Some difficulty included***	**Number of Persons**	**Percentage**
5 years and above	5,153,649	13.6
2 years and above	5,522,588	13.2
Labour Force Characteristics ***International standards***	**Number of Persons**	**Percentage**
Working age group (15 and above)	25,494,490	57.4
Employment to Population Ratio (15 and above)	9,653,537	37.9
Number of people unemployed (15 and above)	1,358,549	12.3
Labour Force Participation Rate (15 and above)	11,012,086	43.2
Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (15-24years)	4,001,528	42.6
National context		
Working age group (14-64 years)	25,155,922	56.7
Employment to Population Ratio (14-64years)	9,437,965	37.5
Number of people unemployed (14-64years)	1,355,589	12.6
Labour Force Participation Rate (14-64years)	10,793,554	42.9
Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (18-30years)	5,250,768	50.9

Fertility	**Number of Persons**	**Rate**
Total Fertility Rate (15-49years)		4.5
Crude Birth Rate (10-59years)		33.2
Adolescent who began Childbearing (10-19years)	366,606	6.5

Child marriages		**Percent**
Prevalence of Child Marriage (10-17years)	533,379	6.7

Mortality	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	34 deaths
Under-5 Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	46 deaths
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	207 deaths
Crude death rate (per 1,000 persons)	5
Life Expectancy at birth-Total	68.2 years
Life Expectancy at birth-Male	66.9 years
Life Expectancy at birth-Female	70.1 years

Household heads	Number of households	Percent
Number of households headed by males	7,129,539	66.6
Number of households headed by females	3,569,374	33.4

Housing Tenure	Number of households	Percent
Owner occupied	7,035,853	65.8
Free	887,638	8.3
Subsidized	120,701	1.1
Rented	2,654,721	24.8

Construction Materials

Roof	Number of households	Percent
Iron sheets	7,995,297	74.7
Thatch/Dry leaves	2,183,648	20.4
Other (clay tiles, asbestos, tins etc)	519,968	4.9
Wall		
Bricks	6,495,307	60.7
Mud and pole	2,264,959	21.2
Other (Tarpaulin, wood, thatch/papyrus, iron sheets, etc)	1,938,647	18.1
Floor		
Cement screed	3,338,061	31.2
Rammed earth	2,696,126	25.2
Cow dung screed	1,989,998	18.6
Other (wood, tiles, stones, etc)	2,674,728	25.0

Source of water for drinking	Number of households	Percent
Improved water sources	8,675,473	81.1
Unimproved water sources	2,023,440	18.9

Type of Sanitation	Number of households	Percent
Improved sanitation	4,664,468	43.6
Unimproved sanitation	5,319,408	49.7
No toilet facility	715,037	6.7

Main type of cooking fuel (Only for households that cook)	Number of households	Percent
Kerosene/paraffin	83,620	0.8
Charcoal	2,882,988	28.2
Wood	6,593,910	64.5
Electricity	117,729	1.7
Biogas	107,139	1.1
Liquified Petroleum Gas	115,933	1.1
Other fuel type	262,662	2.6

Main source of energy for Lighting	Number of households	Percent
Electricity (grid and Mini grid)	2,706,626	25.3
Electricity (Solar)	3,006,732	28.1
Rechargeable flashlight, mobile torch or lantern	838,779	7.8
Dry battery cells/Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	1,238,507	11.6

Biogas lamp	24,851	0.2
Liquified Petroleum Gas lamp	257,486	2.4
Gasoline lamp	55,377	0.5
Kerosene/ paraffin lamp / tadooba	998,308	9.3
Candle	665,494	6.2
Open fire	552,869	5.2
Others	353,884	3.3
Percentage using clean energy for lighting	8,072,981	75.5

Household welfare	**Number of households**	**Percent**
Subsistence Economy	3,543,400	33.1
Money Economy	7,155,368	66.9
Food Secure households	5,777,413	54.0

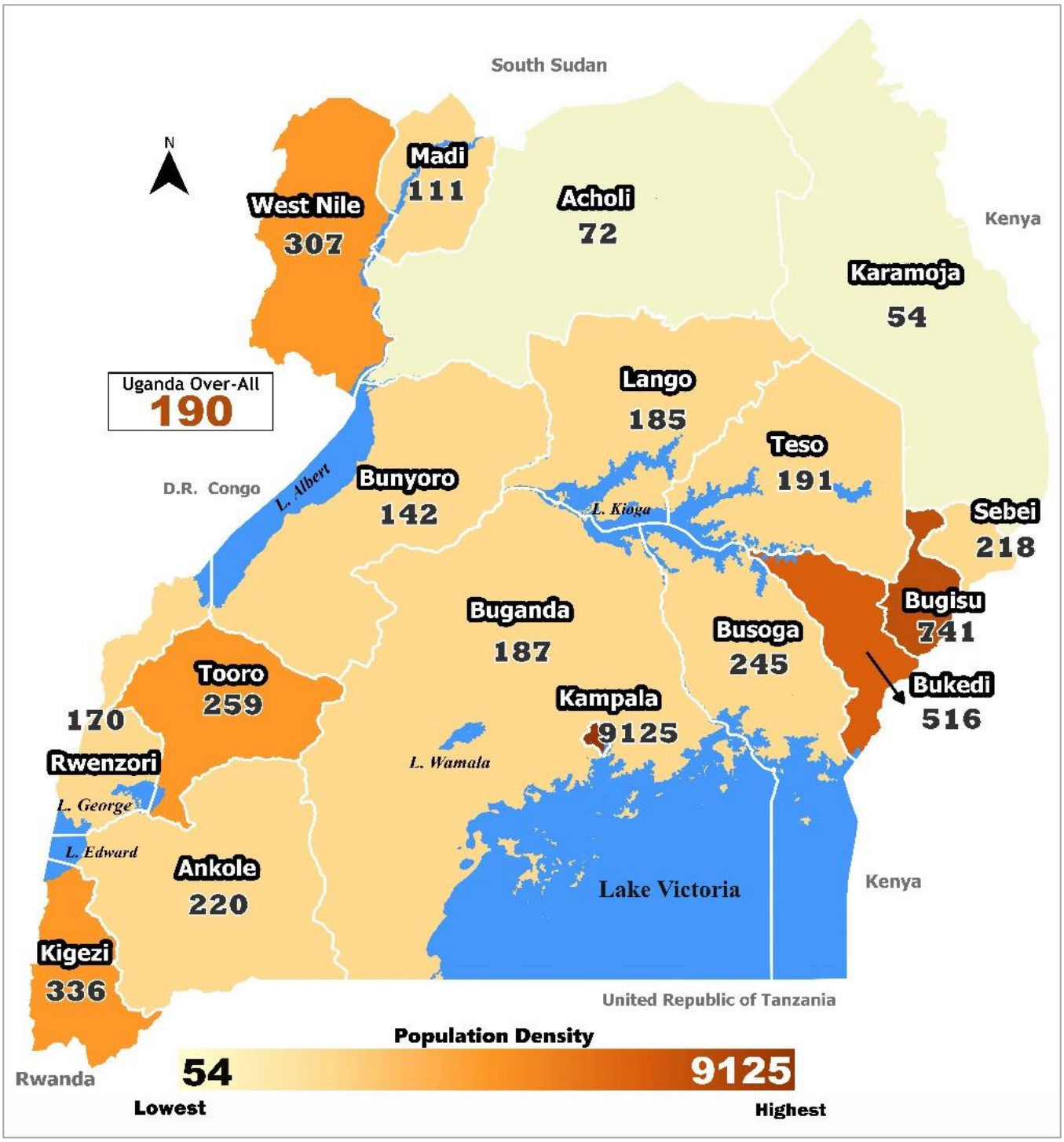
Proportion of Individuals saving (16 years and above)	**Number of Persons**	**Percent**
Formal	6,715,512	63.9
Informal	1,680,819	16.0
Keep at home/with friend	2,108,961	20.1

Ownership of Household Assets	**Number of households**	**Percent**
Owns a bicycle	2,129,197	19.9
Owns a motorcycle/scooter	1,246,319	11.7
Owns a motorvehicle	422,270	4.0
Owns a generator	101,095	0.9

Information and Communication Technology	**Number of persons**	**Percent**
Mobile phone ownership (10 years and above)	31,389,721	43.3
Fixed phone ownership	887,789	8.3
Computer use (last 30 days)	1,224,199	3.9
Internet usage	2,809,327	8.9
Use of online Government services	639,188	2.0

Sources of Information	**Number of Households**	**Percent**
Radio	4,101,947	38.3
Word of Mouth	2,296,387	21.5
Phone Calls	1,591,177	14.9
Television	1,510,829	14.1
Community Meetings	320,592	3.0
Social media	249,940	2.3
Community Announcer	451,469	4.2
Community Barazas	52,004	0.5

Figure 1: Uganda's Population Density by sub Region



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CAP	Caption
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EX COM	Executive Committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
MDAs	Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPA	National Planning Authority
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSS	National Statistical System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
SAACO	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WAP	Working Age Population
WHO	World Health Organisation

INTRODUCTION 1

The National Population and Housing Census 2024 (NPHC 2024) was designed and implemented to provide reliable and accurate statistical data for evidence-based planning and decision making, to support the implementation and tracking of progress and achievement of National and International Development Frameworks including; the National Development Plans (NDPs), East African Community Vision 2050, Africa Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

A population census is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and disseminating demographic, economic and social data at the smallest geographic level pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country.

A housing census is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and disseminating statistical data relating to the number and condition of housing units and facilities as available to the households pertaining, at a specified time, to all living quarters and occupants thereof in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country

Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3 of 2017

The NPHC 2024 combined both the population and housing census.

Population and Housing Censuses are the Government's largest peacetime and logistically demanding statistical undertakings world-wide. The National Population and Housing Census 2024 is the eleventh in the series of Censuses Uganda has conducted, six (6) of which were conducted in the post-independence period. Population counts were conducted in 1911, 1921 and 1931, while scientific Censuses were conducted from 1948 to date. The African and non-African populations were enumerated separately in 1948 and 1959. During the post-independence period, Population Censuses were conducted in 1969, 1980, 1991, 2002, 2014 and 2024. These were national in nature with both Ugandan and non-Ugandan populations being enumerated simultaneously. The NPHC 2024 conducted during the period 10th – 26th May 2024, is the first digital census conducted in Uganda.

1.1 Legal framework

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Act, 1998 CAP 333 Laws of Uganda 2024 provides the legal authority for conducting a Census. It stipulates that, "the Minister responsible for statistics shall direct that a census be undertaken. In line with Section 13 (1) and (2) of the UBOS Act CAP 333, the Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development (Planning) issued Statutory Instrument No.15 of 2024 directing that a Census be undertaken for enumeration of population and housing with the night of 9th May 2024 as the Census reference night. One of the main Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics is ensuring confidentiality of the data collected and this is further stipulated in Section 19 of the Act. Consequently, all field officers swore the Oath of Secrecy administered by or on behalf of Executive Director and Chief Magistrate. This formed the legal basis for undertaking the NPHC 2024 and adherence to data privacy and protection protocols.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the NPHC 2024 was to generate bench-mark statistical data to inform planning processes at national and lower levels.

The specific objectives were:

i) To ascertain size, structure and distribution of the population
ii) To gather data on housing conditions and access to basic services
iii) To monitor changes in key social and economic indicators since the previous Census
iv) To update census maps and lists of Enumeration Areas for effective execution of the census, construction of efficient area sampling frames for subsequent surveys and geographical maps at the lowest level.
v) To establish the statistical infrastructure for future operations at the lowest Local Government level.
vi) To further enhance the capacity of UBOS staff to undertake future censuses and large-scale sample surveys.
vii) Inform policies and programmes aimed at improving the quality of life of all Ugandans.

1.3 Organisation of the census

The Governance structure for the NPHC 2024 was comprised of the Cabinet Sub Committee named National Census Council (NCC), as the apex body, chaired by the Rt. Honorable Prime Minister. Next to the NCC was the National Steering Committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary / Secretary to the Treasury, the UBOS Board of Directors and the Census Management Team. The structure also comprised other Committees at District/City level and lower LGs.

The Census Commissioner was the head of operational and technical matters of the NPHC 2024. The NPHC 2024 activities were carried out in the Districts, Cities and Special areas. District/City/Special Area Census Committees were constituted for all the 135 districts, 11 cities, and Special Areas. These committees were headed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)/ City Town Clerk (CTC) /Special area Accounting Officers and comprised the District/City/Special Area Census Officer (D/CCO), Assistant District/City/Special Area Census Officer (AD/CCO), District/City/Special Area Information Technology Officer (D/CITO), and District/City/Special Area Publicity Officer (D/CPO). Special areas were Uganda Prisons Service (UPS), Uganda Police Force (UPF), Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF), Diplomatic Missions, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) camps and Refugee Settlements.

Depending on the size of each District/City/Special Area, District/City/Special Area Representatives of the Census Commissioner (D/CCR) comprising staff from UBOS, National Population Council and Academia (Makerere University and Kyambogo University) were assigned the role of overseeing the entire NPHC 2024 activities at the District/City/Special Area level.

1.4 Census Implementation

1.4.1 The Pre-Enumeration Phase

1.4.1.1 Census Mapping

Census mapping is the process of delineating the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. A well implemented mapping is considered pivotal for the success of the Census. Census Mapping was undertaken between May 2021 and April 2024. This was aimed at obtaining digitized Enumeration Areas (EAs), updated geography lists and an infrastructure database. The specific objectives of the Census mapping were:

i) To produce digitized area maps for use during the enumeration exercise.

ii) To generate information for use in planning for the NPHC 2024 enumeration such as estimation of quantity and distribution of human resource and enumeration materials at all planning levels.

1.4.1.2 Census sub Regions

At the time the NPHC 2024 was conducted, Uganda was divided administratively into 135 districts and 11 cities. The Census analysis is based on the 17 sub Region groupings as classified in the First Schedule of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The sub Regional composition of the districts and cities are the following (**Figure 1.1**);

i. **Kampala:** Kampala Capital City.
ii. **Buganda:** Bukomansimbi, Butambala, Gomba, Kalangala, Kalungu, Kyotera, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Masaka City, Mpigi, Rakai, Sembabule, Wakiso Buikwe, Buvuma, Kassanda, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, Nakasongola.
iii. **Busoga:** Bugiri, Bugweri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Jinja City, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo, Namutumba.
iv. **Bukedi:** Budaka, Busia, Butaleja, Butebo, Kibuku, Pallisa, Tororo.
v. **Bugisu:** Bududa, Bulambuli, Manafwa, Mbale, Mbale City, Namisindwa, Sironko.
vi. **Sebei:** Bukwo, Kapchorwa, Kween.
vii. **Teso:** Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido, Kalaki, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Soroti, Soroti City.
viii. **Karamoja:** Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Karenga, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Napak
ix. **Lango:** Alebtong, Amolatar, Apac, Dokolo, Kole, Kwania, Lira, Lira City, Otuke, Oyam
x. **Acholi:** Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Gulu City, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Omoro, Pader
xi. **West Nile:** Arua, Arua City, Koboko, Madi Okollo, Maracha, Nebbi, Pakwach, Terego, Yumbe, Zombo.
xii. **Madi:** Adjumani, Moyo, Obongi.
xiii. **Bunyoro:** Buliisa, Hoima, Hoima City, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kibaale, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Masindi.
xiv. **Tooro:** Bunyangabu, Fort Portal City, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kitagwenda, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo,
xv. **Rwenzori:** Kasese, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo.
xvi. **Kigezi:** Kabale, Kanungu, Kisoro, Rubanda, Rukiga, Rukungiri.
xvii. **Ankole:** Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kazo, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mbarara City, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Rwampara, Sheema.

Figure 1.1: Map of Uganda showing sub Regions, Districts and Cities, 2024

1.4.1.3 Development of Tools

The process of designing appropriate documents to elicit the required information from respondents is an effective stage in preparation for data collection. Consultative meetings were organized to collect views on the data requirements from various categories of data users notably Central Government, Local Governments (LGs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Cultural and Religious Institutions, Development Partners and Academia.

Arising from the consultations, the tabulation plan was developed which guided the finalization of five (5) census questionnaires namely; Household Questionnaire, Institutions Questionnaire, Floating Population Questionnaire, Accommodation (Hotel) Questionnaire and Community Questionnaire and their respective manuals.

The questionnaires were designed to collect information on a wide range of individual, household and community characteristics. To ensure data quality, editing checks were embedded in the questionnaires. The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) application was programmed with clear skip patterns, validation rules were developed and embedded in the data capture application to avoid errors at data collection stage. The application included mandatory fields of age, date of birth and sex of the individual.

The household questionnaire was translated into 20 local languages namely, Rukonzo, Luganda, Lubwisi, Rufumbira, Runyankore/Rukiga, Runyoro/Rutoro, Swahili, Ateso, Jhopadhola, Kakwa, Kupsabiny, Acholi, Langi, Lugbara, Lumasaba, Lusamia, Lusoga, Madi, Alur and Ngakarimojong.

The NPHC 2024 slightly differs from the previous census in a number of ways;

i) Over the years, there have been improvements in methodologies in statistical processes such as classification of functional disability, international classification of labour standards, youth and groupings of indigenous communities in Uganda.
ii) At the national level, there have been policy changes in the way the country classifies population groups such as persons with disability, age for Youth (18-30 years) and working age group 14-64 years.
iii) Based on the emerging data demands, there have been new areas that the NPHC 2024 covered not in the previous censuses such as mental health, food security, energy, waste management and emigration.

Due to (i) – (iii) above, modifications were made to the questionnaires and the tabulation plan to address the changes that meet the current data demands. Where the classifications differ from those of NPHC 2014, the report has aligned the results. For example, in NPHC 2014; (a) the indigenous grouping “Other Ugandan” is classified as “Tribe not stated” in NPHC 2024 Report, (b) Persons with disability have been reported in adherence to international standards,and (c) two sets of working age and youth age group have been reported where one is adhering to the international guidelines and the other to the national practices.

1.4.1.4 Pretest

Pretests were undertaken to assess the suitability, adequacy, completeness of questions, as well as language and understanding by the respondent. The pretests were carried out in selected enumeration areas in Wakiso, Kampala Capital City and Butambala.

1.4.1.5 Pilot Census

The Pilot Census was conducted to test the Census processes and procedures to achieve adequate preparedness for the NPHC 2024. The exercise was conducted in two phases; Phase one was conducted in June 2023 and phase two in August 2023. Phase one covered 12 districts namely, Bunyangabu, Buliisa, Kole, Kotido, Koboko, Omoro, Tororo, Serere, Namayingo, Nakasongola, Kisoro, Buhweju and Mbale City. Phase two covered Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area comprising Kampala Capital City, Mukono and Wakiso Districts. The findings of the pilot exercise informed the necessary improvements that enabled UBOS to successfully implement NPHC 2024.

1.4.1.6 ICT Infrastructure

To facilitate the implementation of the maiden digital Census, the Bureau established an enabling ICT environment comprising of; 121,240 handheld electronic devices (tablets), servers (data storage, processing and backup), MTN and Airtel Access Point Name (APN) cards, and a data processing centre where the tablets were provisioned, processing and analysis were undertaken. A multilayer firewall was installed to provide for protection of data from Cyber-attack during data transmission from the field to the central data processing and storage servers. A software was deployed to restrict access to the server allowing for only authorised users in addition to data encryption for integrity and confidentiality of individual information.

Provisioning of Tablets included installing the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) for data collection, Enumeration Area Maps, Manuals and workload assignment software to enumerators.

1.4.1.7 Recruitment, Training and Capacity Building

The CAO/CTC/Special area Supervisors nominated the respective D/CCOs, AD/CCOs, D/CITOs, D/CPO and Subcounty/Division Supervisors. The Enumeration Supervisors and Enumerators were directly recruited by their respective CAOs/CTC/Special Area supervisors with support from their respective Human Resource Departments mainly using the UBOS e-recruitment system in line with the NPHC 2024 recruitment guidelines. Exceptions were allowed to those who could not meet the strict qualification guidelines whereby Districts/Cities woud submit in bulk recruited personnel outside the e-recruitment system.

All NPHC 2024 staff underwent mandatory training on Census concepts and procedures to ensure mastery and transfer or application of the skills and knowledge for conducting the digital census. The training was conducted in 4 tiers, cascaded as follows:

- Tier I was the Training of Trainers (ToT) comprised of UBOS staff and representatives from stakeholders. These trained Tier II participants and supported the training and monitoring of Tier III and IV.

- Tier II training comprised District/City/Special area level Supervisors in a nine-day workshop at Speke Resort Hotel Munyonyo, who later trained Tier III participants. The Trainees were split into ten classes by sub Region, and these were run concurrently.

- Tier III involved training of the Sub County/Division level Supervisors by the District/City/Special area level Supervisors in a nine-day training workshop held at venues within the District/City/Special area. These trained the Tier IV participants.

- Tier IV, the final stage involved training of Enumeration Supervisors and Enumerators in a nine-day non-residential training held at venues within the Sub County/ Division/ Special areas.

The number of trainees per class was limited to a maximum of 70 people to enhance the quality of the training. Classes bigger than the maximum were split and extra trainers provided. The following materials were provided to aid the training;

i) Electronic copies of the training materials. These included PowerPoint presentations on all topics, manuals, questionnaires, training videos and a photo gallery in the manual, on key concepts such as housing characteristics, water sources, types of functional difficulties, agricultural crops, economic activities, among others. Both the CAPI application and questionnaires were linked to the manual for reference as and when guidance was needed.

ii) Hard copy training materials were also provided and these included; training manuals, attendance lists, registration forms, CAPI distribution forms among other things.

iii) An online interactive platform (Slido) was used for handling question-and-answer sessions at all training levels.. This eased communication and provided timely response or feedback on any emerging issues during training. This was complemented by the various WhatsApp groups created at various levels.

iv) Monitoring and Evaluation was conducted at all training levels to establish understanding of the Census concepts and inform areas that needed to be emphasised during recap. This was managed electronically through administering daily assessment tools to all trainers and trainees using the Mentimeter software package.

1.4.1.8 Advocacy and Publicity

Successful implementation of the census depends on stakeholder awareness and engagement. Thus, the NPHC 2024 advocacy and publicity campaigns played a vital role in preparing the public for active cooperation and participation during the exercise. These started with the launch of the NPHC 2024 by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda on 12th December 2023, at which he encouraged everyone to participate in the Census. This officially flagged off the NPHC 2024 activities countrywide as championed by the National Census Council and District/City/Special area Census Committees.

To enhance massive publicity for the census, various promotional contents were frequently published in print, online, and electronic media. In addition, Census activities were regularly published on social media such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram among others. The Countdown time to the Census was also frequently advertised in the print media.

1.4.2 The Enumeration Phase

The modalities of the enumeration phase included the following:

1. The Census Reference Night was the night of 9th May 2024. The enumeration was done on a de facto basis i.e. every person was enumerated where he/she spent the Census Reference Night.

2. Identification of the enumeration areas using digital maps was based on the Global Positioning System (GPS) location.

3. The enumeration started on 10th May and continued to 19th May 2024. However, in some areas of Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area and some districts that started late, an extra seven (7) days (20th – 26th May) were added to complete the enumeration exercise.

4. The enumeration process was a door-to-door exercise, using tablets loaded with the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) application. The field management processes, including monitoring of data, field staff performance and other quality control processes were also automated.

5. Access to the enumeration application was by use of login credentials generated through the e-recruitment system.

6. Trained enumerators moved from door-to-door within the assigned parish/ward and administered the questionnaire to the Head of household or any other knowledgeable household member. The enumerators also visited the respective institutions and accommodation facilities within the parish/ward while enumerating the population.

7. Special arrangements were made to enumerate the institution and floating populations, as well as guests in accommodation facilities. The floating population was enumerated on the night of 9th May 2024.

8. Phone numbers of selected Census staff were circulated to all Higher Local Governments to provide quick solutions to various problems arising at the field level during data collection and to ensure direct interaction between Bureau staff and the public.

9. Supervision areas for IT and Data Management staff were created. UBOS deployed IT staff to manage the sub Regions by supporting all the CCRs and District/City/Special area staff.

10. During enumeration, upon completion of an interview, the enumerators would immediately send data directly (synchronize) to the server, from their tablets. The data was downloaded daily for all questionnaires. A Network Operations Centre (NOC), referred to as a situation room, was set up for real-time monitoring of the progress on data collection, and to monitor the daily spatial coverage. This played a significant role in ensuring data quality and coverage. The use of digital equipment through which each enumerator synchronized data straight to the head office, eliminated the data entry and preliminary editing processes, and facilitated timely compilation of the preliminary results.

1.4.3 The Post-Enumeration Phase

The post-enumeration activities that were conducted included retrieval of electronic devices from the field, data processing, analysis and dissemination of the preliminary and provisional reports. Other products will include census maps/atlas, dissemination board showing district/city, constituency, subcounty, parish and village profiles.

1.4.3.1 Data Processing and Analysis

A set of data editing guidelines was finalised by the subject matter specialists. An editing programme using CSPro was developed. Testing of the editing process was undertaken using a sample data set. Discussions were conducted with the subject matter specialists to guide the process of testing and checking the consistency and validity of data in the tables. The Census 2024 results were analysed using STATA18 and quality control was done using CSPro. The analysis from Chapters four to 20 is based on information collected from households as detailed data and information on personal characteristics were not collected in non-household population.

The analysis followed international best practices to provide for international comparison and also present statistics for national context, where applicable.

1.4.4 Quality Control and Assurance

Comprehensive quality assurance was conducted across all the census phases to ensure production of quality data and statistics, in line with the data quality dimensions of, relevance, methodological soundness, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, coherence and comparability. In addition, the institutional environment within which NPHC 2024 would be conducted, was continuously assessed to ascertain that the resources (human, financial and technological) available were sufficient to produce quality statistics.

During tools development (questionnaires), independent reviews were made to include the various needs of the different development frameworks, policies and strategies at both national, regional and international levels. In addition, these tools including the various Census software were tested and re-tested to ascertain proper functionality before they were deployed for use. These included the questionnaires, interactive Enumeration Areas maps, e-recruitment system, stress testing of the servers (processing and storage), among others. Further, the tablets and all the supporting systems for data collections including functionality, data transfer and management procedures and protocols were also tested.

To enhance the quality of data from the field, the in-built data editing checks were developed and implemented. The households and facilities were geo-referenced, enabling effective monitoring of field coverage as Census data was being captured. The data processing and analysis was quality-assured using the data-editing guidelines, and tabulation plan, in addition to validation of draft tables and reports by peer reviewers.

1.4.4.1 The Myers' Blended Index and UN Joint Score test

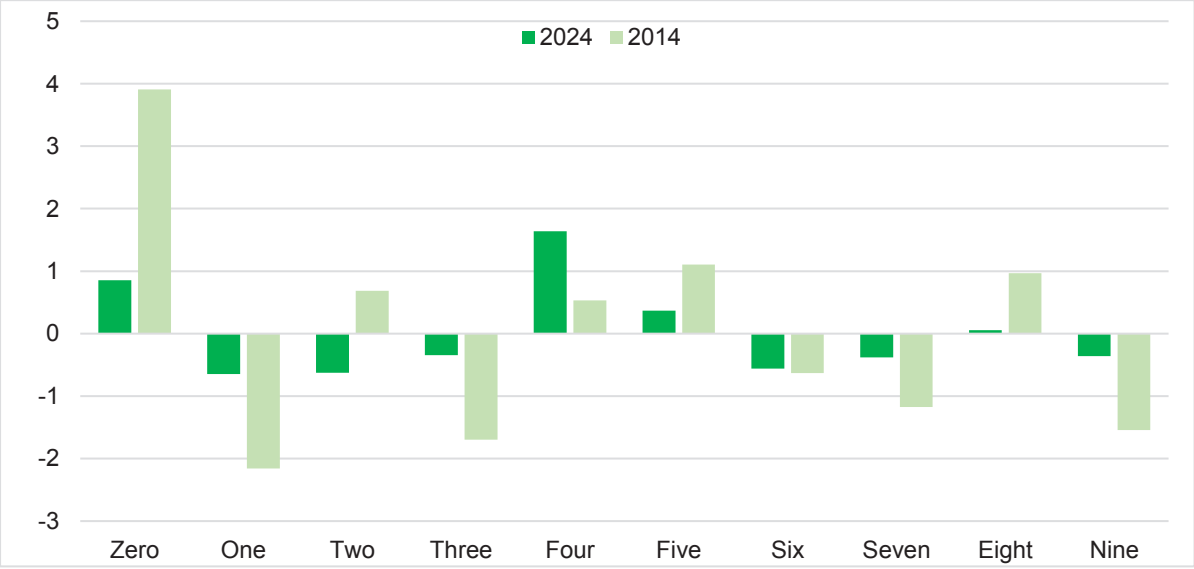
Two indices were computed to ascertain the reliability of census data in line with UN recommendations for undertaking and validating census data reliability. These included the Myers' Blended Index and the UN Joint Score test.

a) The Myers' Blended Index is used to measure age preference or avoidance across all the ten digits. The index evaluates census data reliability to detect any likely age misreporting and aids accurate analysis. It compares observed age frequencies for each final digit (0-9) to an expected even distribution and quantifies deviations from perfect reporting.

b) The UN Joint Score Index is a metric that measures the accuracy of a population age and sex structure. The index was used to test census data reliability using age and sex of the respondent. If the score is under 20 the data is reasonably reliable; between 20 and 40 the data is fairly reliable; over 40 the data is unreliable.

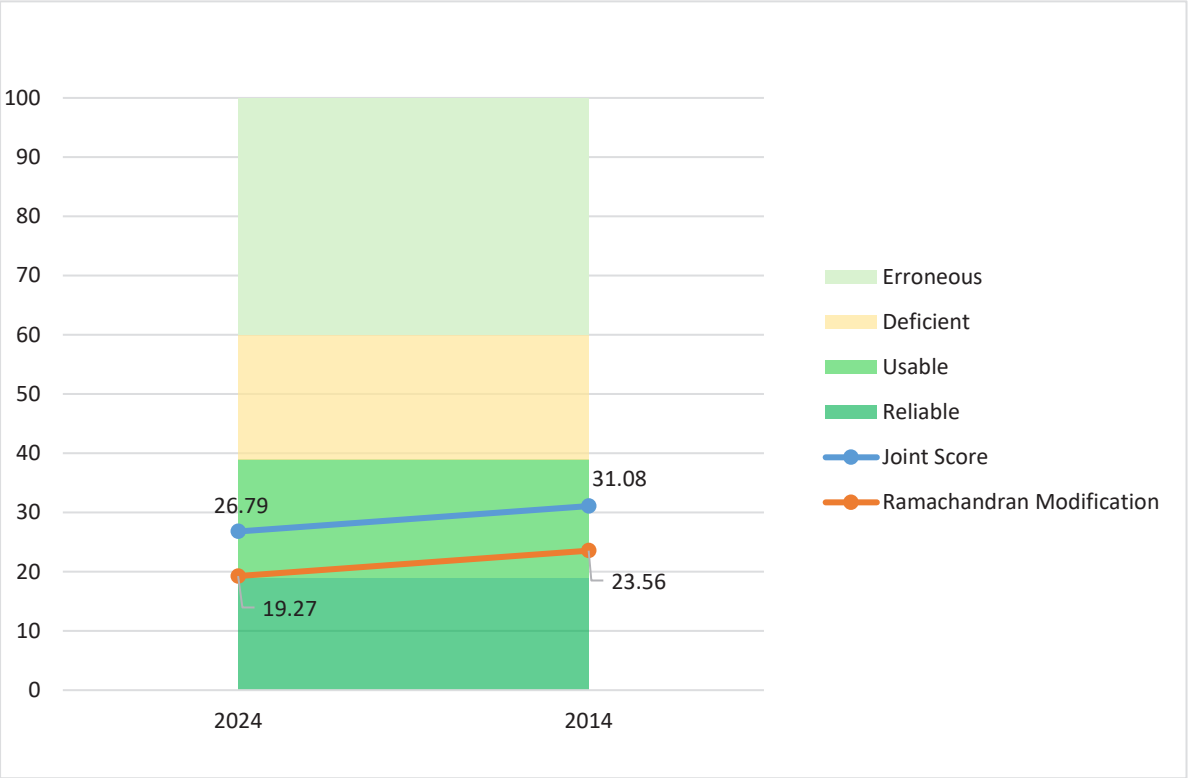
The Myers' Blended Index results show that the preferences for age digits 0 - 9 were less than two (2) implying quality data (Figure 1.2). The Figure 1.2 indicates that unlike the NPHC 2014 , people tended to mention their exact age rather than approximating to the nearest zero or five.

Figure 1.2: Myer's Blended Index of Age Preference



The UN Joint Score Index was computed and revealed an index of about 26.79 which means that the NPHC 2024 data on age and sex is usable (**Figure 1.3**).

Figure 1.3: UN Joint Score



1.4.5 Dissemination of Census Results

The NPHC 2024 Reports were released in phases. The Preliminary Report was released on 27th June 2024, a month after the end of the data collection exercise on 26th May 2024. It provided population counts, disaggregated by sex, at national, regional, and district levels.

The NPHC 2024 Provisional Report was released on 3rd October 2024, four (4) months following the end of the data collection exercise on 26th May 2024.

The timely dissemination of these findings was made possible by the digital census, which enhanced the data entry and preliminary editing processes. In addition, a fully equipped data center established at the Bureau offices, both in Entebbe and at Head Office, and resourced by highly technical personnel ensured timely delivery of the report.

Other post-enumeration activities to be conducted include production of thematic reports, District and Constituency profiles, and many other Census products.

1.4.6 Risks and Mitigation measures

The Bureau identified and analyzed key risks associated with the undertaking of the NHPC 2024. Being the first digital census, a number of risks were anticipated covering technologically related risks in areas of census planning, training and enumeration. Other risks anticipated were delayed procurement of census items including tablets and software, resistance from the public, disinformation, head of household not being present at the time of enumeration, internal border conflicts and climate change related risks.

The risks that materialized during the implementation of the NPHC 2024 and the mitigation measures instituted were:

a) Delay in the procurement of Census tablets, software and Servers due to delayed appropriation of funds resulting into late delivery and provisioning of the tablets for NPHC 2024. To mitigate the effects of this risk, the Bureau engaged the suppliers to deliver in batches whatever was manufactured as provisioning was being done. This enabled training of trainers, supervisors, and enumeration teams to begin on time. The distribution of tablets to the Local Governments was done in such a way that whatever was ready was promptly dispatched before the census night. A temporary and secure cloud server was internally developed to mitigate the late deployment of the hyper-converged server environment to receive the data from the enumerators.
b) Limited skill by enumerators to use tablets during data collection. This was mitigated by implementing a four-tier training programme to National Trainers, Training of Trainers for district/city officials at national level, Training of Trainers for Sub County/Municipalities/ Town Councils at higher Local Government level and Training of enumeration supervisors and enumerators at Sub County/Town Council level. This enhanced skill transfer to all census staff on use of tablets. In addition, there was strengthened supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation during training and enumeration.
c) Non-adherence to the recruitment guidelines by Local Governments and hiring enumeration staff outside the designed e-recruitment system. Those recruited outside the system had login difficulties, hence delayed commencement of enumeration in some areas. This risk was mitigated by uploading the affected census workers into the system after being identified by their local authorities with support from the District/City Census Commissioner Representatives and M&E staff from headquarters deployed in various jurisdictions.
d) Some enumerators failing to log in at commencement of enumeration due to delayed assignment of tasks by the Local Government authorities. This risk materialized in Greater Kampala and a few other urban areas. The Bureau mitigated the risk by creating temporary village logins to enable completion of task assignment. By the end of the third day the risk had been eliminated.
e) Difficulty in accessing single-person households, gated households in urban areas, hard-to-reach places such as islands, mountainous areas, landslide and flood prone areas, slowing the pace of enumeration. This risk was mitigated by Cabinet granting permission to UBOS to extend the enumeration period by six days to enable every household in the country to be counted, increased publicity, continuously engaging Local Council 1 (LC1) leadership and deployment of specialized enumerators from headquarters to augment the existing ones. The determination and patriotism of enumerators in these areas enabled successful conclusion of enumeration exercise.
f) Internal border conflicts delaying/derailing enumeration. The affected areas included; (i) Apaa conflict between Amuru and Adjumani Districts), (ii) Pararo oroko area between Amuru and Gulu Districts, (iii) Ombechi/Kochi Legu/Romogi, Gburule/Romogi (conflict between Yumbe and Obongi districts, and (iv) Nyamisingiri between Kabarole and Ntoroko Districts. This risk was mitigated by holding joint meetings with district leaders and deployment of security forces to enable enumeration the affected areas.
g) Internal/external sabotage to fail the Census enumeration exercise. This risk materialized mainly in Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) and other cities, where enumerators were being discouraged from undertaking enumeration effectively. The risk was mitigated by deploying special enumeration teams to cover every household and re-interviewing some households to achieve completeness in affected areas during the enumeration period.
h) Religious cults resisting being enumerated and encouraging their followers. This risk occured mostly in Alebtong, Bugiri, Bugweri, Iganga, Kamuli, Luweero, Mayuge and Sironko districts. Intense sensitization and use of Police to arrest the perpetuators mitigated the risk.

i) Head of household not present at the time of enumeration. This risk materialised when some household heads waited in vain for the enumerators on the first day. The risk was mitigated by interviewing any responsible adult person identified in the household where the household head was not found at home.

1.4.7 The Post-Enumeration Survey

A Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was conducted by an independent team of experts during the month of August 2024, covering 1,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs). The objective of the PES was to measure the coverage errors and content of the NPHC 2024 as a technical validation process. The PES results revealed a net coverage of 95.7%. This information will be used to project the population for December 2024 and subsequent years until the next National Population and Housing Census.

1.4.8 Structure of the Final Report - Volume 1(Main)

The remainder of the Final Report contains 20 Chapters namely; Chapter 2: Population Size; Distribution and Density; Chapter 3: Population Characteristics; Chapter 4: Education and Literacy; Chapter 5: Information and Communication Technology; Chapter 6: Selected Health Characteristics; Chapter 7: Fertility; Chapter 8: Mortality; Chapter 9: Migration and Forced Displacements; Chapter 10: Labour Force Characteristics; Chapter 11: Household and Housing Characteristics; Chapter 12: Government Programmes; Subsistence Economy and Household Welfare; Chapter 13: Access to and Usage of Financial Services; Chapter 14: Household Waste Management; Chapter 15: Disability; Chapter 16: Characteristics of Children; Chapter 17: Characteristics of Adolescents and Youth; Chapter 18: Characteristics of Older Persons; Chapter 19: Agriculture; Chapter 20: Food Security; and Chapter 21: Recommendations.

POPULATION SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY 2

Key Findings

- ***Total Population in May 2024*** *was* 45,905,417 persons of which 22,314,289 are males and 23,591,128 females.
- ***Average Annual Population growth rate*** declined from 3.0 percent in 2014 to 2.9 percent in 2024.
- ***Population density*** was 190 persons per square kilometer in 2024.
- ***Daytime population in cities*** was 5,547,645 persons. Kampala Capital City had the highest daytime population of 2,503,174 persons while Fort Portal city recorded the lowest figure of 176,994 persons.

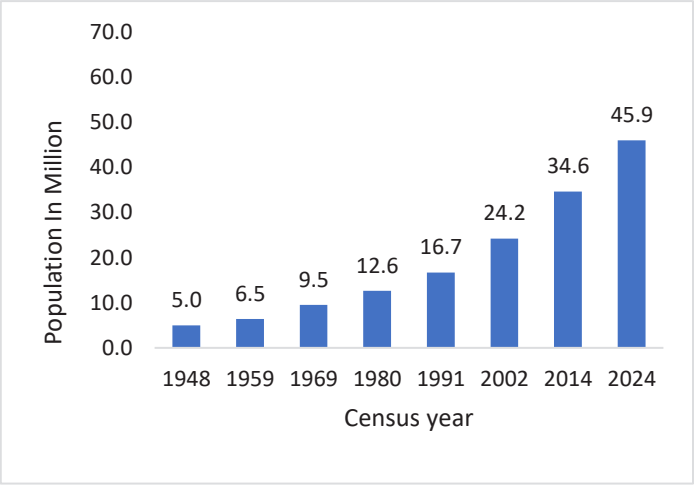
This chapter presents information on the country's population size and distribution based on the NPHC 2024 and trends incorporated from previous censuses.

Information about the country's population size, growth and distribution are critical statistics that enable governments to make informed decisions, plan effectively and monitor development initiatives. Thus, a good understanding of the population trends and distribution is essential in assessing development and service delivery.

2.1 Total Population

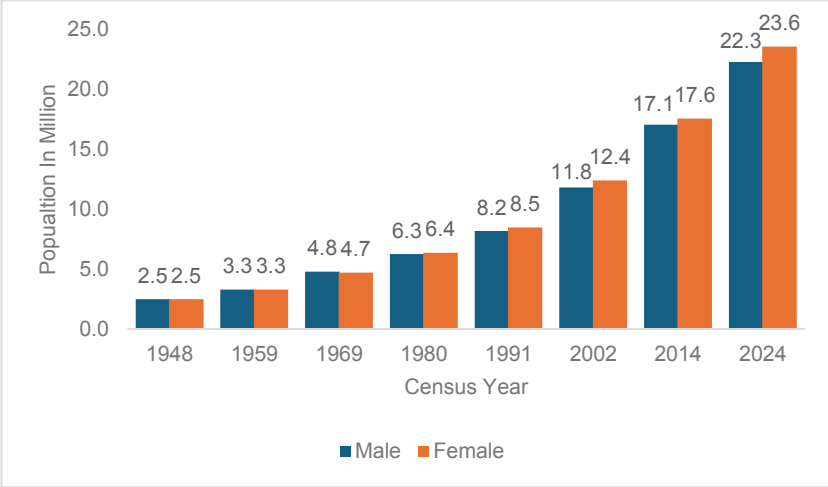
There is a steady increase in population size over the years. The total population of Uganda was 45,905,417 persons in 2024, an increase of 11,270,767 persons from 34,634,650 persons registered in 2014 **(Figure 2.1).**

Figure 2.1: Total Population by Census Year, 1948 – 2024



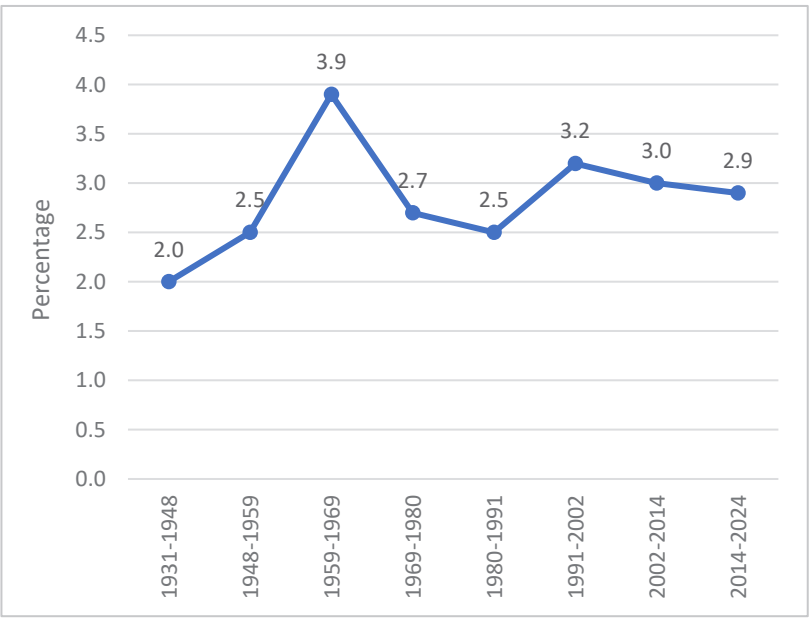
The results on the sex composition of the population show that there were more females (23,591,128) than males (22,314,289) in 2024. A similar pattern is observed for previous censuses except for 1948, 1959 and 1969 **(Figure 2.2).**

Figure 2.2: Sex Composition of the Population (million): 1948-2024



Intercensal growth rate measures the average change in the population size between two years. There has been a decline in the average annual population growth rate from 3.0 percent between 2002 and 2014 to 2.9 percent between 2014 and 2024 (**Figure 2.3 and Table 2.2**).

Figure 2.3: Population Intercensal Growth Rates, 1948-2024



2.2 Age and Sex Composition

Age and sex are two attributes which are valuable for understanding the current state of the population and they influence an individual's role in society. They are the basic characteristics or biological elements of any demographic group which influence fertility, mortality, migration, marital status and economic activity status among other characteristics.

Age specific data is therefore important for predicting future demographic, social and economic trends to inform age and sex specific policies and programmes.

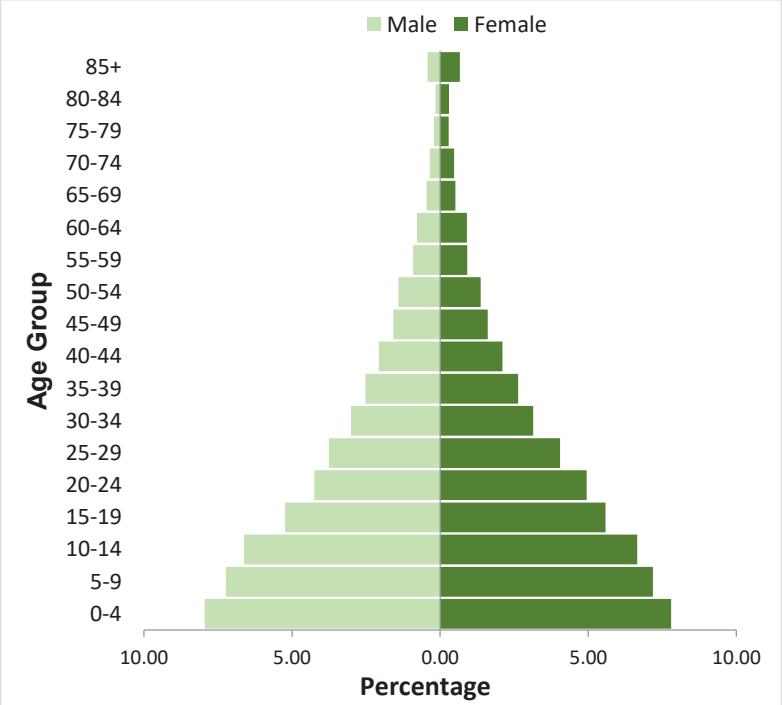
2.2.1 Age Distribution

Age data is fundamental to majority of the characteristics collected in the Census. The age distribution is the proportional number of persons in successive age categories of a population. It reflects the past fertility and mortality behaviour of the population. In the absence of high migration or drastic changes in births and deaths, the younger population groups are expected to be more than the older ones. The NPHC 2024 results indicate that the younger population constitutes the highest percentages for both males and females **(Table 2.3A and Table 2.3B).**

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. These age groups are arranged in five-year intervals except for the age group 85+ which includes all persons aged 85 years and above.

Uganda's population is largely young as shown by the broad base of the pyramid (**Figure 2.4**). The population pyramid is symmetrical, indicating a relatively balanced distribution of males and females across most age groups. The narrow peak shows that there are fewer individuals in the older ages.

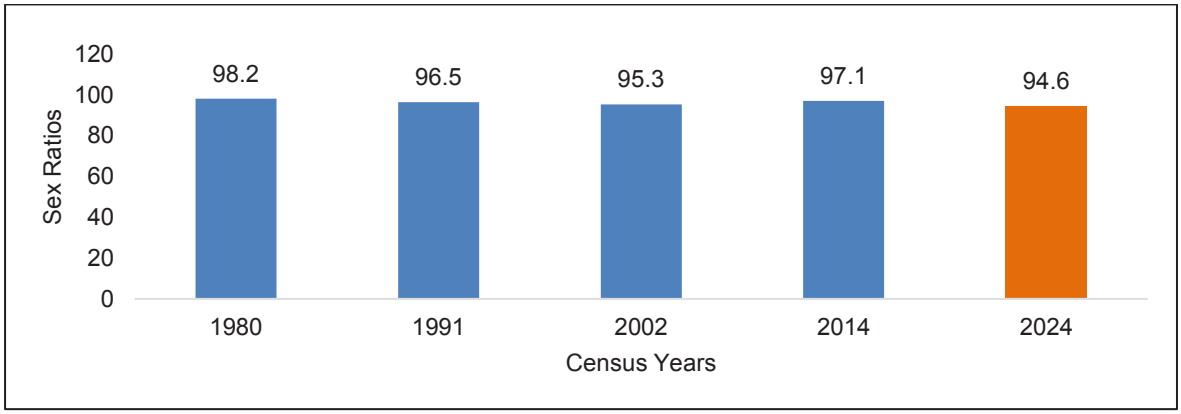
Figure 2.4: Population Pyramid



2.3 Sex ratio

The sex ratio of Uganda was calculated by dividing the number of males by the number of females in each region. A ratio of 100 indicates an equal number of males and females, while a ratio below 100 indicates more females than males and a ratio above 100 indicates more males than females. Figure 2.5 shows that overall, Uganda's sex ratio is 94.6, which depicts that there are more females than males. The figure further illustrates the trends in sex ratios (number of males per 100 females) in Uganda over the census years (1980 to 2024). The graph demonstrates a steady decline in the sex ratio for the total population from 98.2 in 1980 to 94.6 in 2024.

Figure 2.5: Trends in Sex Ratio in Uganda, 1980 – 2024



2.4 Dependency Ratio

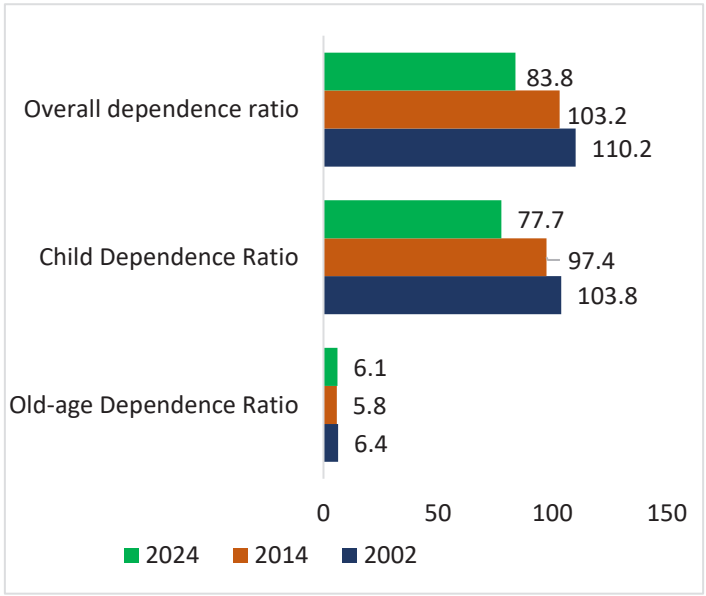
The dependency ratio is an **age-population ratio of those not in the working Age group** (the dependent persons aged 0 to 14 and 65+) **to those in the working Age group** (15-64). The age dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden that the productive population must bear.

A low dependency ratio is desirable, as it indicates that the working age population can easily support the dependent population.

The age dependency ratio was 83.8 meaning that for every 100 working age persons there were 84 age-dependent persons.

The findings further show that 78 out of the 84 dependents were children. A high child dependency ratio of 77.7 suggests that a significant portion of the population is dependant on those in working age. The ratio of older persons to the working age, also known as the old-age dependency ratio was 6.1 **(Figure 2.6).**

Figure 2.6: Age Dependency Ratio



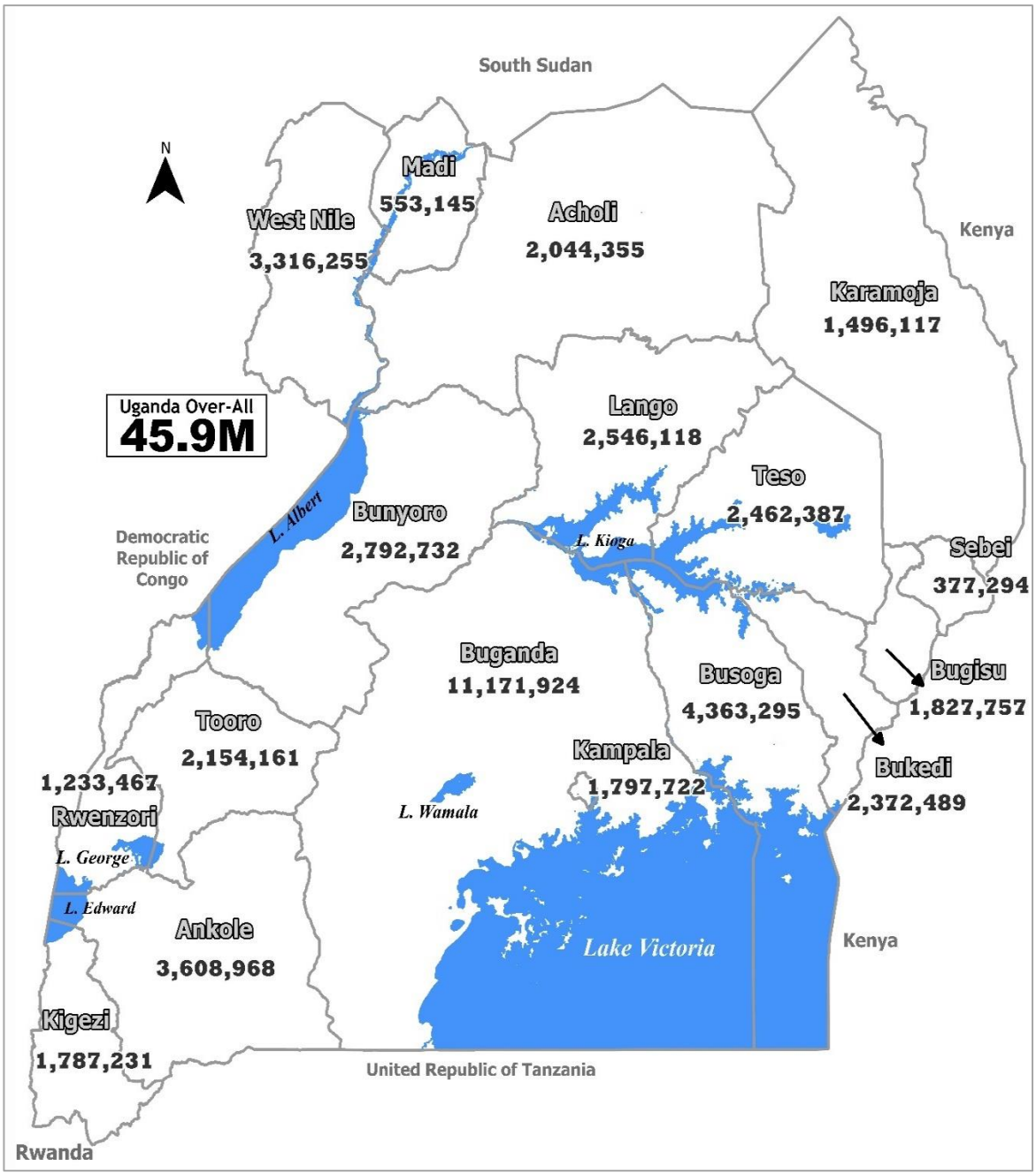
2.5 Population Distribution

Population Distribution refers to the way people are spread over a specific geographical area. It provides information on the number of individuals living in different parts of the area and this helps to understand the patterns of settlement.

Buganda sub Region had the highest population of 11,171,924 people. Sebei sub Region had the lowest population of 377,294 **(Figure 2.7 and Table 2.1).**

Wakiso district was the most populated with 3,411,177 people while Kalangala was the least populated district with 74,411 people **(Table 2.4A).**

Figure 2.7 Population Distribution by sub Region



2.6 Household and Non-household Population

A household consists of a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same dwelling unit and eat together. Households are the centre of demographic, social and economic processes. Decisions about childbearing, education, health care, consumption, labour force participation, migration, accessing financial intermediaries, among others, occur at the household level. Understanding the patterns of household size and consumption can inform efforts towards the achievement of national and international development agenda. On the other hand, the non-household population is comprised of people who were enumerated in institutions, hotels, streets, employment camps, diplomatic residences and persons in transit.

2.6.1 Household Population and Average Household Size

Average household size is the ratio of the total population to the total number of households in an area (The UBOS, 2015 - Uganda Statistical metadata dictionary).

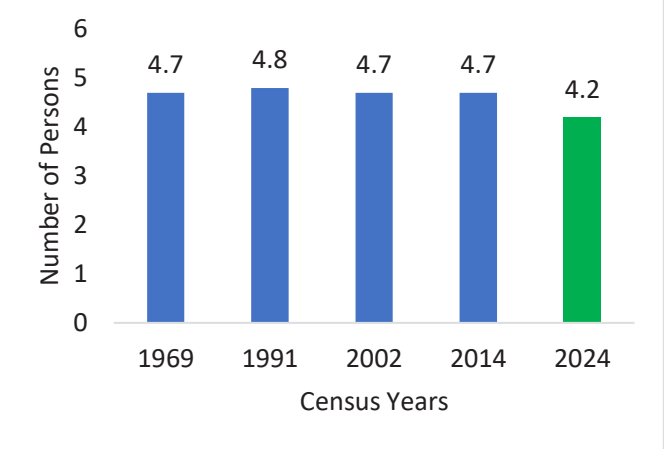
Household Population

Majority of the total population (44,387,526 persons) were living in households by the time of enumeration (**Table 2.5**).

Average Household Size

A total of 10,698,913 households were enumerated in the NPHC 2024. This translates into an average household size of 4.2 persons, a decline from 4.7 persons in 2014 **(Figure 2.8 and Table 2.6).**

Figure 2.8 : Trend in Average Household Size



2.6.2 Non-household Population

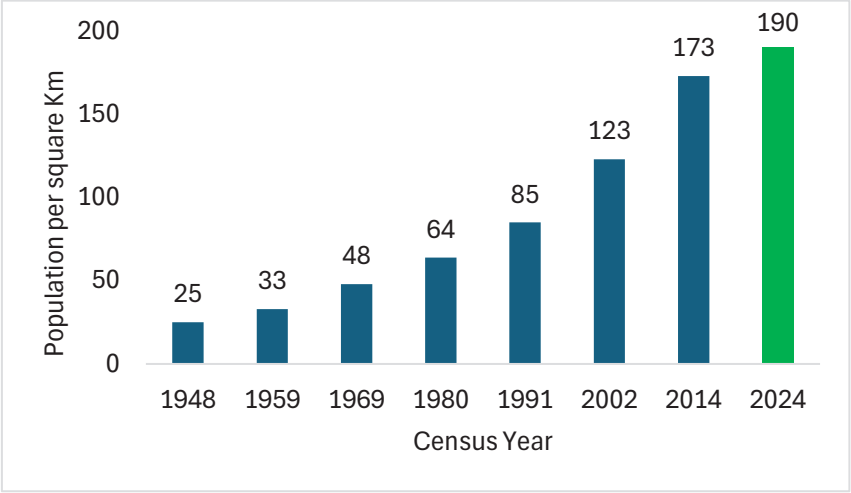
This population, that did not stay in households on 9 May 2024, was enumerated using institution questionnaires A and B, and hotel questionnaire. Institutional questionnaire B and hotel questionnaire collected data on name, sex, age, date of birth, place of birth, asylum/refugee status (with a skip for diplomats) and education attainment while institutional questionnaire A collected data on all personal characteristics. The total non-household population was 1,517,891 persons.

2.7 Population Density

Population density is a measure of the degree of population concentration in an area (UBOS, 2015 - Uganda Statistical metadata dictionary). It is derived as a ratio of the total population of a given area to the total land area expressed in square kilometers. Uganda's total land area is 241,553 km^2.

Figure 2.9: Population Density (Population per square kilometer), 1948 – 2024

The population density of Uganda according to NPHC 2024 was 190 persons per square kilometer. There has been an increase in population density across the census years since 1948 from 25 to 190 persons per square kilometer in 2024 (**Figure 2.9**).



2.8 Daytime Population in the Cities

Daytime population includes persons who visited the cities during the day and those who spent the census night in the city. **Table 2.7** shows that the total daytime population across the eleven cities of Uganda was 5,547,645 persons. Kampala Capital City had the highest daytime population of 2,503,174 persons and Fort Portal had the lowest daytime population of 176,994 persons.

List of Tables

For more information on population size, distribution and density, see the tables below and Annex 2 Tables A1A to A4C:

- Table 2.1: Defacto Population Distribution by sub Region
- Table 2.2: Trend in Population Size and Growth Rate (1948-2024)
- Table 2.3A: Total Population by five-year Age Group and Sex
- Table 2.3B: Total Population by Special Age Group and Sex
- Table 2.3C: Household population by Special Age Group and Sex
- Table 2.4A: Total Population in Central Region by District and City
- Table 2.4B: Total Population in Eastern Region by District and City
- Table 2.4C: Total Population in Northern Region by District and City
- Table 2.4D: Total Population in Western Region by District and City
- Table 2.5: Household and Non-Household Population Type by sub Region
- Table 2.6: Number of Households and Average Household Size by sub Region
- Table 2.7: Daytime Population in Cities

Table 2.1: De facto Population Distribution by sub Region

Sub Region	Male	Female	Total
Kampala Capital City	1,004,884	792,838	1,797,722
Buganda	5,635,064	5,536,860	11,171,924
Busoga	2,056,794	2,306,501	4,363,295
Bukedi	1,108,590	1,263,899	2,372,489
Bugisu	863,719	964,038	1,827,757
Sebei	183,211	194,083	377,294
Teso	1,181,899	1,280,488	2,462,387
Karamoja	721,434	774,683	1,496,117
Lango	1,195,382	1,350,736	2,546,118
Acholi	985,339	1,059,016	2,044,355
West Nile	1,593,864	1,722,391	3,316,255
Madi	272,908	280,237	553,145
Bunyoro	1,335,807	1,456,925	2,792,732
Tooro	1,040,079	1,114,082	2,154,161
Rwenzori	599,274	634,193	1,233,467
Ankole	1,684,729	1,924,239	3,608,968
Kigezi	851,312	935,919	1,787,231
National	**22,314,289**	**23,591,128**	**45,905,417**

Table 2.2: Trends in Population Size and Growth Rate (1948-2024)

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Total	Intercensal Period	Average Annual Increase (000's)	Average Annual Growth Rate)
Census Year						
1948	2,481,394	2,477,126	4,958,520	1931-1948	83	2.0
1959	3,283,222	3,253,394	6,536,616	1948-1959	143	2.5
1969	4,812,447	4,722,604	9,535,051	1959-1969	300	3.9
1980	6,259,837	6,376,342	12,636,179	1969-1980	262	2.7
1991	8,185,747	8,485,958	16,671,705	1980-1991	367	2.5
2002	11,824,273	12,403,024	24,227,297	1991-2002	647	3.2
2014	17,060,832	17,573,818	34,634,650	2002-2014	882	3.0
2024	**22,314,289**	**23,591,128**	**45,905,417**	**2014-2024**	**1,162**	**2.9**

Table 2.3A: Total Population by five-year Age Group and Sex

Five-year age groups	2014	2024		
		Male	Female	Total
0-4	6,131,253	3,497,175	3,281,154	6,778,329
5-9	5,551,838	3,367,395	3,175,935	6,543,330
10-14	4,920,476	3,123,123	2,952,820	6,075,943
15-19	3,957,051	2,644,582	2,684,114	5,328,696
20-24	3,185,344	2,091,248	2,331,367	4,422,615
25-29	2,485,925	1,686,203	1,961,350	3,647,553
30-34	1,951,491	1,314,424	1,582,856	2,897,280
35-39	1,535,793	1,085,148	1,338,562	2,423,710
40-44	1,272,341	877,971	1,066,000	1,943,971
45-49	921,076	665,859	799,819	1,465,678
50-54	808,230	591,716	670,378	1,262,094
55-59	480,527	385,376	440,698	826,074
60-64	439,948	334,976	422,418	757,394
65-69	301,120	197,222	239,175	436,397
70-74	277,245	153,021	213,401	366,422
75-79	150,467	95,317	132,319	227,636
80-84	131,285	76,730	132,805	209,535
85-89	51,808	32,145	49,947	82,092
90-94	37,157	17,444	34,278	51,722
95 & above	44,275	77,214	81,732	158,946
Total	**34,634,650**	**22,314,289**	**23,591,128**	**45,905,417**

Table 2.3B: Total Population by Special Age Group and Sex

Special Age group	2014			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-13	7,986,416	7,564,727	15,551,143	9,381,913	8,834,523	18,216,436
0-14	8,519,547	8,084,020	16,603,567	9,987,693	9,409,909	19,397,602
0-17	9,756,882	9,280,930	19,037,812	11,674,549	11,076,152	22,750,701
6-12	3,749,064	3,610,875	7,359,939	4,530,816	4,278,545	8,809,361
13-18	2,647,868	2,601,278	5,249,146	3,424,081	3,356,958	6,781,039
14-64	8,649,484	9,440,666	18,090,150	12,283,283	13,872,948	26,156,231
15-24	3,444,856	3,697,539	7,142,395	4,735,830	5,015,481	9,751,311
18-30	3,640,311	4,161,387	7,801,698	5,067,012	5,702,139	10,769,151
18-59	6,684,570	7,478,963	14,163,533	9,655,671	11,208,901	20,864,572
60 & above	619,380	813,925	1,433,305	984,069	1,306,075	2,290,144
65 & above	424,932	568,425	993,357	649,093	883,657	1,532,750
80 & above	103,746	160,779	264,525	203,533	298,762	502,295

Table 2.3 C: Household population by Special Age Group and Sex

Special Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-13	8,914,298	8,834,523	17,748,821
0-14	9,483,127	9,409,909	18,893,036
0-17	11,076,386	11,076,152	22,152,538
6-12	4,293,260	4,278,545	8,571,805
13-18	3,220,373	3,356,958	6,577,331
14-64	11,282,974	13,872,948	25,155,922
15-24	4,388,712	5,015,481	9,404,193
18-30	4,621,463	5,702,139	10,323,602
18-59	8,813,376	11,208,901	20,022,277
18-64	9,120,886	11,631,319	20,752,205
60+	906,636	1,306,075	2,212,711
65+	599,126	883,657	1,482,783
80+	189,983	298,762	488,745
85+	121,012	165,957	286,969
10+	14,255,682	17,134,039	31,389,721
15+	11,313,271	14,181,219	25,494,490
18+	9,720,012	12,514,976	22,234,988

Table 2.4 A: Total Population in Central Region by District and City

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Buikwe	248,191	271,967	520,158
Bukomansimbi	90,135	107,433	197,568
Butambala	78,993	67,523	146,516
Buvuma	58,410	52,422	110,832
Gomba	97,889	101,231	199,120
Kalangala	45,396	29,015	74,411
Kalungu	101,915	119,654	221,569
Kampala	1,004,884	792,838	1,797,722
Kassanda	153,298	160,710	314,008
Kayunga	208,845	230,330	439,175
Kiboga	95,629	87,626	183,255
Kyankwanzi	134,600	143,832	278,432
Kyotera	132,091	143,826	275,917
Luweero	294,285	321,957	616,242
Lwengo	139,446	185,817	325,263
Lyantonde	72,366	60,651	133,017
Masaka	57,129	58,326	115,455
Masaka city	154,355	139,811	294,166
Mityana	197,040	210,346	407,386
Mpigi	150,208	176,482	326,690
Mubende	251,165	270,850	522,015
Mukono	452,447	476,777	929,224
Nakaseke	125,784	125,614	251,398
Nakasongola	114,805	111,269	226,074
Rakai	194,969	151,916	346,885
Ssembabule	157,207	148,764	305,971
Wakiso	1,828,466	1,582,711	3,411,177
Total- Central Region	**6,639,948**	**6,329,698**	**12,969,646**

Table 2.4 B: Total Population in Eastern Region by District and City

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Amuria	118,804	132,849	251,653
Budaka	121,908	159,629	281,537
Bududa	139,627	129,343	268,970
Bugiri	220,485	259,860	480,345
Bugweri	99,283	112,228	211,511
Bukedea	133,204	149,660	282,864
Bukwo	55,683	58,713	114,396
Bulambuli	101,286	134,105	235,391
Busia	194,114	218,557	412,671
Butaleja	147,067	165,704	312,771
Butebo	81,386	90,047	171,433
Buyende	191,715	211,771	403,486
Iganga	196,636	230,322	426,958
Jinja	127,893	153,012	280,905
Jinja city	123,031	156,153	279,184
Kaberamaido	66,856	74,130	140,986
Kalaki	71,246	78,490	149,736
Kaliro	137,725	148,672	286,397
Kamuli	252,892	287,360	540,252
Kapchorwa	63,668	69,953	133,621
Kapelebyong	68,768	74,768	143,536
Katakwi	111,791	122,541	234,332
Kibuku	121,056	128,385	249,441
Kumi	134,979	152,013	286,992
Kween	63,860	65,417	129,277
Luuka	153,329	145,310	298,639
Manafwa	88,490	98,427	186,917
Mayuge	281,051	296,512	577,563
Mbale	133,202	157,154	290,356
Mbale city	134,412	156,002	290,414
Namayingo	126,122	140,594	266,716
Namisindwa	123,345	134,001	257,346
Namutumba	146,632	164,707	311,339
Ngora	116,739	97,038	213,777
Pallisa	157,165	177,532	334,697
Serere	169,703	188,420	358,123
Sironko	143,357	155,006	298,363
Soroti	126,583	139,606	266,189
Soroti city	63,226	70,973	134,199
Tororo	285,894	324,045	609,939
Total- Eastern Region	**5,394,213**	**6,009,009**	**11,403,222**

Table 2.4 C: Total Population in Northern Region by District and City

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Abim	67,976	76,108	144,084
Adjumani	146,101	154,489	300,590
Agago	147,969	159,266	307,235
Alebtong	127,112	156,397	283,509
Amolatar	91,066	97,649	188,715
Amudat	100,537	102,821	203,358
Amuru	120,602	126,972	247,574
Apac	106,696	115,266	221,962
Arua	74,949	84,773	159,722
Arua city	178,725	205,931	384,656
Dokolo	108,260	107,365	215,625
Gulu	68,192	67,181	135,373
Gulu city	109,996	123,275	233,271
Kaabong	126,921	137,710	264,631
Karenga	48,006	52,369	100,375
Kitgum	114,065	125,590	239,655
Koboko	130,234	141,547	271,781
Kole	132,346	161,955	294,301
Kotido	102,837	116,897	219,734
Kwania	105,103	111,022	216,125
Lamwo	103,290	109,866	213,156
Lira	113,505	128,711	242,216
Lira city	112,439	132,693	245,132
Madi-okollo	87,410	90,641	178,051
Maracha	109,515	125,197	234,712
Moroto	46,546	57,093	103,639
Moyo	57,211	52,361	109,572
Nabilatuk	68,203	68,582	136,785
Nakapiripirit	54,983	56,698	111,681
Napak	105,425	106,405	211,830
Nebbi	139,832	159,566	299,398
Nwoya	107,748	112,845	220,593
Obongi	69,596	73,387	142,983
Omoro	99,389	107,950	207,339
Otuke	74,697	86,372	161,069
Oyam	224,158	253,306	477,464
Pader	114,088	126,071	240,159
Pakwach	97,830	109,131	206,961
Terego	153,873	169,380	323,253
Yumbe	474,777	470,323	945,100
Zombo	146,719	165,902	312,621
Total - Northern Region	**4,768,927**	**5,187,063**	**9,955,990**

Table 2.4 D: Total Population in Western Region by District and City

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Buhweju	88,145	79,776	167,921
Buliisa	81,437	86,457	167,894
Bundibugyo	123,964	140,814	264,778
Bunyangabu	112,678	106,334	219,012
Bushenyi	128,632	154,760	283,392
Fort portal city	62,575	74,974	137,549
Hoima	122,572	134,972	257,544
Hoima city	66,218	77,086	143,304
Ibanda	141,194	168,272	309,466
Isingiro	295,801	339,276	635,077
Kabale	121,223	164,365	285,588
Kabarole	112,305	118,063	230,368
Kagadi	222,911	248,200	471,111
Kakumiro	205,199	222,977	428,176
Kamwenge	157,559	179,608	337,167
Kanungu	137,963	172,099	310,062
Kasese	408,524	445,307	853,831
Kazo	110,216	98,682	208,898
Kibaale	113,255	124,394	237,649
Kikuube	181,461	198,086	379,547
Kiruhura	97,124	106,378	203,502
Kiryandongo	176,128	188,744	364,872
Kisoro	251,631	182,031	433,662
Kitagwenda	96,534	88,413	184,947
Kyegegwa	237,257	263,863	501,120
Kyenjojo	261,171	282,827	543,998
Masindi	166,626	176,009	342,635
Mbarara	78,766	95,273	174,039
Mbarara city	123,540	140,885	264,425
Mitooma	100,023	125,986	226,009
Ntoroko	66,786	48,072	114,858
Ntungamo	251,168	301,618	552,786
Rubanda	115,633	133,821	249,454
Rubirizi	72,265	95,946	168,211
Rukiga	55,360	76,995	132,355
Rukungiri	169,502	206,608	376,110
Rwampara	84,812	78,155	162,967
Sheema	113,043	139,232	252,275
Total -Western Region	**5,511,201**	**6,065,358**	**11,576,559**

Table 2.5: Household and Non-Household Population by sub Region

Sub Region	Household Population	Non-Household Population	Total Population
Kampala Capital City	1,509,750	287,972	1,797,722
Buganda	10,488,487	683,437	11,171,924
Busoga	4,287,013	76,282	4,363,295
Bukedi	2,362,004	10,485	2,372,489
Bugisu	1,803,280	24,477	1,827,757
Sebei	375,230	2,064	377,294
Teso	2,419,103	43,284	2,462,387
Karamoja	1,468,249	27,868	1,496,117
Lango	2,522,856	23,262	2,546,118
Acholi	2,019,233	25,122	2,044,355
West Nile	3,292,856	23,399	3,316,255
Madi	538,875	14,270	553,145
Bunyoro	2,772,325	20,407	2,792,732
Tooro	2,110,992	43,169	2,154,161
Rwenzori	1,207,720	25,747	1,233,467
Ankole	3,535,026	73,942	3,608,968
Kigezi	1,674,527	112,704	1,787,231
National	**44,387,526**	**1,517,891**	**45,905,417**

**The non-household population is comprised of people who were enumerated in institutions, hotels, streets, employment camps, diplomatic residences and persons in transit.*

Table 2.6: Number of Households and Average Household Size by sub Region

Sub Region	Household population	Number of Households	Average Household Size
Kampala Capital City	1,509,750	529,057	2.9
Buganda	10,488,487	2,894,776	3.6
Busoga	4,287,013	965,299	4.4
Bukedi	2,362,004	503,727	4.7
Bugisu	1,803,280	446,015	4.0
Sebei	375,230	80,679	4.7
Teso	2,419,103	489,620	4.9
Karamoja	1,468,249	313,987	4.7
Lango	2,522,856	575,559	4.4
Acholi	2,019,233	466,128	4.3
West Nile	3,292,856	646,361	5.1
Madi	538,875	108,262	5.0
Bunyoro	2,772,325	663,258	4.2
Tooro	2,110,992	504,035	4.2
Rwenzori	1,207,720	272,449	4.4
Ankole	3,535,026	842,783	4.2
Kigezi	1,674,527	396,918	4.2
National	**44,387,526**	**10,698,913**	**4.2**

Table 2.7: Daytime Population in Cities

City	Population
Arua	440,540
Fort Portal	176,994
Gulu	323,888
Hoima	190,075
Jinja	363,134
Kampala Capital City	2,503,174
Lira	304,057
Masaka	328,485
Mbale	371,626
Mbarara	324,974
Soroti	220,698
Total	**5,547,645**

**Daytime population includes those who visited the cities during the day and those who spent the census night in the city.*

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

3

Key Findings

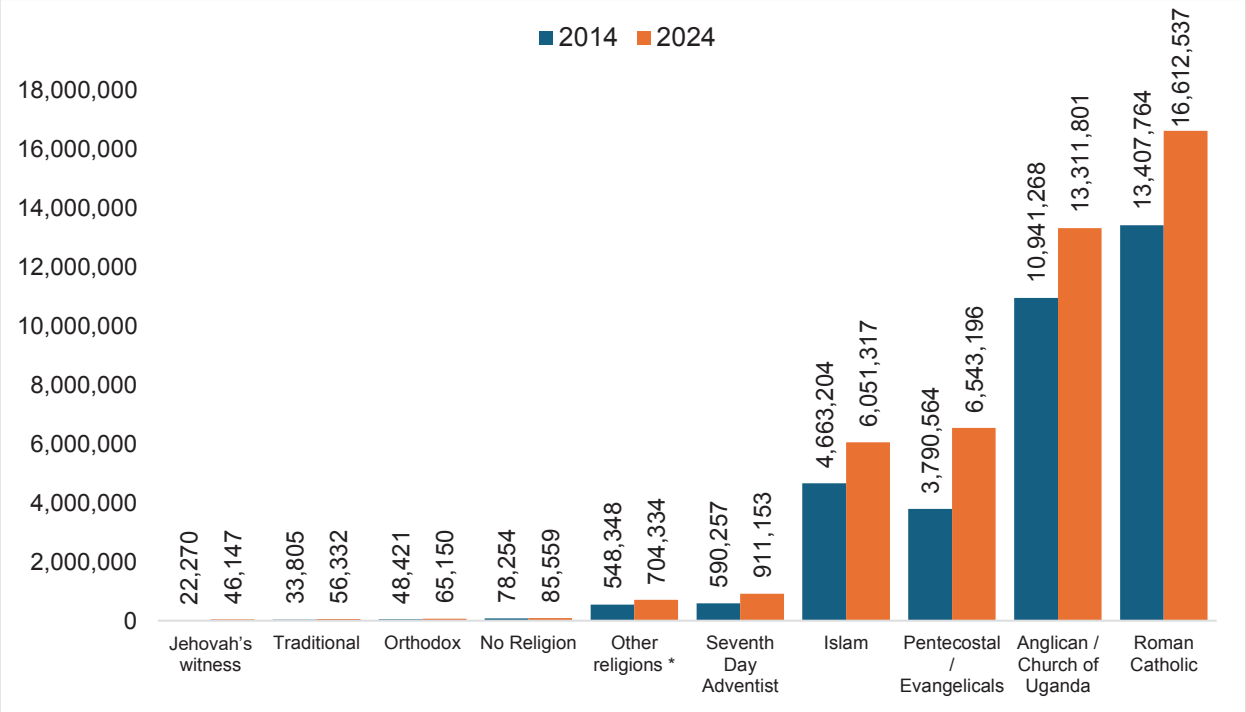
- ***Religion**:* Total household population was dominated by Christians (81.7%) and Islamic faith (13.2%).
- ***Marriage:*** Five in every ten persons (50.6%) aged 18 years and above were married while one in every four persons (26.6%) were cohabiting/living together.
- ***Birth registration**:* Three in every ten persons (31.8%) had a birth notification document, while one in every ten persons (11.4%) were registered with a birth certificate.

Population characteristics refer to the demographic makeup of individuals within a specific geographic area in terms of factors such as age, sex, marital status, religious affiliation, tribe and nationality and so on. This chapter profiles the composition and characteristics of the Census population.

3.1 Religion

Figure 3.1 reveals that Roman Catholics make up the largest religious denomination, accounting for 16.6 million persons of the total household population and Anglicans/Church of Uganda at 13.3 million persons. Pentecostal/Evangelicals have seen growth rising from 3.8 million persons in 2014 to 6.5 million persons in 2024. Religious affiliation remains a central aspect of Uganda's population, with 85,559 persons identifying as having no religion (**Table 3.1**).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Household Population by Religious Denomination



**Others includes Bahai, Hindus, Buddhists, Ow'obushobozi, Orthodox, among others*

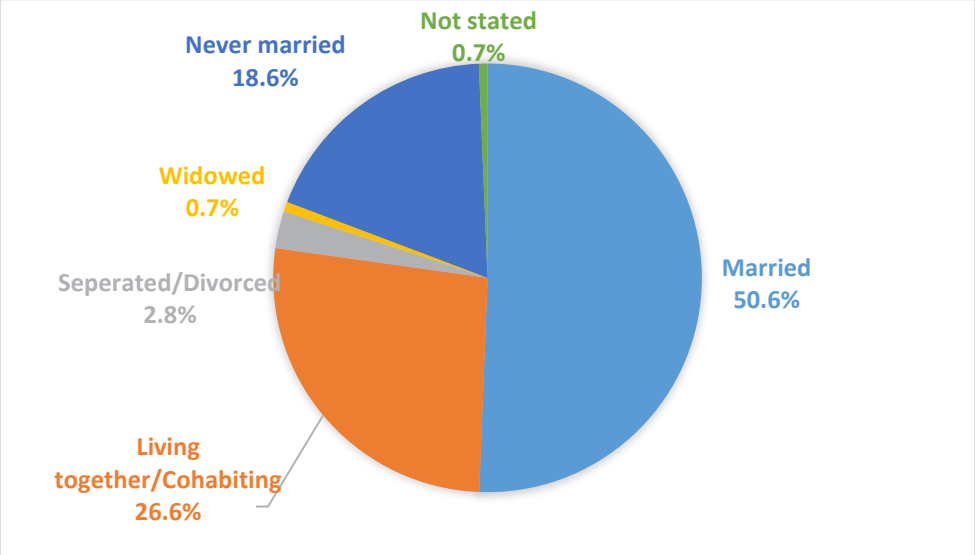
3.2 Tribe/Ethnicity

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda of 1995, as amended in the Third Schedule, provides for Uganda's indigenous communities as at 1st February 1926. Table 3.2 shows the distribution of these communities as well as those not included in the Schedule.

3.3 Marriage

Five in every ten persons (50.6%) aged 18 years and above were married while one in every four persons (26.6%) were cohabiting (**Figure 3.2 and Table 3.3**).

Figure 3.2 Proportion of Population aged 18 and above by Marital Status



3.4 Birth Registration

Birth registration is the process by which a child's birth is recorded in the Civil Register by the Government authority, National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA).

Every child has a right to a name and nationality. This is free, accessible to all, and conducted for each newborn child immediately or as soon as possible after birth. Birth registration enables an efficient Government to determine the number of children born in a year and therefore plan the number of schools, health centers and other services required. At the national level, a complete register of births is essential for effective demographic data base and resource planning.

Eleven percent of the total household population were registered with National Identification Registration Authority (NIRA) while 31.8 percent had notifications **(Figure 3.3)**.

Kampala Capital City had the highest (21.5%) percentage of persons that were registered with a Birth certificate while Teso had the lowest (7.5%) **(Figure 3.4)**.

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Registration

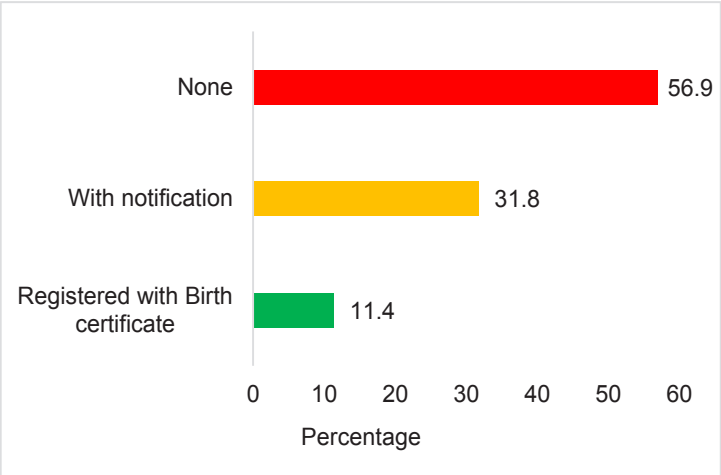
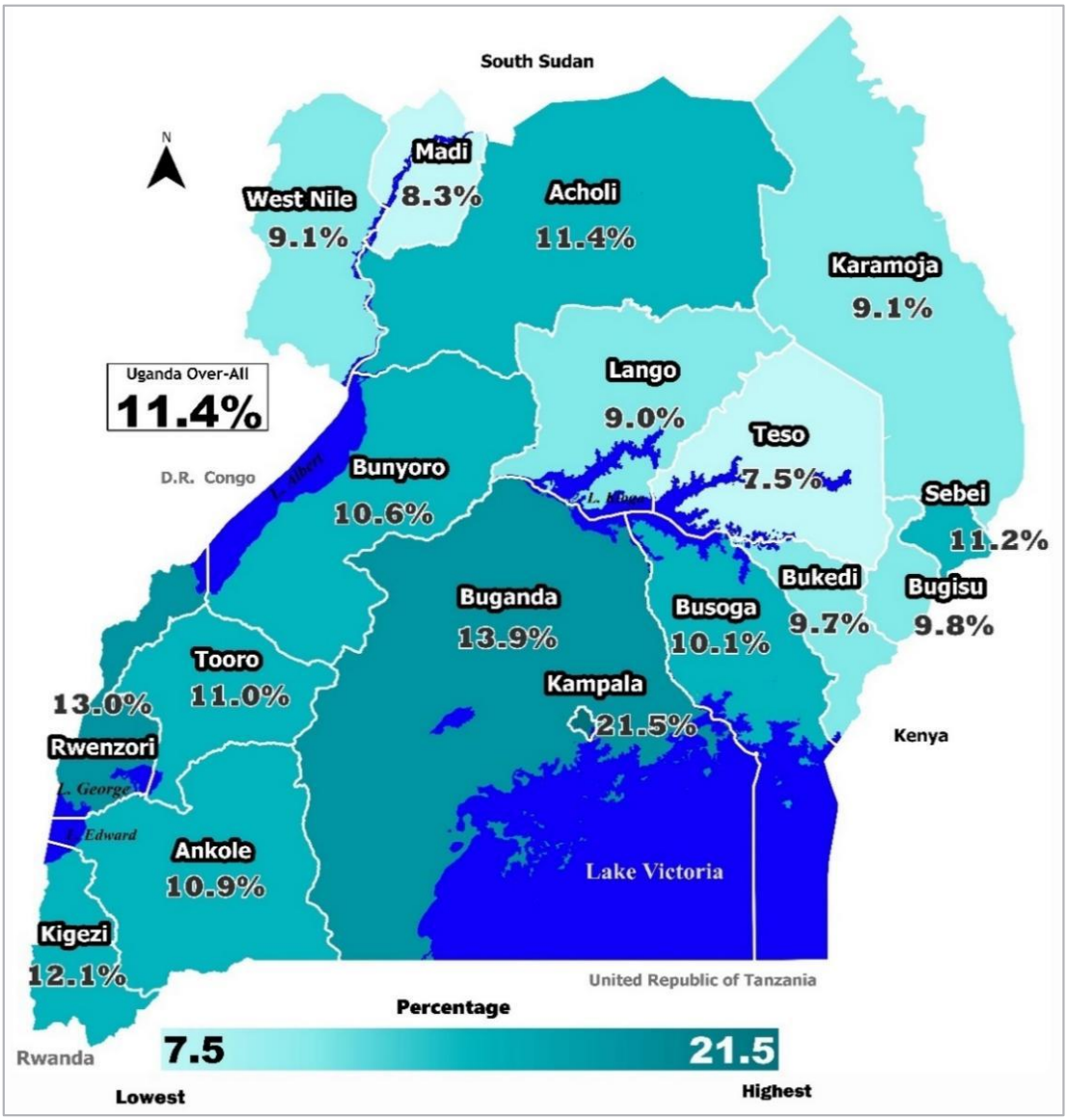


Figure 3.4: Percentage of Population registered with NIRA by sub Region



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For more information on population characteristics, see the following tables:

- Table 3.1: Distribution of the Population by Religion, 2014-2024
- Table 3.2: Population by Tribe/Ethnicity. 2014-2024
- Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of the Household Population 18 and above by Marital Status and Background Characteristics.
- Table 3.4: Percentage of Household Population by Birth Registration Status and sub Region

Table 3.1: Distribution of the Population by Religion, 2014-2024

Religion	2014		2024	
	Population	Population Share (%)	Population	Population Share (%)
Roman Catholic	13,407,764	38.7	16,612,537	36.2
Anglican / Church of Uganda	10,941,268	31.6	13,311,801	29.0
Pentecostal / Evangelicals	3,790,564	10.9	6,543,196	14.3
Islam	4,663,204	13.5	6,051,317	13.2
Seventh Day Adventist	590,257	1.7	911,153	2.0
Orthodox	48,421	0.1	65,150	0.1
Traditional	33,805	0.1	56,332	0.1
Jehovah's witness	22,270	0.1	46,147	0.1
Other religions	541,159	1.6	704,334	1.5
No Religion	78,254	0.2	85,559	0.2
Unclassified	493,297	1.4	1,517,891	3.3
Not stated	24,387	0.1	-	-
Total	**34,634,650**	**100**	**45,905,417**	**100**

*1. **Other religion:** include Bahai, Hindus, Buddhist and Owobusobozi.*
*2. **Unclassified** Is the non-household population where religious information was not collected.*

Table 3.2: Population by Tribe/Ethnicity, 2014-2024

Tribe	2014	2024
Acholi	1,470,554	1,941,913
Aliba	18,296	32,404
Alur	878,453	1,152,858
Aringa	494,626	872,714
Baamba	42,559	60,190
Babukusu	37,117	35,914
Babwisi	101,112	124,708
Bafumbira	713,231	949,860
Baganda	5,555,319	7,037,404
Bagisu	1,646,904	2,096,149
Bagungu	83,986	122,995
Bagwe	99,884	102,481
Bagwere	621,150	876,412
Bahehe	4,023	5,832
Bahororo	151,566	149,146
Bakenyi	99,913	101,395
Bakiga	2,390,446	2,947,837
Bakonzo	850,646	1,104,462
Banyabindi	16,331	11,947
Banyabutumbi	10,113	8,484
Banyankore	3,216,332	4,200,782
Banyara	47,699	47,438
Banyaruguru	48,995	53,027
Banyarwanda	524,098	629,672
Banyole	530,120	633,390
Banyoro	966,976	1,230,384
Baruli	190,122	207,464
Barundi	92,570	65,964
Basamia	421,106	543,661
Basoga	2,960,890	3,703,535
Basongora	15,897	13,837
Batagwenda	56,151	60,296
Batoro	810,708	1,005,433
Batuku	35,350	46,412
Batwa	6,200	3,857
Chope	34,327	26,029
Dodoth	129,102	235,196
Ethur	98,348	112,952
Gimara	11,182	14,367

Tribe	2014	2024
Ik (Teuso)	13,939	15,241
Iteso	2,364,569	3,146,079
Jie	165,242	182,230
Jonam	106,447	112,011
Jopadhola	481,816	569,718
Kakwa	182,436	261,748
Karimojong	371,713	587,784
Kebu (Okebu)	54,109	51,672
Kuku	46,497	102,007
Kumam	266,071	350,040
Langi	2,131,495	2,703,277
Lendu	18,919	18,801
Lugbara	1,099,733	1,218,121
Madi	292,983	385,629
Mening	2,655	2,271
Mvuba	2,879	382
Napore	25,417	24,004
Ngikutio	5,729	5,990
Nubi	28,772	29,762
Nyangia	9,634	24,978
Pokot	104,880	203,186
Reli	8,357	9,596
Sabiny	273,839	357,347
Shana	10,835	7,209
So (Tepeth)	23,422	19,286
Vonoma	2,613	680
Tribe Not stated	60,818	404,006
Non-Ugandans	*503,132*	1,020,865
Unclassified	*493,297*	1,512,412
Others	-	10,284
Total Population	**34,634,650**	**45,905,417**

1.Others: *These are persons who identified themselves as Bagabu, Bakingwe, Benet and Maragoli but are not mentioned in the Constitution.*
2.Unclassified: *Includes persons enumerated using institutional questionnaire B that did not collect data on tribe. These include the homeless, diplomats, workers in camps, asylum seekers, the sick in hospitals, inmates in prisons/police/immigration/military cells, remand homes, maternity homes, prayer campers, etc.*

The individuals who did not state their tribes (404,006 persons) and some in unclassified category largely explains a decline in the population of some tribes.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of the Household Population aged 18 and above by Marital Status and Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Married	Living together/ Cohabiting	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never married	Not stated	Total	Population 18+ Years
Sex									
Male	46.0	26.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	24.4	0.8	100	9,720,012
Female	54.2	26.4	3.0	0.6	1.1	14.1	0.6	100	12,514,976
Residence									
Urban	44.9	31.1	2.1	0.4	0.7	20.1	0.7	100	8,687,485
Rural	54.3	23.7	2.5	0.5	0.8	17.6	0.6	100	13,547,503
Education level attained									
No formal education	57.0	22.4	2.1	0.6	1.9	14.7	1.2	100	5,453,298
Some primary	54.7	26.5	3.2	0.6	0.5	14.1	0.4	100	6,061,579
Completed primary	51.6	29.1	2.6	0.4	0.3	15.7	0.4	100	2,895,788
Some secondary	37.2	28.1	2.1	0.4	0.3	31.3	0.6	100	2,688,335
Completed secondary	39.0	30.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	27.7	0.6	100	3,293,306
Post Secondary and above	56.9	26.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	14.6	0.4	100	1,768,241
Sub Region									
Kampala Capital City	40.1	34.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	22.8	0.6	100	959,355
Buganda	38.5	40.1	2.3	0.3	0.6	17.4	0.8	100	5,466,328
Busoga	45.8	32.9	2.3	0.5	0.9	17.0	0.7	100	2,044,906
Bukedi	52.8	25.1	2.0	0.5	0.7	18.4	0.4	100	1,118,350
Bugisu	51.9	27.5	2.1	0.3	0.7	16.9	0.5	100	943,455
Sebei	64.8	11.8	1.9	0.4	0.6	20.1	0.4	100	184,430
Teso	67.2	7.9	1.9	0.5	1.1	21.1	0.3	100	1,140,233
Karamoja	60.1	20.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	18.3	0.4	100	642,806
Lango	68.9	9.0	2.2	0.4	0.6	18.3	0.6	100	1,288,685
Acholi	43.8	30.9	2.7	0.4	0.6	20.7	0.9	100	996,397
West Nile	61.4	9.9	4.0	1.2	1.3	21.6	0.7	100	1,498,587
Madi	51.6	14.3	3.4	0.6	1.5	28.2	0.4	100	253,568
Bunyoro	38.2	40.8	3.2	0.6	0.6	15.9	0.6	100	1,321,176
Tooro	45.4	32.9	2.5	0.6	0.7	17.2	0.8	100	1,018,905
Rwenzori	60.3	15.8	2.4	1.4	0.8	18.7	0.6	100	559,394
Ankole	62.7	13.9	2.1	0.5	0.9	19.2	0.7	100	1,913,682
Kigezi	67.5	11.2	1.7	0.4	0.6	18.1	0.5	100	884,731
National	**50.6**	**26.6**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**18.6**	**0.6**	**100**	**22,234,988**

Table 3.4: Percentage of Household Population by Birth Registration Status and sub Region

Sub Regions	Number of persons	Registered with Birth Certificate	With Notification	None
Kampala Capital City	1,509,750	21.5	26.1	52.4
Buganda	10,488,487	13.9	26.1	60.1
Busoga	4,287,013	10.1	29.0	60.9
Bukedi	2,362,004	9.7	37.3	53.1
Bugisu	1,803,280	9.8	34.3	55.9
Sebei	375,230	11.2	32.1	56.7
Teso	2,419,103	7.5	38.7	53.8
Karamoja	1,468,249	9.1	33.2	57.7
Lango	2,522,856	9.0	35.5	55.6
Acholi	2,019,233	11.4	28.8	59.8
West Nile	3,292,856	9.1	32.5	58.3
Madi	538,875	8.3	30.9	60.8
Bunyoro	2,772,325	10.6	26.7	62.7
Tooro	2,110,992	11.0	34.0	55.0
Rwenzori	1,207,720	13.0	43.7	43.3
Ankole	3,535,026	10.9	36.0	53.2
Kigezi	1,674,527	12.1	42.6	45.3
National	**44,387,526**	**11.4**	**31.8**	**56.9**

4 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Key Findings

Early Childhood Education attendance:

- Four in every ten (41.6%) children aged 3 to 5 were attending ECE.

Primary school attendance:

- Three in every four children (75.2%) of primary school going age (6-12 years) were attending school.
- 8.9 million learners were in primary school in 2024 regardless of their age.
- 5.8 million learners aged 6-12 years were attending primary school in 2024.

Secondary school attendance:

- Three in every five persons (62.0%) of secondary school going age (13-18 years) were attending school.
- ***Highest level of education attained:*** Thirty nine percent of the population aged 10 and above attained some primary-level education while 20.2 percent had no formal education.
- ***Literacy rate:*** Seventy four percent of the population aged 10 and above was literate. Nearly 8 in 10 males (76.6%) and 7 in 10 (71.6%) females were literate.

The Education sector is key in promoting sustainable development through human capacity development of the population in various skills, raising awareness on various issues of national importance and improving general standards of living. The education system aims at training children and adults in a range of skills from basic education to professional development. The country is targeting improving learning outcomes in basic competencies, especially literacy and numeracy for all children. This chapter explores the education status of Uganda's population with a major focus on the formal education system as stipulated in the Education ACT (2008) .

Formal education refers to every category of education where a curriculum recognized by the Ministry of Education and Sports is followed; and a certificate that is recognized by the Ministry is awarded to students upon completing the course being studied. This includes technical and vocational training institutions beyond primary school level, but does not include Bible or Koranic trainings. Other alternative education systems such as FAL (Functional Adult Literacy), ABEK (Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja) and COPE (Complementary Opportunities for Primary Education) were not considered as formal schooling.

The NPHC 2024 focused on measuring the current school attendance and educational attainment of all household members aged 3 years and above. The education level attained was categorized along the respective levels of education as follows: pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education and post-secondary education.

4.1 School Attendance Status

The NPHC 2024 categorized school attendance status into 3 groups: currently attending school (in 2024), attended in the past and never attended.

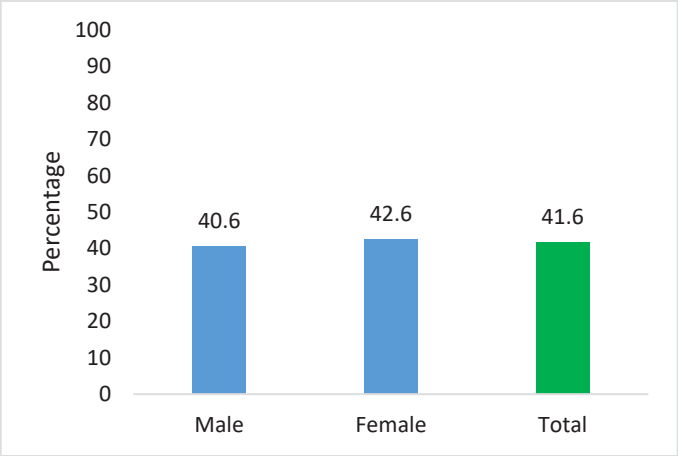
4.1.1 Early Childhood Education Attendance status

In Uganda, the Ministry of Education and Sports, through the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy recognizes that access to quality ECE is critical for sound intellectual, psychological,

emotional, linguistic, social and physical development and lifelong learning (MoES,2018). Early Childhood Education (ECE) is the most important stage of development in a child's education cycle; since it increases their opportunity to perform better in school and in life. In Uganda, ECE is commonly termed as nursery education or pre-primary schooling for children aged 3 to 5.

Responses were obtained for all persons aged 3 to 5, to establish whether they attended any school during the 2024 school year and the classes they were attending. The children who attended nursery school (baby, middle and top classes) were classified as being in ECE.

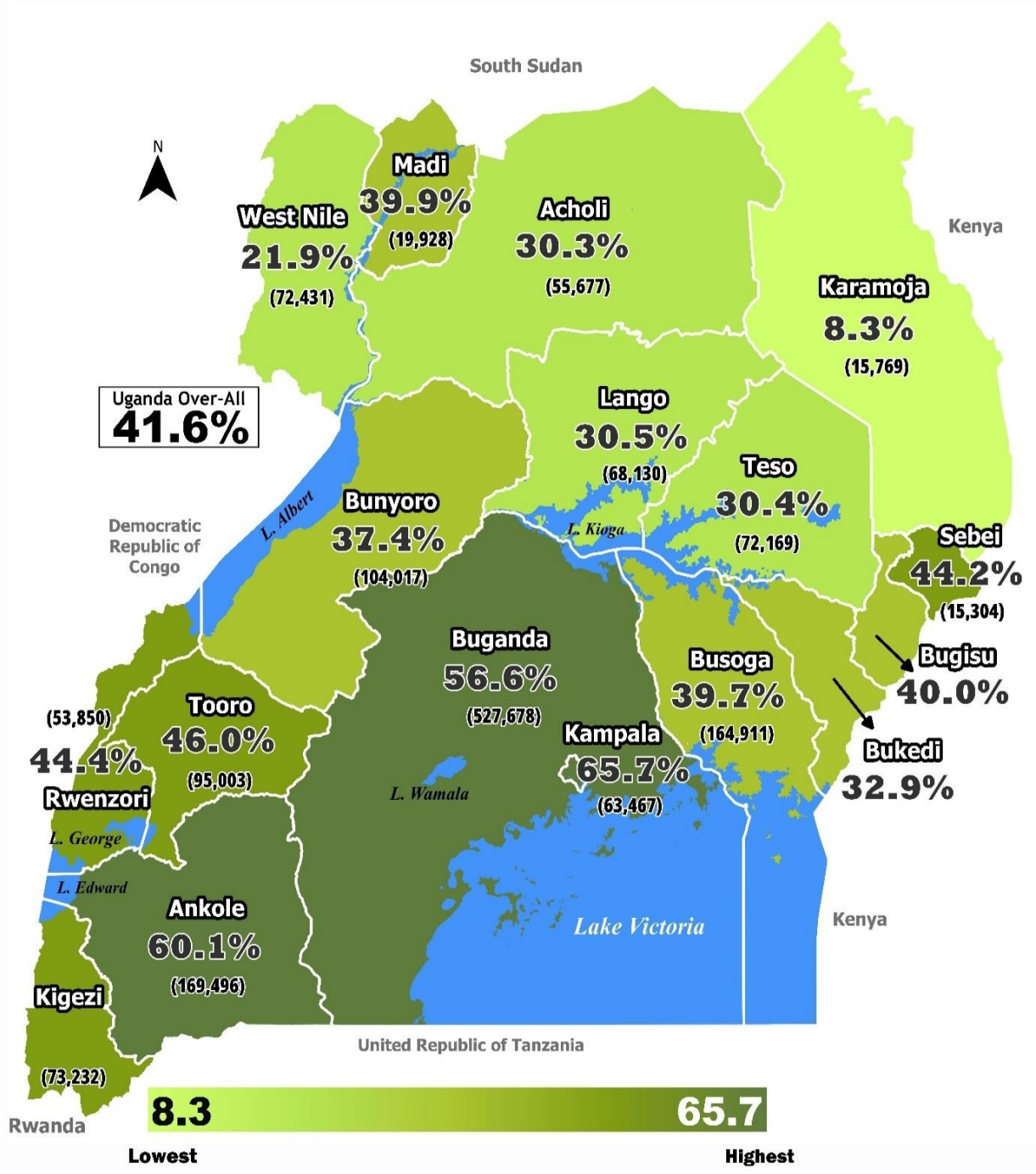
Figure 4.1: Proportion of Children attending ECE (3 to 5 Years) by sex, 2024



The results presented in Figure 4.1 show that 41.6 percent of the children aged 3 to 5 were attending ECE in 2024. The results further indicate that 42.6 percent of the female children aged 3 to 5 were in ECE, compared to their male counterparts (40.6%). The number of learners in ECE is presented in **Table 4.1.**

The analysis of ECE attendance has been presented at sub Regional level in **Figure 4.2**. Kampala Capital City had the highest ECE attendance (65.7%) whereas Karamoja sub Region had the lowest (8.3%).

Figure 4.2: Percentage of the Household Population aged 3 to 5 attending ECE within sub Region

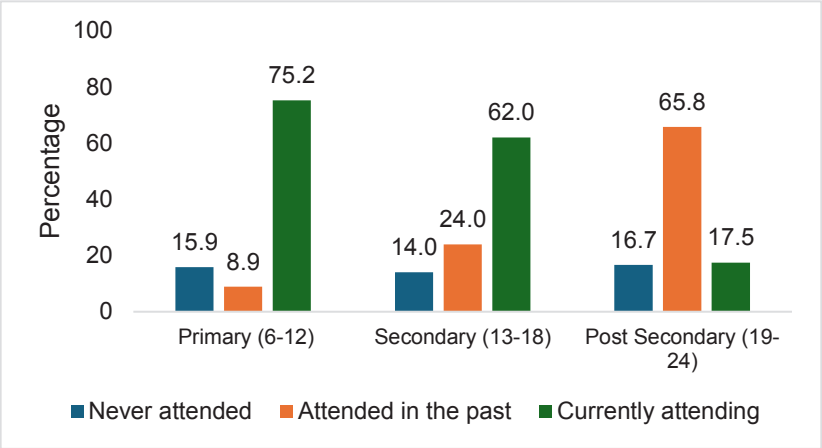


4.1.2 Primary, Secondary and Post-secondary schooling status

Results in Figure 4.3 show that three in every four children of primary school going age were attending school (75.2%).

Three in every five children of secondary school going age were attending school (62.0%).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Population aged 6-24, by School Attendance Status



4.2 Learners in Primary and Secondary School

School attendance is defined as being in school at any regular recognized educational institution or programme, for organized learning at any level of education.

4.2.1 Primary School Learners

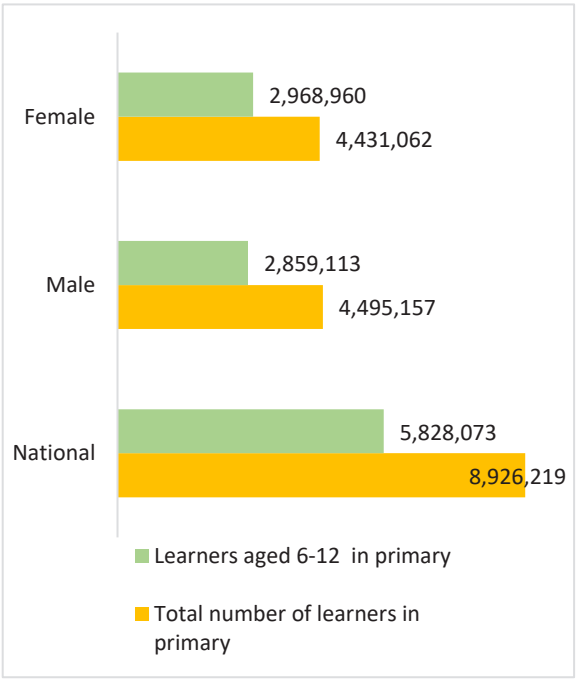
This section presents the school attendance for learners in primary school in the schooling year 2024. All learners who were in primary one to primary seven were considered.

Findings indicate that the total number of learners attending primary school was 8,926,219 learners, with a variation between males (4,495,157) and females (4,431,062) (**Figure 4.4, Table 4.2).**

The results further show that the number of learners attending primary school at the right age (6-12 years) were 5,828,073 with a variation between males (2,859,113) and females (2,968,960).

By sub Region, Buganda had the highest number of learners attending primary school aged 6-12 (1,495,701) and Sebei sub Region had the lowest learners attending primary aged 6-12 (48,263) **Table 4.3.**

Figure 4.4: Number of Learners in Primary School by Sex



4.2.2 Secondary School Learners

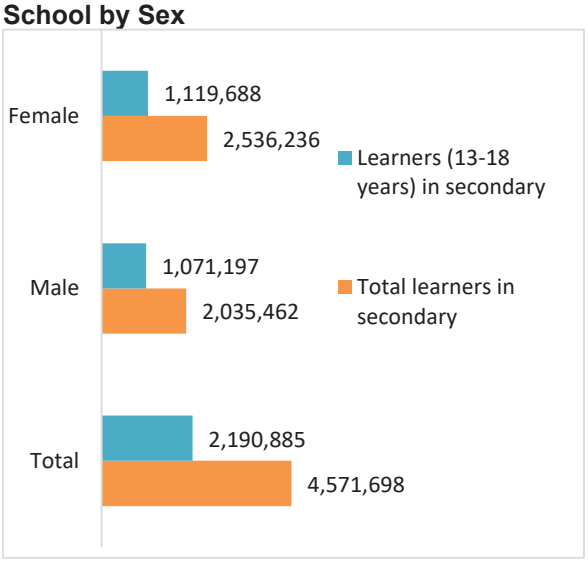
Persons were asked to establish whether they attended any schooling during the 2024 school year and what class they were attending. The persons who attended senior one to senior six were classified as being in secondary school.

Findings indicate that the total number of learners attending secondary school was 4,571,698, with a variation between males (2,035,462) and females (2,536,236) (**Figure 4.5, Table 4.2).**

The results further show that the number of learners attending secondary school at the right age (13-18 years) were 2,190,885 with a variation between males (1,071,197) and females (1,119,688).

Buganda sub Region had the highest number of learners attending secondary school aged 13-18 (673,616) and Sebei sub Region had the lowest number of learners attending secondary school aged 13-18 (22,365) as seen in **Table 4.3.**

Figure. 4.5: Number of Learners in Secondary School by Sex



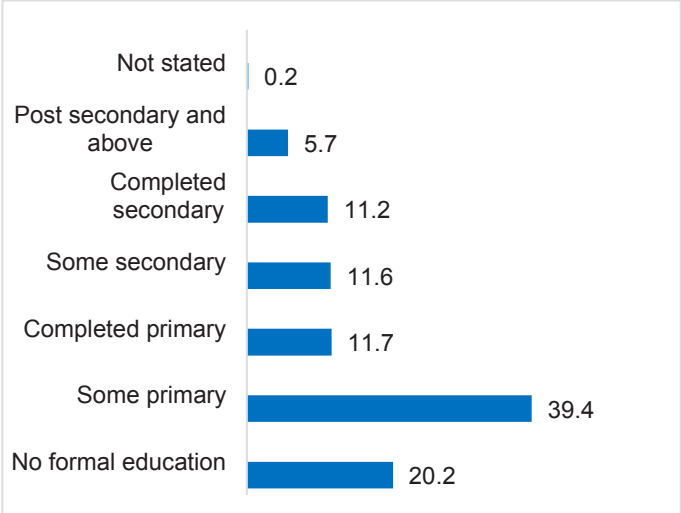
4.3 Education Attainment

Education attainment refers to the highest level of education an individual has completed. It is often used as a measure of a person's academic and professional qualifications. This section presents the distribution of the population 10 years and above by class.

Findings show that about 20.2 percent of the population aged 10 and above had no formal education while 39.4 percent attained some primary-level education. Six percent (5.7%) of the population had attained post-secondary level of education **(Figure 4.6).**

The results also show that 17.4 percent of males and 22.7 percent of females had no education. Five percent (5.2%) of females and six percent (6.4%) of males had completed post-secondary education **(Table 4.4**)

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 10 and above by Highest level of Education attained

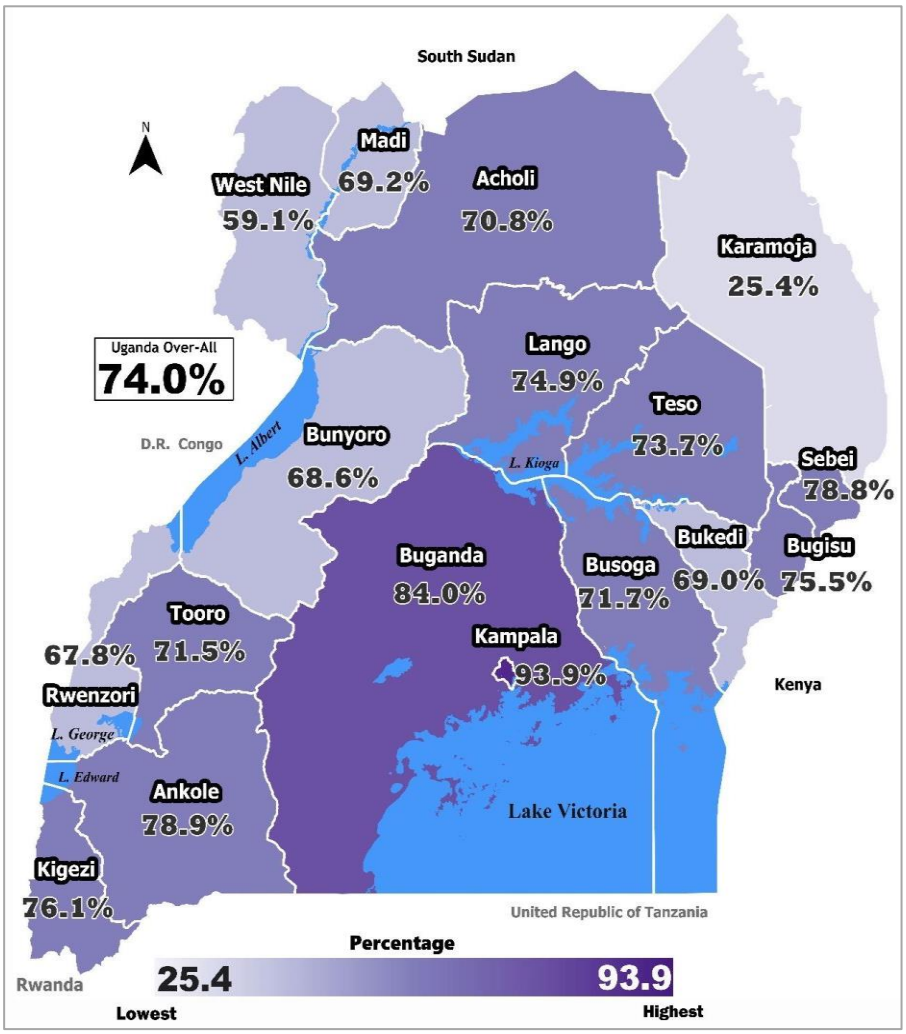


4.4 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write meaningfully in any language. Literacy is often seen as a basic human right and a critical component of personal and national development.

Overall, the literacy rate was 74.0 percent. Kampala Capital City had the highest literacy rate (93.9%) while the Karamoja sub Region had the lowest literacy rate (25.4%) as shown in **Figure 4.7.** Literacy rate was higher for males (76.6%) than females (71.6%) **(Table 4.5)**.

Figure 4.7: Literacy Rate by sub Region



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For more information on education and literacy, see the following tables:

- Table 4.1: Number of Learners aged 3-5 in Early Childhood Education by subregion
- Table 4.2: Number of Learners in Primary and Secondary School by sub Region
- Table 4.3: Number of Learners aged 6-12 attending Primary and Number of Learners aged 13-18 attending Secondary
- Table 4.4: Percentage of the Population aged 10 and above by Highest Level of Education attained and selected Background characteristics
- Table 4.5: Literacy Rate for Population aged 10 and above by Sex and sub Region

Table 4.1: Number of Learners aged 3-5 in Early Childhood Education by sub Region

	Male	Female	Total
Sub regions			
Kampala	31,842	31,625	63,467
Buganda	261,524	266,154	527,678
Busoga	79,625	85,286	164,911
Bukedi	37,053	39,129	76,182
Bugisu	30,671	32,577	63,248
Sebei	7,656	7,648	15,304
Teso	34,843	37,326	72,169
Karamoja	7,981	7,788	15,769
Lango	33,099	35,031	68,130
Acholi	27,387	28,290	55,677
West Nile	36,016	36,415	72,431
Madi	10,004	9,924	19,928
Bunyoro	50,848	53,169	104,017
Tooro	46,873	48,130	95,003
Rwenzori	26,238	27,612	53,850
Ankole	84,164	85,332	169,496
Kigezi	36,145	37,087	73,232
National	**841,969**	**868,523**	**1,710,492**

Table 4. 2: Number of Learners in Primary and Secondary School by sub Region

Sub Region	Primary schools			Secondary Schools		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kampala Capital City	247,272	120,691	126,581	167,129	69,013	98,116
Buganda	1,956,630	973,836	982,794	1,224,735	553,642	671,093
Busoga	908,031	453,765	454,266	464,900	205,978	258,922
Bukedi	545,525	277,591	267,934	221,436	95,701	125,735
Bugisu	383,885	193,331	190,554	163,999	69,345	94,654
Sebei	80,229	40,638	39,591	39,263	18,112	21,151
Teso	606,200	307,971	298,229	232,226	100,906	131,320
Karamoja	142,903	75,223	67,680	82,815	35,903	46,912
Lango	512,947	262,059	250,888	235,074	100,941	134,133
Acholi	434,021	222,041	211,980	187,537	81,736	105,801
West Nile	758,321	392,918	365,403	271,884	122,187	149,697
Madi	142,698	73,013	69,685	41,238	18,889	22,349
Bunyoro	547,464	276,452	271,012	291,270	131,999	159,271
Tooro	418,221	209,264	208,957	234,000	107,471	126,529
Rwenzori	250,423	125,920	124,503	135,266	60,106	75,160
Ankole	636,926	316,106	320,820	388,388	177,216	211,172
Kigezi	354,523	174,338	180,185	190,538	86,317	104,221
National	**8,926,219**	**4,495,157**	**4,431,062**	**4,571,698**	**2,035,462**	**2,536,236**

Table 4. 3: Number of Learners aged 6-12 attending Primary and Number of Learners aged 13-18 attending Secondary

	6-12 years			13-18 years		
Sub Region	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Kampala Capital City	186,657	91,408	95,249	131,133	60,753	70,380
Buganda	1,495,701	735,393	760,308	673,616	303,086	370,530
Busoga	586,078	285,767	300,311	203,694	99,319	104,375
Bukedi	300,596	146,171	154,425	107,106	56,812	50,294
Bugisu	204,366	99,973	104,393	102,729	51,697	51,032
Sebei	48,263	23,834	24,429	22,365	11,151	11,214
Teso	306,050	150,785	155,265	104,566	54,569	49,997
Karamoja	190,874	92,469	98,405	23,629	13,698	9,931
Lango	288,548	139,864	148,684	71,184	38,879	32,305
Acholi	237,100	115,882	121,218	74,819	40,464	34,355
West Nile	429,030	213,828	215,202	102,055	60,445	41,610
Madi	61,691	30,934	30,757	28,945	17,012	11,933
Bunyoro	385,497	188,408	197,089	97,350	48,952	48,398
Tooro	291,252	142,709	148,543	83,652	40,725	42,927
Rwenzori	172,133	84,383	87,750	58,296	30,122	28,174
Ankole	421,452	206,933	214,519	208,963	98,121	110,842
Kigezi	222,785	110,372	112,413	96,783	45,392	51,391
National	**5,828,073**	**2,859,113**	**2,968,960**	**2,190,885**	**1,071,197**	**1,119,688**

Table 4. 4: Percentage of the Population aged 10 and above by Highest Level of Education attained, Sex and sub Region

Sex / sub Region	No formal education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post-secondary and above	Not stated	Total	Number of persons
Sex									
Male	17.4	40.4	11.7	11.2	12.6	6.4	0.3	100	13,317,902
Female	22.7	38.4	11.6	11.9	10.0	5.2	0.2	100	15,010,240
Sub Region									
Kampala Capital City	9.1	18.1	10.2	14.6	28.1	19.0	1.1	100	1,263,902
Buganda	14.6	32.5	13.0	15.2	16.3	8.1	0.3	100	6,765,889
Busoga	21.0	40.6	11.6	12.9	10.5	3.3	0.1	100	2,608,355
Bukedi	20.1	45.7	10.6	11.0	9.1	3.5	0.1	100	1,458,137
Bugisu	15.8	43.1	12.5	13.5	10.4	4.5	0.1	100	1,122,572
Sebei	17.2	31.6	15.8	16.0	12.8	6.6	0.1	100	241,452
Teso	15.2	49.9	11.6	10.4	8.4	4.3	0.2	100	1,524,108
Karamoja	72.5	14.8	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.2	0.0	100	896,072
Lango	18.4	48.8	14.3	8.6	5.9	3.8	0.2	100	1,623,085
Acholi	20.8	42.9	12.4	10.5	8.3	4.9	0.2	100	1,310,697
West Nile	28.7	48.0	7.8	6.9	5.5	3.0	0.1	100	2,052,036
Madi	20.6	48.5	8.3	10.6	7.7	4.1	0.1	100	350,348
Bunyoro	21.6	46.1	10.4	10.1	8.3	3.4	0.1	100	1,718,525
Tooro	21.5	46.2	11.0	9.6	8.0	3.6	0.1	100	1,326,874
Rwenzori	23.2	41.7	9.9	12.1	8.5	4.6	0.1	100	745,019
Ankole	18.7	38.6	14.8	10.5	10.7	6.6	0.1	100	2,274,522
Kigezi	18.9	42.5	13.1	10.3	9.2	5.8	0.2	100	1,046,549
National	**20.2**	**39.4**	**11.7**	**11.6**	**11.2**	**5.7**	**0.2**	**100**	**28,328,142**

Table 4. 5: Literacy Rate for Population aged 10 and above by Sex and sub Region

Sub Region	Male	Female	Total
Kampala Capital City	95.1	92.6	93.9
Buganda	84.2	83.7	84.0
Busoga	73.4	70.2	71.7
Bukedi	71.6	66.7	69.0
Bugisu	76.1	74.9	75.5
Sebei	80.5	77.2	78.8
Teso	76.5	71.2	73.7
Karamoja	29.8	21.5	25.4
Lango	80.1	70.2	74.9
Acholi	76.9	65.3	70.8
West Nile	66.2	52.7	59.1
Madi	76.0	63.2	69.2
Bunyoro	72.0	65.5	68.6
Tooro	74.0	69.2	71.5
Rwenzori	71.2	64.8	67.8
Ankole	81.0	77.1	78.9
Kigezi	79.6	73.3	76.1
National	**76.6**	**71.6**	**74.0**

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY 5

Key Findings

- ***Mobile phone ownership*:** Four in every ten persons (43.3%) aged 10 and above owned a mobile phone.
- ***Ownership of computers and other ICT devices*:** Four percent of the households owned a computer, 41 percent owned a radio and 23.1 percent owned a television.
- ***Computer use*:** Four in every one hundred persons (3.9%) aged 10 and above had used a computer.
- ***Internet usage*:** Nine percent (8.9%) of persons aged 10 and above had used internet. Of these, 67.0 percent had used the internet for social networking, 15.7 percent for academic work and 12.5 percent for business/office work.
- ***Information source*:** Thirty eight percent (38.3%) of households used the radio as their main source of information.

Information on ownership and use of ICT as well as number of mobile phones each was collected for people aged 10 and above. The findings in this chapter present data on ICT access and use across different demographics.

By exploring the demographic patterns, we aim to identify barriers that some population groups face in accessing information and to recognize the opportunities that ICT provides for enhanced communication. In addition, it provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of ICT utilization, emphasising its significance in promoting inclusivity and supporting sustainable development. The findings will inform policymakers, educators, and community leaders about the critical role of ICTs in bridging information gaps across diverse populations.

5.1 Mobile Phone Ownership

A mobile phone is a wireless handheld device that allows users to make calls and send text messages, among other features. **Table 5.1** shows that 43.3 percent of the population aged 10 and above owned a mobile phone. The distribution of mobile phone ownership by residence indicates that ownership was higher in urban areas (53.7%) compared to rural areas (37.0%). Forty six percent (46.4%) of males owned mobile phones while 40.7% of females owned phones (**Table 5.1**).

Thirty seven percent had one mobile phone and six percent had at least two phones (**Figure 5.1 and Table 5.2**).

Sub Regional variations revealed that Kampala Capital City had the highest proportion of mobile phone owners at 73.4% while Karamoja sub Region had lowest of 20.1 percent (**Figure 5.2**).

Figure 5.1 Percentage of Population aged 10 and above by Number of Mobile phones owned

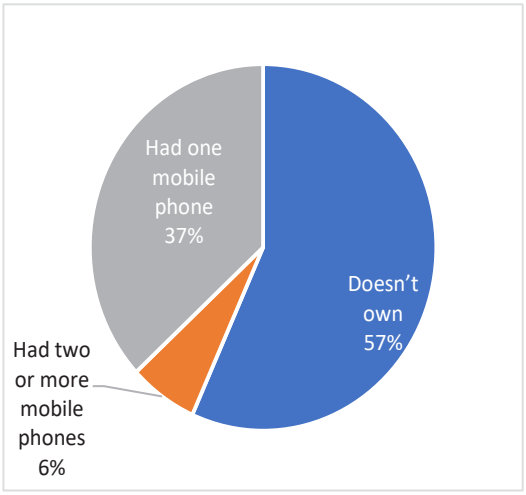
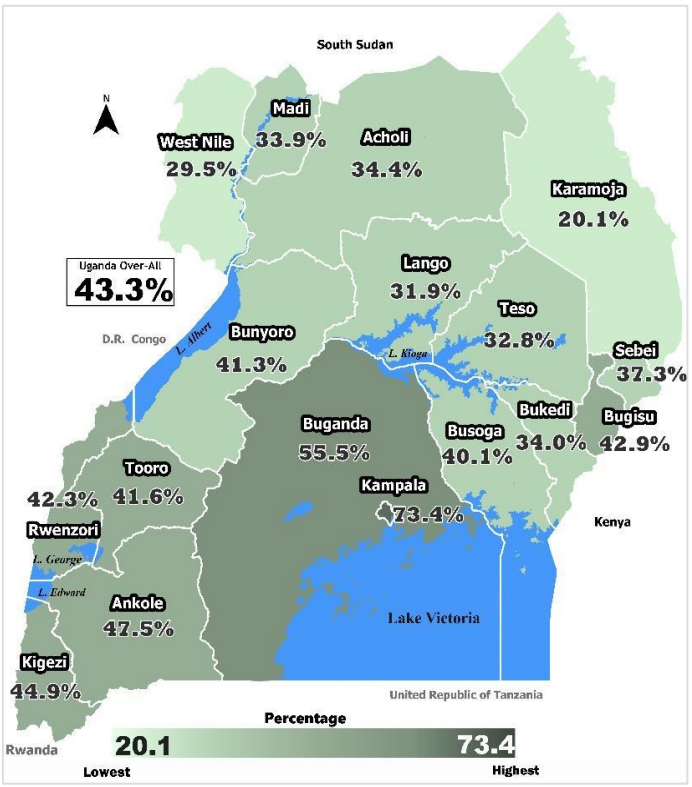


Figure 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Mobile phone Ownership by sub Region

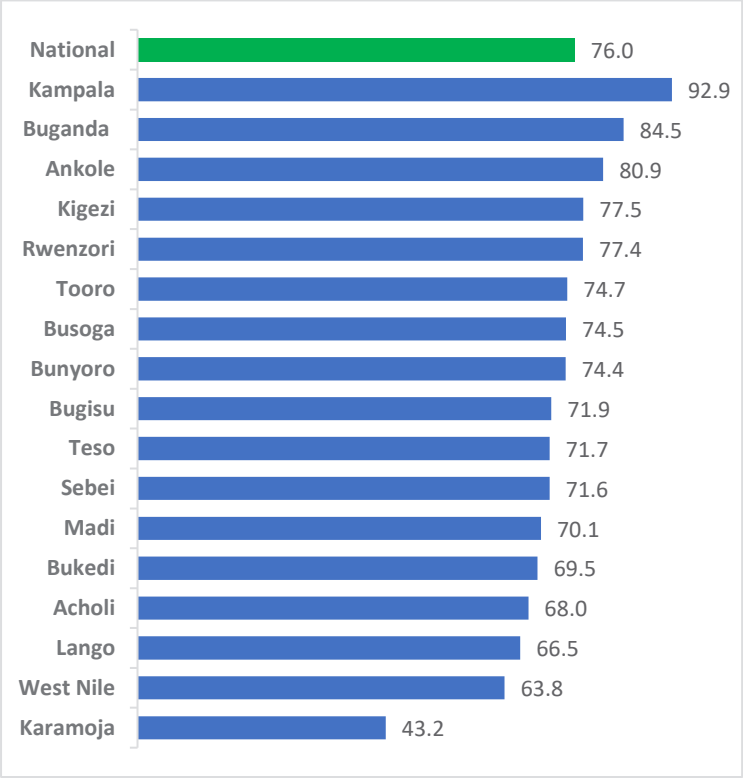


At household level, 76.0 percent of households had at least one member who owned a mobile phone (**Figure 5.3**).

Sub Regional differentials show that Karamoja had the lowest proportion of households (43.2%) with a member owning a mobile phone while Kampala Capital City reported the highest proportion at 92.9 percent.

Mobile phone ownership increased with the educational level of the household head, rising from 51.7 percent among those with no education to 96.0 percent among those with post-secondary education and above (Table 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Percentage of Households that own Mobile phones by sub Region

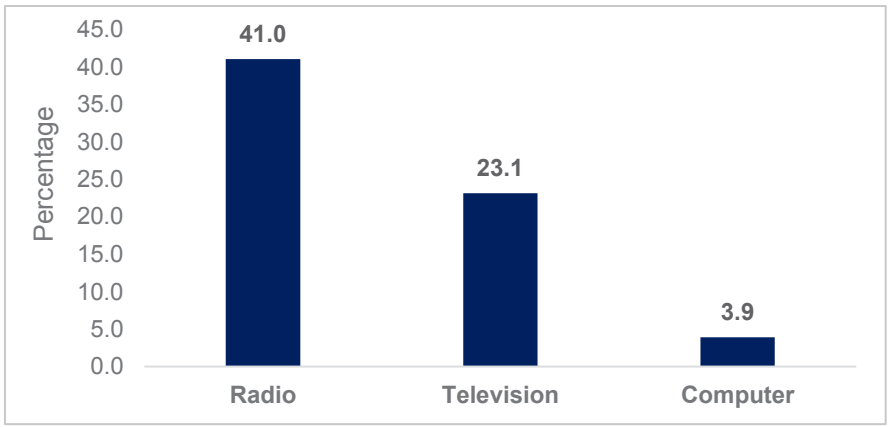


5.2 Ownership of Computers, Radios and Televisions

Computers and other ICT devices play a pivotal role in enhancing communication, productivity, and access to information. The National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2024 collected data on various ICT devices owned by households, including mobile phones, fixed phones, radios, televisions, and computers.

Results in **Figure 5.4** show that 41 percent of the households owned a radio, 23.1 percent owned a television and four percent owned computers. Sub Regional variations (**Table 5.3**) show that Kampala Capital City had the highest proportion (16.1%) of computer owners, while Bukedi, Bunyoro, Tooro and Karamoja had the least (less than 2% each).

Figure 5.4: Percentage of Households that own ICT Devices



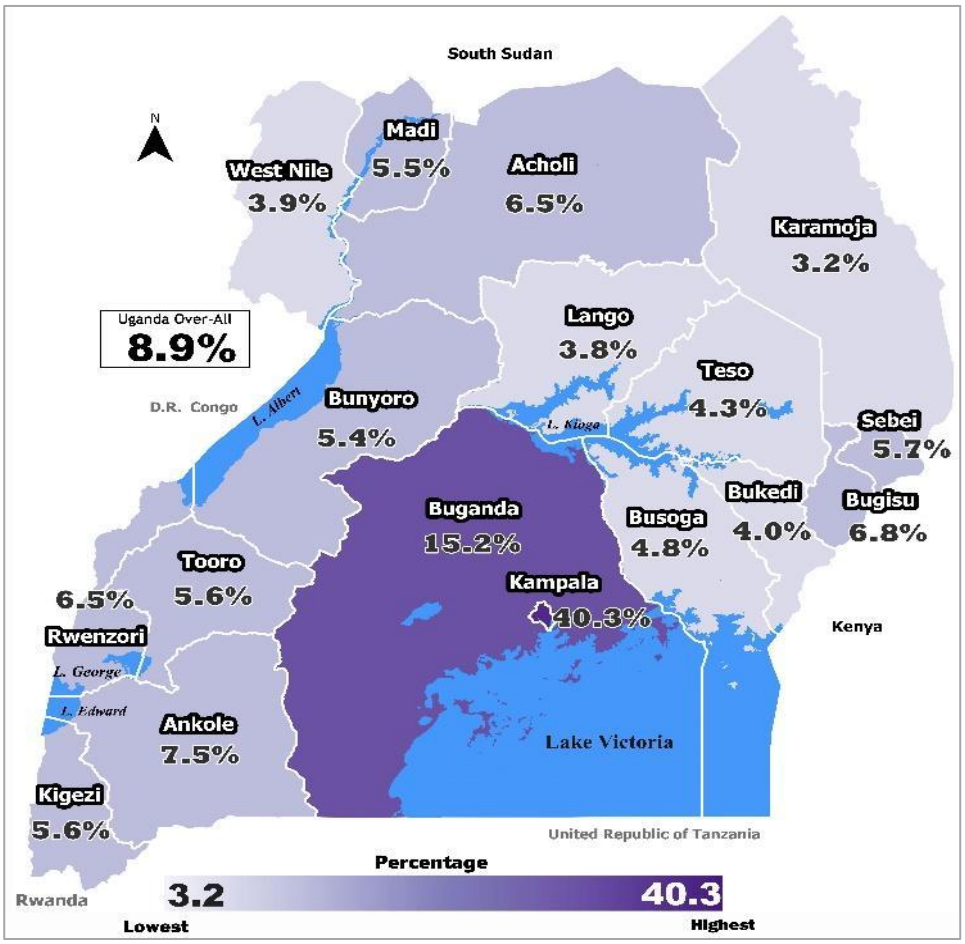
5.3 Internet Use

Internet is a global network of interconnected computer systems that utilize the Internet Protocol Suite to connect devices worldwide. It enables devices to communicate with one another through dedicated routers and servers. Users can access a wide range of information—including text, graphics, voice, video, and software—via mobile phones (Uganda ICT Policy 2013).

Figure 5.5 shows that 8.9 percent of individuals aged 10 and above used the internet. There are notable disparities by sub Region; Kampala Capital City had the highest proportion (40.3%) of internet users, while Karamoja had the lowest proportion (3.2%).

Table 5.5 shows that internet use was higher in urban areas (16.6%) compared to rural areas (4.3%). More males (10.6%) used the internet compared to females (7.6%). Internet use was highest (13.8%) among the youth (18-30 years) and least (2.1%) among children (10-17 years).

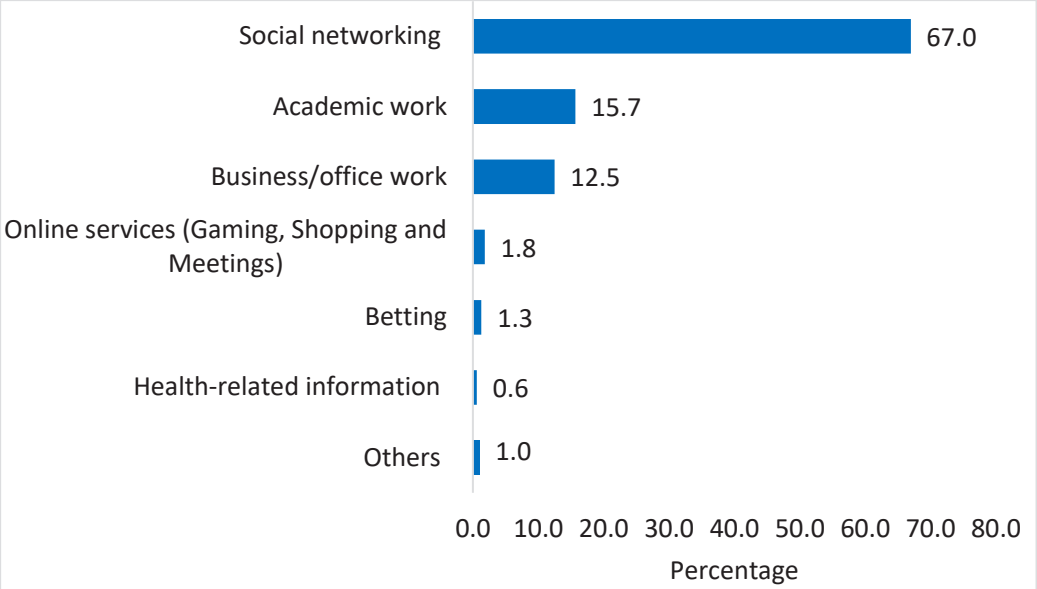
Figure 5.5 Percentage of Internet Users among persons aged 10 and above by sub Region



Purpose of Internet Use

Figure 5.6 shows that among individuals who used the internet, 67 percent used the internet for social networking, while less than one percent (0.6%) used the internet for health-related information. Sixteen percent of individuals used the internet for academic work, and 12.5 percent for business/office work. **Table 5.6** provides details on purpose of internet use by sex, residence, education level attained, sub Region and age group.

Figure 5.6 Percentage Distribution of Population aged 10 and above by Purpose of Internet Use



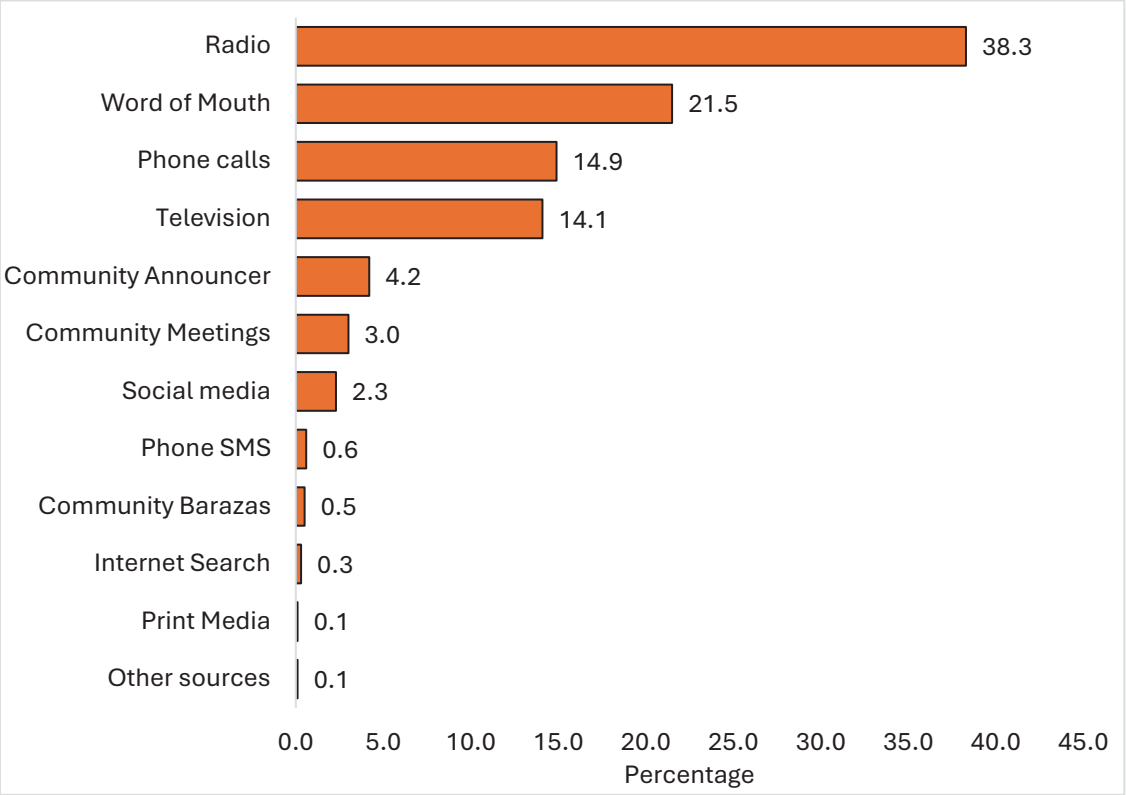
5.4 Information Source

Sources of information refer to the various channels through which households obtain knowledge and updates about their environment and community.

The main source of information considered is based on the household members' usage, rather than ownership of the medium. This means that if a household primarily relies on a particular source of information, it is included, even if no member owns that medium. Common sources of information include traditional media such as radio and television, word of mouth, phone calls, social media, internet searches, email, community meetings and local announcers.

Figure 5.7 shows that overall, 38.3 percent of households reported radio as their main source of information. Twenty two percent reported word of mouth, 14.9 percent reported phone calls, and 14.1 percent reported television as their main source of information. **Table 5.7** presents the main sources of information for households by selected background characteristics.

Figure 5.7 Percentage of Households by Main source of Information



List of Tables

For more information on information and communication technology, see the following tables:

- Table 5.1: Ownership of mobile Phones among persons aged 10 and above by selected background characteristics
- Table 5.2: Ownership of mobile Phones among persons aged 10 and above by number of mobile phones owned and selected background characteristics
- Table 5.3: Percentage of Households owning ICT Devices by Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 5.4: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above who used a Computer by selected Background characteristics
- Table 5.5: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above who used the Internet by selected Background characteristics
- Table 5.6: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above who used the Internet by Purpose and selected Background characteristics
- Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main source of Information and selected Background characteristics
- Table 5.8: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above who used Online services

Table 5.1: Ownership of mobile Phones among persons aged 10 and above by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Population aged 10 and above	Proportion owning mobile phones		
		Male	Female	Total
Residence				
Urban	11,851,918	55.8	52	53.7
Rural	19,537,803	40.8	33.8	37.0
Education Attainment				
No formal education	6,847,607	28.3	26.1	27.0
Some primary	12,284,175	28.8	27.1	27.9
Completed primary	3,522,811	62.5	53.7	57.7
Some secondary	3,533,013	57.2	50.3	53.3
Completed secondary	3,351,210	83.4	79.1	81.3
Post-secondary and above	1,774,164	92.1	91.2	91.7
Not stated	76,741	77.0	60.3	71.4
Sub Region				
Kampala Capital City	1,190,702	75.8	71.3	73.4
Buganda	7,527,110	56.6	54.6	55.5
Busoga	2,972,581	43.5	37.3	40.1
Bukedi	1,623,382	39.1	29.8	34.0
Bugisu	1,306,879	44.7	41.3	42.9
Sebei	262,072	41.7	33.4	37.3
Teso	1,657,175	40.1	26.6	32.8
Karamoja	919,324	26.0	15.1	20.1
Lango	1,811,140	40.3	25.1	31.9
Acholi	1,424,752	40.5	29.2	34.4
West Nile	2,247,786	34.0	25.7	29.5
Madi	379,606	36.1	31.9	33.9
Bunyoro	1,892,351	45.0	38.0	41.3
Tooro	1,467,296	43.6	39.9	41.6
Rwenzori	831,527	44.4	40.5	42.3
Ankole	2,644,596	46.9	48.0	47.5
Kigezi	1,231,442	45.0	44.7	44.9
Age group				
10-17	9,154,733	5.7	4.2	5.0
18-30	10,323,602	61.5	51.2	55.8
31-59	9,698,675	72.8	61.3	66.3
60+	2,212,711	51.2	37.0	42.9
National	**31,389,721**	**46.4**	**40.7**	**43.3**

Table 5. 2: Ownership of Mobile Phones among Persons aged 10 and above by Number of mobile phones Owned and selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Does not own a mobile phone		Owns one (1) mobile phone		Owns 2 or more mobile phones		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	7,640,134	53.6	5,441,087	38.2	1,174,461	8.2	14,255,682	100
Female	10,155,454	59.3	6,131,046	35.8	847,539	4.9	17,134,039	100
Residence								
Urban	5,484,483	46.3	5,202,290	43.9	1,165,145	9.8	11,851,918	100
Rural	12,311,105	63.0	6,369,843	32.6	856,855	4.4	19,537,803	100
Education level								
No formal education	5,001,688	73.0	1,671,239	24.4	174,680	2.6	6,847,607	100
Some primary	8,857,159	72.1	3,184,960	25.9	242,056	2.0	12,284,175	100
Completed primary	1,490,904	42.3	1,828,561	51.9	203,346	5.8	3,522,811	100
Some secondary	1,649,671	46.7	1,646,567	46.6	236,775	6.7	3,533,013	100
Completed secondary	626,804	18.7	2,136,378	63.7	588,028	17.5	3,351,210	100
Post-secondary and above	147,419	8.3	1,056,748	59.6	569,997	32.1	1,774,164	100
Sub Region								
Kampala Capital City	316,678	26.6	670,053	56.3	203,971	17.1	1,190,702	100
Buganda	3,346,993	44.5	3,444,601	45.8	735,516	9.8	7,527,110	100
Busoga	1,781,768	59.9	1,052,734	35.4	138,079	4.6	2,972,581	100
Bukedi	1,072,206	66.0	492,583	30.3	58,593	3.6	1,623,382	100
Bugisu	746,802	57.1	483,730	37.0	76,347	5.8	1,306,879	100
Sebei	164,225	62.7	84,388	32.2	13,459	5.1	262,072	100
Teso	1,114,196	67.2	489,922	29.6	53,057	3.2	1,657,175	100
Karamoja	734,614	79.9	155,060	16.9	29,650	3.2	919,324	100
Lango	1,232,695	68.1	509,788	28.1	68,657	3.8	1,811,140	100
Acholi	934,326	65.6	429,924	30.2	60,502	4.2	1,424,752	100
West Nile	1,584,370	70.5	586,414	26.1	77,002	3.4	2,247,786	100
Madi	251,031	66.1	110,794	29.2	17,781	4.7	379,606	100
Bunyoro	1,111,744	58.7	687,514	36.3	93,093	4.9	1,892,351	100
Tooro	856,958	58.4	537,220	36.6	73,118	5.0	1,467,296	100
Rwenzori	479,935	57.7	306,701	36.9	44,891	5.4	831,527	100
Ankole	1,388,068	52.5	1,046,846	39.6	209,682	7.9	2,644,596	100
Kigezi	678,979	55.1	483,861	39.3	68,602	5.6	1,231,442	100
Age group								
10-17	8,700,218	95.0	418,289	4.6	36,226	0.4	9,154,733	100
18-30	4,560,421	44.2	4,870,093	47.2	893,088	8.7	10,323,602	100
31-59	3,270,736	33.7	5,431,023	56.0	996,916	10.3	9,698,675	100
60+	1,264,213	57.1	852,728	38.5	95,770	4.3	2,212,711	100
National	**17,795,588**	**56.7**	**11,572,133**	**36.9**	**2,022,000**	**6.4**	**31,389,721**	**100**

Table 5.3: Percentage of Households owning ICT Devices by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Mobile Phone	Radio	Television	Computer
Sex of HH head				
Male Headed	79.1	44.7	23.5	4.2
Female Headed	69.8	33.7	22.2	3.1
Residence				
Urban	84.0	43.4	37.9	7.1
Rural	70.5	39.4	12.9	1.6
Education Attainment of household head				
No formal education	51.7	29.2	10.6	1.3
Some primary	73.9	39.5	12.7	0.9
Completed primary	84.2	45.5	21.1	1.3
Some secondary	86.1	45.3	27.3	2.0
Completed secondary	92.3	47.8	39.8	5.5
Post-secondary and above	96.0	53.7	56.2	21.1
Sub Region				
Kampala Capital City	92.9	40.9	61.0	16.1
Buganda	84.5	45.8	40.8	5.7
Busoga	74.5	42.2	17.6	2.1
Bukedi	69.5	33.7	11.3	1.7
Bugisu	71.9	43.1	13.7	2.4
Sebei	71.6	40.9	12.0	2.0
Teso	71.7	35.8	6.3	2.1
Karamoja	43.2	15.6	2.9	1.8
Lango	66.5	42.0	7.5	2.2
Acholi	68.0	31.8	10.1	3.5
West Nile	63.8	29.3	6.4	2.2
Madi	70.1	26.2	6.6	3.0
Bunyoro	74.4	41.5	16.6	1.9
Tooro	74.7	44.6	16.2	1.9
Rwenzori	77.4	40.2	15.6	2.1
Ankole	80.9	48.4	23.7	2.7
Kigezi	77.5	48.7	12.9	2.2
National	**76.0**	**41.0**	**23.1**	**3.9**

Table 5.4: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above who used a Computer by selected Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Population aged 10 and above	Persons who used a computer	
		Number	Percentage
Sex			
Male	14,255,682	703,247	4.9
Female	17,134,039	533,996	3.1
Residence			
Urban	11,851,918	850,060	7.2
Rural	19,537,803	387,183	2.0
Education Attainment			
No formal education	6,847,607	53,566	0.8
Some primary	12,284,175	73,573	0.6
Completed primary	3,522,811	64,400	1.8
Some secondary	3,533,013	170,055	4.8
Completed secondary	3,351,210	349,243	10.4
Post-secondary and above	1,774,164	524,541	29.6
Not stated	76,741	1,865	2.4
Sub Region			
Kampala Capital City	1,190,702	211,308	17.7
Buganda	7,527,110	441,726	5.9
Busoga	2,972,581	65,205	2.2
Bukedi	1,623,382	33,105	2.0
Bugisu	1,306,879	41,399	3.2
Sebei	262,072	7,907	3.0
Teso	1,657,175	39,319	2.4
Karamoja	919,324	18,165	2.0
Lango	1,811,140	38,979	2.2
Acholi	1,424,752	50,262	3.5
West Nile	2,247,786	42,625	1.9
Madi	379,606	9,318	2.5
Bunyoro	1,892,351	44,764	2.4
Tooro	1,467,296	35,890	2.4
Rwenzori	831,527	21,574	2.6
Ankole	2,644,596	93,736	3.5
Kigezi	1,231,442	41,961	3.4
Age group			
10-17	9,154,733	141,861	1.5
18-30	10,323,602	589,243	5.7
31-59	9,698,675	474,826	4.9
60+	2,212,711	31,313	1.4
Total	**31,389,721**	**1,237,243**	**3.9**

Table 5.5: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above who used the Internet by selected Background characteristics

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Residence			
Urban	19.0	14.7	16.6
Rural	5.6	3.2	4.3
Education Attainment			
No formal education	2.2	1.4	1.7
Some primary	2.1	1.4	1.7
Completed primary	7.5	5.1	6.2
Some secondary	13.5	10.3	11.7
Completed secondary	29.2	26.0	27.7
Post-secondary and above	53.2	49.6	51.5
Not stated	9.7	5.5	8.3
Sub Region			
Kampala Capital City	44.2	36.9	40.3
Buganda	16.5	14.0	15.2
Busoga	6.0	3.9	4.8
Bukedi	5.3	2.9	4.0
Bugisu	8.2	5.7	6.8
Sebei	7.5	4.1	5.7
Teso	6.1	2.8	4.3
Karamoja	4.5	2.1	3.2
Lango	5.7	2.3	3.8
Acholi	9.1	4.2	6.5
West Nile	5.6	2.5	3.9
Madi	7.4	3.7	5.5
Bunyoro	6.8	4.1	5.4
Tooro	6.7	4.7	5.6
Rwenzori	8.2	5.0	6.5
Ankole	8.7	6.5	7.5
Kigezi	7.1	4.5	5.6
Age group			
10-17	2.2	2.0	2.1
18-30	16.1	12.0	13.8
31-59	14.9	8.9	11.5
60+	4.8	2.1	3.2
National	**10.6**	**7.6**	**8.9**
Number	**1,509,209**	**1,300,118**	**2,809,327**

Table 5.6: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above who used the Internet by the Purpose of Internet use and selected Background characteristics

Background characteristics	Social networking	Academic work	Business/ office work	Online meetings	Health related information	Online gaming	Betting	Online shopping	Others purpose
Sex									
Male	62.8	16.3	14.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.3	0.2	0.9
Female	71.9	15.0	9.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.0
Residence									
Urban	67.2	14.7	14.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.8
Rural	66.6	18.0	7.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.7	0.2	1.4
Education level									
No formal education	77.9	7.5	8.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.3	1.8
Some primary	79.4	8.2	3.5	0.5	0.3	2.8	3.2	0.1	2.1
Completed primary	79.1	10.3	4.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	2.5	0.1	1.5
Some secondary	66.6	25.4	3.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.1	1.0
Completed secondary	70.9	16.8	8.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.9
Post-secondary and above	56.1	14.3	25.7	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7
Sub Region									
Kampala Capital City	67.0	14.3	16.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8
Buganda	69.4	12.8	14.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.1
Busoga	66.1	17.2	9.7	1.1	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.2	1.3
Bukedi	65.2	19.6	9.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.1
Bugisu	66.0	20.6	7.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.9
Sebei	67.2	19.4	7.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	2.9	0.1	0.6
Teso	57.2	22.8	10.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	4.3	0.2	1.3
Karamoja	59.2	19.4	12.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.9	0.3	1.2
Lango	58.1	20.0	10.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	5.1	0.3	1.4
Acholi	57.8	18.9	11.8	1.2	1.1	2.0	5.5	0.3	1.4
West Nile	59.5	20.9	9.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	4.1	0.2	1.5
Madi	59.8	23.4	10.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.0
Bunyoro	68.7	15.4	8.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	2.6	0.2	1.3
Tooro	70.2	16.1	8.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.9
Rwenzori	69.7	17.0	8.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.1	1.0
Ankole	70.1	18.0	9.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6
Kigezi	62.4	23.9	10	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8
Age group									
10-17	43.0	51.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.1	1.1
18-30	69.5	17.6	8.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.9
31-59	67.7	7.6	20.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.0
60+	72.1	5.4	16.0	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.9
National	**67.0**	**15.7**	**12.5**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**1.0**
Number	**1,883,109**	**440,660**	**351,630**	**20,690**	**17,115**	**25,186**	**37,507**	**4,970**	**28,460**

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main source of Information and selected Background characteristics

Background characteristics	Radio	Word of Mouth	Phone Calls	TV	Community Meetings	Social media	Community Announcer	Community Barazas	Internet Search	Phone SMS	Print Media	Other sources (email, post mail, handmail)	Total
Sex of household head													
Male Headed	41.1	19.6	15.0	13.9	2.7	2.3	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Female Headed	32.8	25.1	14.5	14.5	3.6	2.4	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Residence													
Urban	32.4	14.8	15.6	25.5	1.7	4.8	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	100
Rural	42.4	26.0	14.4	6.3	3.9	0.7	5.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	100
Education level													
No formal education	37.5	32.6	10.2	5.9	5.6	0.6	6.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
Some primary	42.1	26.5	14.8	6.7	3.2	0.5	4.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100
Completed primary	43.9	18.7	16.4	12.5	2.2	1.0	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100
Some secondary	39.9	16.0	17.2	17.5	1.9	2.0	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	100
Completed secondary	33.8	10.6	17.9	26.7	1.2	5.3	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	100
Post-secondary and above	27.4	5.9	17.2	35.3	0.7	9.4	1.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	100
Sub Region													
Kampala Capital City	14.5	6.5	15.4	44.8	0.5	13.7	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	100
Buganda	34.3	12.1	12.8	29.1	1.2	3.7	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	100
Busoga	46.1	24.2	11.3	9.2	2.0	0.8	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Bukedi	38.3	33.8	14.5	5.5	2.3	0.6	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Bugisu	47.1	24.1	15.1	6.9	1.8	1.1	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Sebei	44.1	25.1	20.0	3.9	2.7	0.7	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100
Teso	36.3	33.6	20.6	1.8	3.6	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
Karamoja	16.9	46.0	8.8	0.9	17.0	0.7	7.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	100
Lango	45.8	24.7	19.4	1.2	3.1	0.5	4.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
Acholi	33.8	25.6	20.4	2.1	8.0	1.1	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
West Nile	28.7	33.9	22.6	1.3	4.8	0.6	7.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100
Madi	26.4	21.6	27.3	1.0	9.3	0.6	12.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	100
Bunyoro	44.7	22.4	16.4	7.0	3.5	1.0	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	100
Tooro	47.6	21.9	12.7	8.1	3.8	1.1	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	100
Rwenzori	45.2	22.9	16.9	8.0	2.0	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Ankole	47.2	19.0	12.4	13.4	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	100
Kigezi	57.0	21.7	9.5	5.7	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	100
Age group													
Less than 10	36.9	30.9	8.8	9.8	5.0	0.8	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	100
10-17	31.6	30.2	12.1	12.6	3.6	2.2	5.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	100
18-30	34.7	19.8	17.8	14.4	2.8	4.5	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	100
31-59	38.7	20.6	14.9	15.5	2.9	1.8	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
60+	44.4	27.3	9.5	8.9	3.6	0.4	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100
National	**38.3**	**21.5**	**14.9**	**14.1**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**4.2**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**100**
Number '000	**4,102**	**2,296**	**1,591**	**1,511**	**321**	**250**	**451**	**52**	**35**	**65**	**11**	**13**	**10,699**

Table 5.8: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above who used Online services

Background Characteristic	Online Government Services	Ordered or Bought Online	Sold or Advertised Online	Used Internet Banking
Sex				
Male	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.5
Female	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.0
Residence				
Urban	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.9
Rural	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8
Education Attainment				
No formal education	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
Some primary	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Completed primary	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Some secondary	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Completed secondary	3.9	2.6	1.6	1.9
Post-secondary and above	13.9	8.9	4.7	8.9
Sub Region				
Kampala Capital City	8.3	7.1	3.3	4.6
Buganda	3.2	1.9	1.2	1.7
Busoga	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Bukedi	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7
Bugisu	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
Sebei	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7
Teso	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7
Karamoja	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Lango	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7
Acholi	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.1
West Nile	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
Madi	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8
Bunyoro	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
Tooro	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
Rwenzori	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
Ankole	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.0
Kigezi	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.9
National	**2.0**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**1.2**
Number	**639,188**	**392,981**	**248,748**	**375,545**

SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

6

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of a mosquito net*:** Eighty-seven percent (87.2%) of households owned at least one mosquito net.
- ***Health insurance coverage*:** One percent (1.1%) of the population had health insurance coverage.
- ***Probable General Psychological Distress***: One in every ten (12%) of the population aged 10 and above had experienced at least some form of probable general psychological distress.

The Uganda Vision 2040 emphasises that good health is instrumental in facilitating socio economic transformation. The Government has put in place measures for ensuring improvement in the health conditions of the population. This has led to progress in a number of health indicators. The production of statistics on health in the country has continued to help measure the impact of the interventions put in place. This chapter presents information on household ownership of mosquito nets, health outbreak awareness as well as access to health insurance.

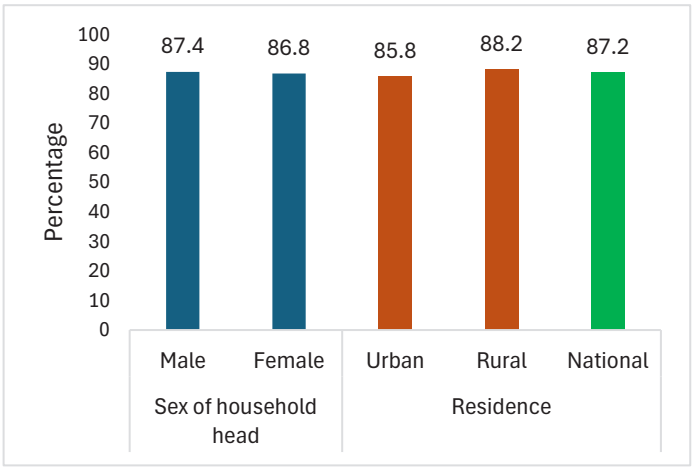
6.1 Ownership of Mosquito Nets

Household ownership of mosquito nets is one of the central interventions for preventing malaria infection in Uganda. Each household in the NPHC 2024 was asked if they owned mosquito nets.

Eighty-seven percent (87.2%) of the households owned at least one mosquito net. A higher share of households in rural areas (88.2%) owned a mosquito net compared to their urban counterparts (85.8%) (**Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1**).

Table 6.2 shows that 85.4 percent of the mosquito nets were obtained from Government, 14.1 percent were bought, and 3.1 percent were obtained from NGOs.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of Households owning Mosquito Nets by Place of Residence and Sex of Household head



Mosquito net Ownership by Source

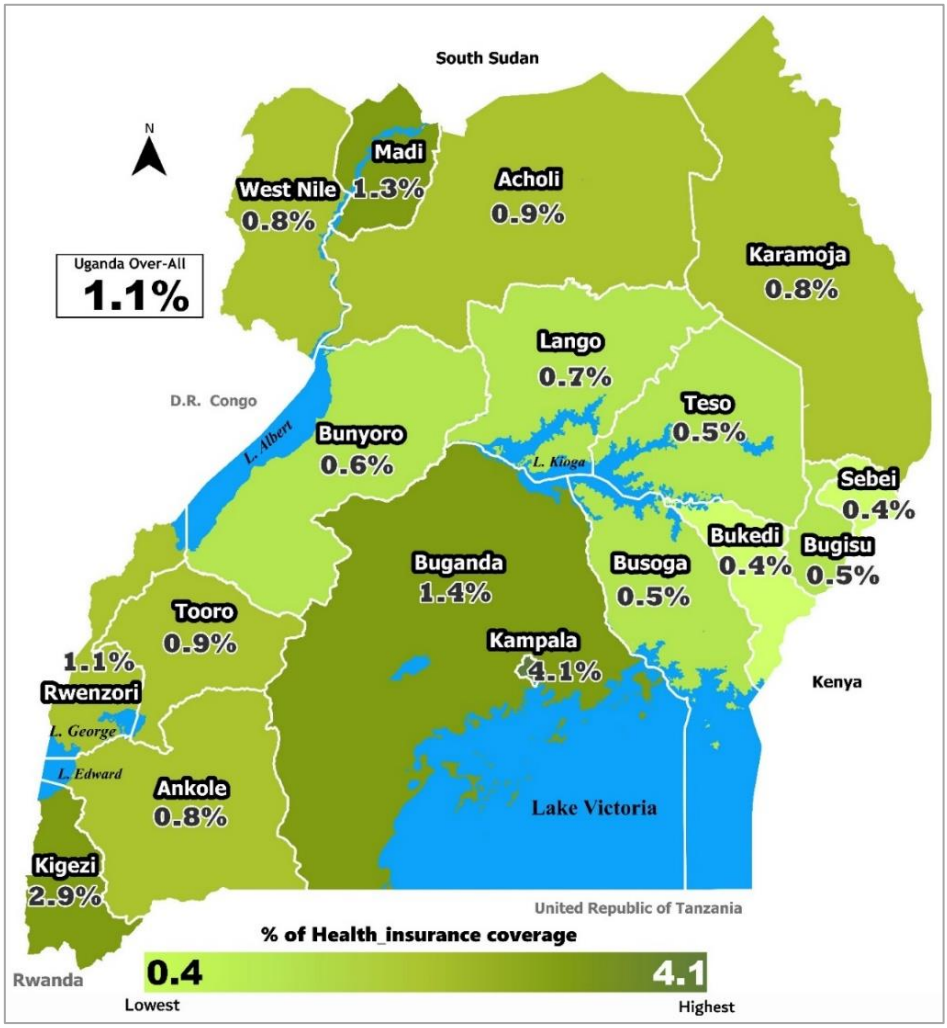
There were sub Regional variations in household ownership of mosquito nets; Teso sub Region had the highest proportion of households with at least one mosquito net (93.8%) while Kampala Capital City had the least proportion (78.8%) **(Table 6.1)**. The percentage of households from urban areas (23.0%) who bought mosquito nets was nearly three times that of rural areas (8.2%). Government was the main source of mosquito nets (85.4%) For details (**Table 6.2**)

6.2 Health Insurance

A health insurance policy is an agreement between the insured and the insurance company whereby the insurance company agrees to cover the costs of certain medical benefits such as medical tests, availing drugs to sick clients and offering treatment services. In the process, the insurance company contracts some service providers like hospitals, clinics, pharmacies; etc from where the insured persons can access medical services.

The NPHC 2024 collected information on whether household members were covered by any health insurance policy or medical scheme. The results in Table 6.3 show that Uganda's health insurance coverage is low, at one percent (1.1%) of the household population. There were no sex disparities between males and females in health insurance coverage. The health insurance coverage in urban (1.6%) was more than two times that of rural areas (0.7%). Regional variations show that Kampala Capital City had the highest (4.1%) health insurance coverage, while Bukedi and Sebei sub Regions and the lowest (0.4% each).

Figure 6.2: Percentage of the Population with Health Insurance coverage by sub Region

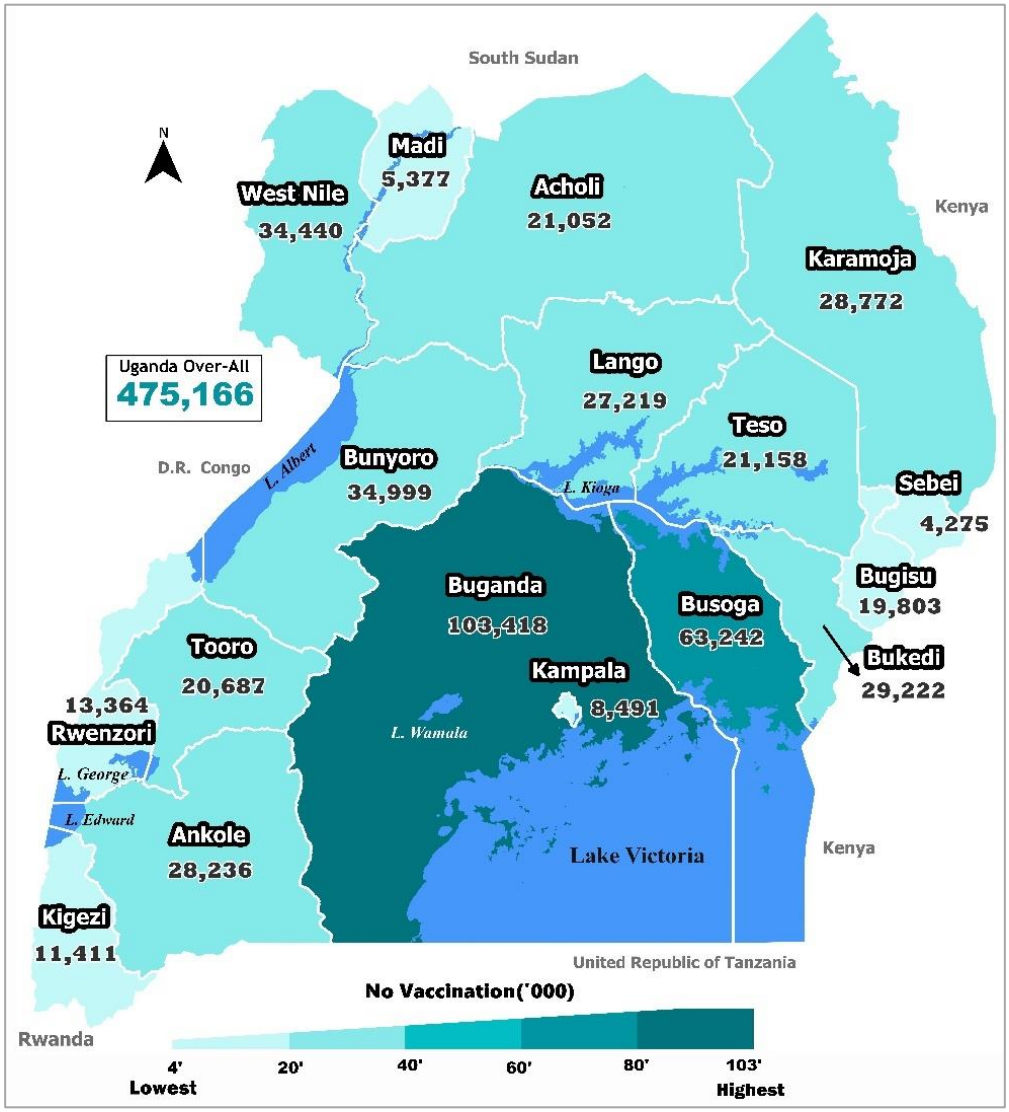


6.3 Vaccination Coverage

Vaccination helps protect children against infectious diseases that can cause illness or death. It protects children against common vaccine-preventable diseases and is crucial in reducing childhood morbidity and mortality. The NPHC 2024 collected information on routine basic childhood vaccination, including Bacillus Calmette Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) and Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenza type B), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine 10 (PCV10), Rotavirus Vaccine (RV), and Measles Rubella (MR) vaccine. Respondents were also asked whether the children had vaccination cards or an exercise book.

The information presented in this chapter is for children aged 0-2, the age at which they should have received at least one of the basic vaccines. Vaccination coverage was 86.9% of children aged 0-2. However, 475,166 children (12.2%) had not received any vaccine. Buganda sub Region had the highest number of children who had not received any vaccine (103,418), while Sebei sub Region had the least (4,275) **(Figure 6.3 and Table 6.4).**

Figure 6.3: Number of Children aged 0-2 who had not received any Vaccine by sub Region

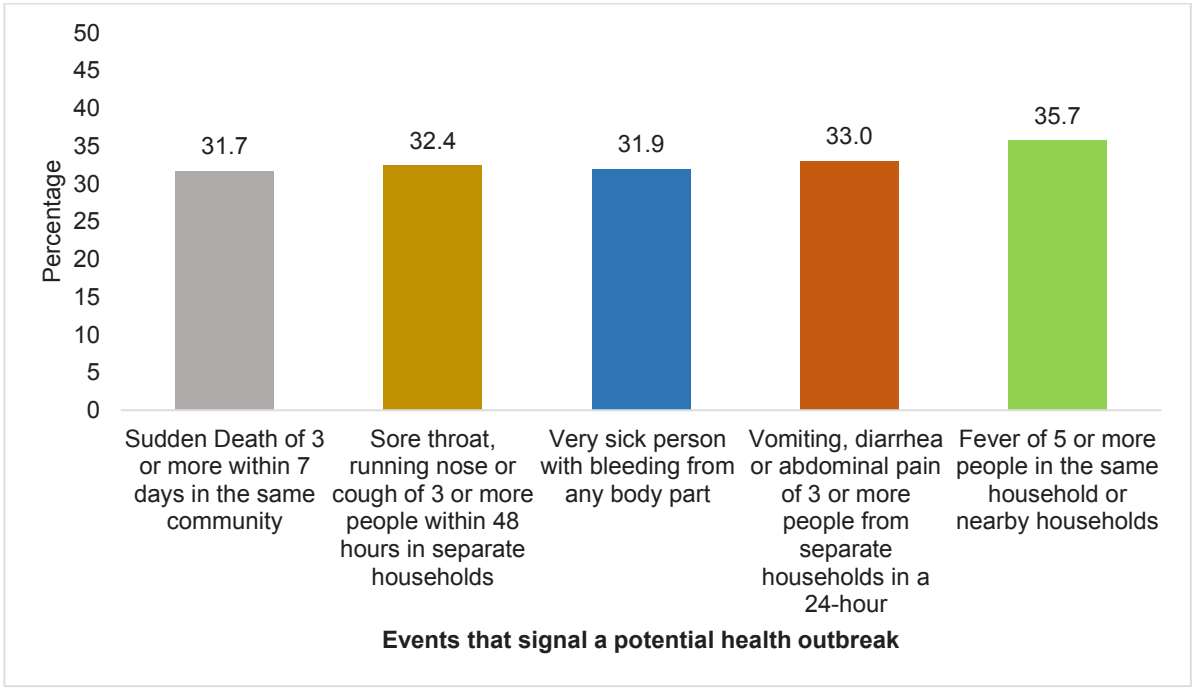


6.4 Health Outbreaks

A health outbreak is a sudden occurrence of a disease or health condition in a specific geographic area population or community that exceeds the expected number of cases. An outbreak may affect a small group of people within a community or thousands of people across the entire community and beyond. In some instances, an outbreak may not be easily or quickly identified until it has affected so many people causing immense effects like death on the populace at large.

The NPHC 2024 collected information on perceptions of events that signify a health outbreak. This provides insights into community awareness of unusual events that may be early signals of an outbreak. Census findings show that there was limited awareness in the community on potential health outbreaks in Uganda. Figure 6.4 shows that one in three (33%) respondents were aware that if severe symptoms such as vomiting, diarrhea, or abdominal pain occurred to three or more people from separate households in a 24 hour period, it would signal a health outbreak. 35.7 percent of the respondents reported that if five or more people in the same household or nearby households had a fever, it would signal a health outbreak. Table 6.5 provides details by sex, residence and sub Regions.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of Respondent's Perception on Events that signal a Potential Health Outbreak


50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Percentage
31.7
32.4
31.9
33.0
35.7
Sudden Death of 3 or more within 7 days in the same community
Sore throat, running nose or cough of 3 or more people within 48 hours in separate households
Very sick person with bleeding from any body part
Vomiting, diarrhea or abdominal pain of 3 or more people from separate households in a 24-hour
Fever of 5 or more people in the same household or nearby households
Events that signal a potential health outbreak

6.5 Mental Health Disorders

Mental health is a state of well-being that allows individuals to cope with life's challenges, realize their potential, learn and work well, and contribute to their community. This includes emotional, psychological and social aspects of an individual's life. Mental health is a human rights issue. It is more than the absence of a mental disorder, exists in complex continuum and is experienced differently from one person to another.

The information collected on mental health experiences of individuals included anxiety, sadness, suicidal tendencies, hearing voices that others don't hear and extreme mood swings. The information was used to measure probable mental health disorders (probable general phycological distress) in an individual.

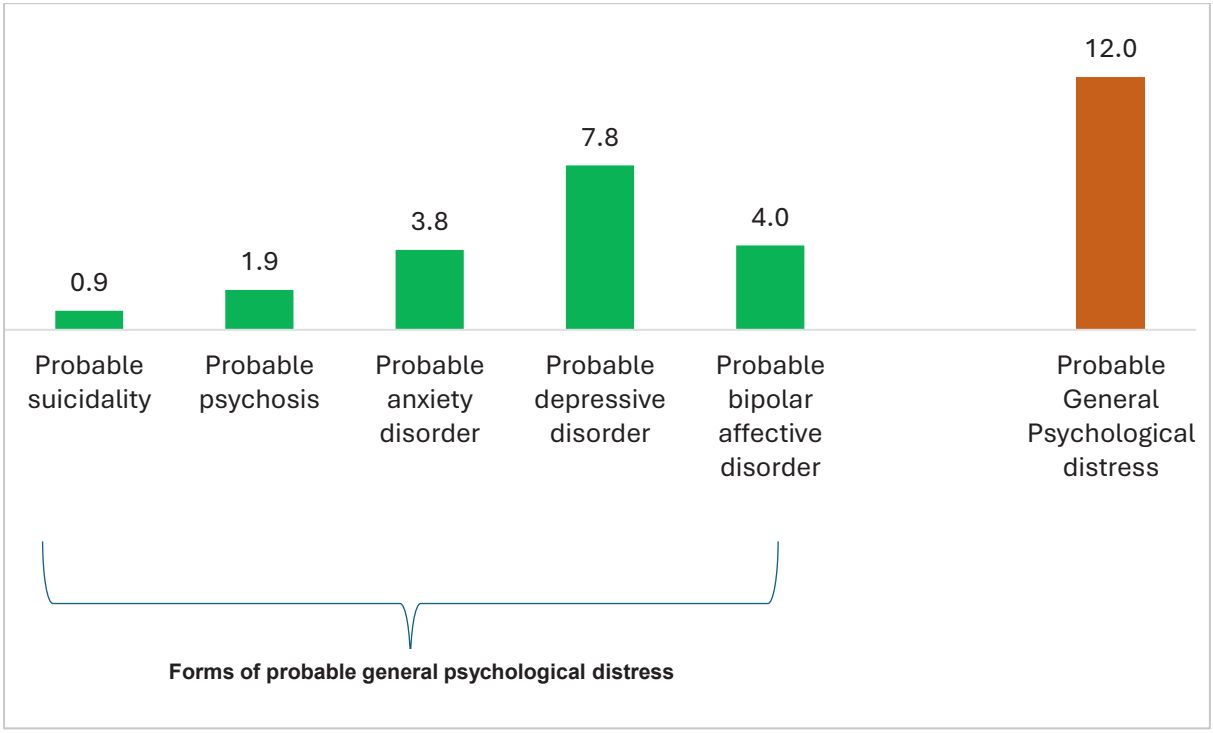
Mental health disorder (general psychological distress) is a psychiatric condition characterized by disturbances in cognition, emotion, or behavior, leading to distress or disability in important areas of life such as socializing, work, or self-care.

- **Probable anxiety disorder:** The likelihood of someone being anxious i.e., normally feels worried, nervous or anxious.
- **Probable depressive disorder:** Losing interest in pleasurable activities and having low feelings, sadness and stress
- **Probable psychosis:** Seeing things that others don't see or hearing voices that others don't hear
- **Probable bipolar affective disorder:** Having extreme emotions and mood swings
- **Probable Suicidality:** The experience of suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts

Eligibility: Population aged 10 years and above.

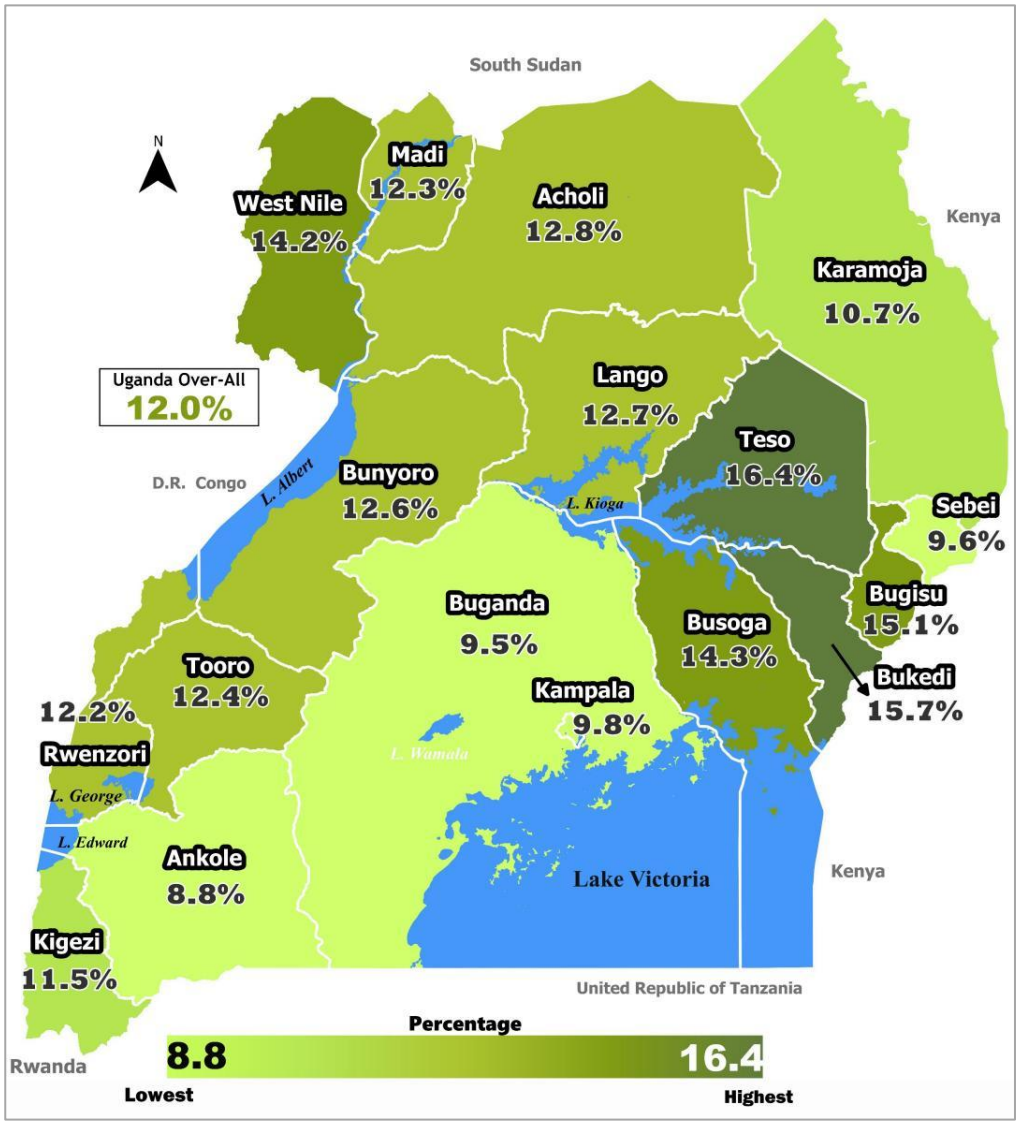
Figure 6.5 shows that 12 percent of the population aged 10 and above had experienced at least some form of probable general psychological distress. Probable depressive disorder (7.8%) was the most prevalent condition, while probable suicidality was the least (0.9%).

Figure 6.5: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above with Probable General Psychological Distress



Probable general psychological distress was most prevalent in Teso sub Region (16.4%), and least in Ankole (8.8%) **(Figure 6.6 and Table 6.6**)

Figure 6.6: Percentage of Persons aged 10 and above with Probable General Psychological Distress by sub Region



List Of Tables

For more information on selected health characteristics, see the following tables:

Table 6.1: Household Ownership of a Mosquito net by selected Background characteristics
Table 6.2: Percentage of Households with a Mosquito Net by Source
Table 6.3: Health Insurance coverage by selected Background characteristics
Table 6.4: Children 0-2 years by Vaccination status and sub Region
Table 6.5: Health Outbreaks Awareness by selected Background characteristics of Respondents
Table 6.6: Mental Health Disorders in persons aged 10 and above by Background characteristics

Table 6.1: Household Ownership of a Mosquito Net by selected Background characteristics

Background characteristics	Total Households	Number of Households owning Mosquito net	Percentage of Households owning Mosquito net
Sex of Household Head			
Male	7,129,539	6,231,358	87.4
Female	3,569,374	3,098,776	86.8
Residence			
Urban	4,346,695	3,730,642	85.8
Rural	6,352,218	5,599,492	88.2
Sub Regions			
Kampala Capital City	529,057	416,870	78.8
Buganda	2,894,776	2,452,153	84.7
Busoga	965,299	846,524	87.7
Bukedi	503,727	434,277	86.2
Bugisu	446,015	396,101	88.8
Sebei	80,679	72,242	89.5
Teso	489,620	459,435	93.8
Karamoja	313,987	261,489	83.3
Lango	575,559	526,202	91.4
Acholi	466,128	412,025	88.4
West Nile	646,361	576,847	89.2
Madi	108,262	98,621	91.1
Bunyoro	663,258	581,087	87.6
Tooro	504,035	441,989	87.7
Rwenzori	272,449	235,910	86.6
Ankole	842,783	752,237	89.3
Kigezi	396,918	366,125	92.2
Total	**10,638,913**	**9,330,134**	**87.2**

Table 6.2: Percentage of Households with a Mosquito Net by Source

Background characteristic	Government	NGO	Given free by friend /Relative	Bought	Other
Sex of Household Head					
Male	85.8	2.9	2.4	14.3	1.3
Female	84.7	3.5	2.6	13.9	1.3
Residence					
Urban	79.5	2.2	2.4	23.0	1.3
Rural	89.3	3.7	2.4	8.2	1.3
Sub Regions					
Kampala Capital City	66.0	1.9	2.5	41.3	1.3
Buganda	78.3	2.0	2.2	23.0	1.3
Busoga	88.3	3.2	2.4	8.5	1.3
Bukedi	89.4	2.9	2.4	7.9	1.2
Bugisu	89.3	3.0	2.9	7.3	1.2
Sebei	91.5	2.7	1.6	5.6	1.0
Teso	91.4	2.2	2.5	16.5	1.3
Karamoja	91.8	9.4	7.6	7.6	2.6
Lango	91.1	2.8	2.4	7.5	1.2
Acholi	88.1	3.7	3.2	12.9	1.3
West Nile	89.2	4.6	3.4	11.1	1.6
Madi	81.9	17.3	4.8	22.3	2.2
Bunyoro	88.1	3.2	1.9	7.6	1.1
Tooro	89.8	4.2	1.6	5.3	1.0
Rwenzori	88.5	3.4	2.2	9.1	1.2
Ankole	88.5	2.6	1.5	8.2	0.9
Kigezi	91.7	1.9	1.4	4.5	0.9
National	**85.4**	**3.1**	**2.4**	**14.1**	**1.3**

Table 6.3 Health Insurance coverage by selected Background characteristics of the Household Population

Background characteristics	Household Population	Health Insurance Coverage	
		Number of persons	Percentage
Sex			
Male	20,796,398	235,941	1.1
Female	23,591,128	231,856	1.0
Residence			
Urban	16,236,683	267,030	1.6
Rural	28,150,843	200,767	0.7
Sub Region			
Kampala Capital City	1,509,750	62,372	4.1
Buganda	10,488,487	143,058	1.4
Busoga	4,287,013	20,444	0.5
Bukedi	2,362,004	10,234	0.4
Bugisu	1,803,280	8,967	0.5
Sebei	375,230	1,563	0.4
Teso	2,419,103	12,055	0.5
Karamoja	1,468,249	12,208	0.8
Lango	2,522,856	17,954	0.7
Acholi	2,019,233	18,030	0.9
West Nile	3,292,856	26,878	0.8
Madi	538,875	6,885	1.3
Bunyoro	2,772,325	17,036	0.6
Tooro	2,110,992	18,451	0.9
Rwenzori	1,207,720	13,760	1.1
Ankole	3,535,026	29,401	0.8
Kigezi	1,674,527	48,501	2.9
Total	**44,387,526**	**467,797**	**1.1**

Table 6.4: Children 0-2 years by Vaccination status and sub Region

	At least one Vaccine		Not Vaccinated		Don't know		Total	
Sub Regions	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kampala Capital City	99,351	91.3	8,491	7.8	922	0.8	108,764	100
Buganda	777,204	87.3	103,418	11.6	9,756	1.1	890,378	100
Busoga	318,793	82.4	63,242	16.3	4,875	1.3	386,910	100
Bukedi	193,169	86.1	29,222	13.0	1,991	0.9	224,382	100
Bugisu	127,303	86.0	19,803	13.4	981	0.7	148,087	100
Sebei	31,696	87.7	4,275	11.8	169	0.5	36,140	100
Teso	215,223	90.6	21,158	8.9	1,054	0.4	237,435	100
Karamoja	121,222	80.3	28,772	19.0	1,060	0.7	151,054	100
Lango	195,671	87.2	27,219	12.1	1,592	0.7	224,482	100
Acholi	164,312	88.1	21,052	11.3	1,141	0.6	186,505	100
West Nile	255,325	87.3	34,440	11.8	2,777	0.9	292,542	100
Madi	39,901	87.6	5,377	11.8	279	0.6	45,557	100
Bunyoro	232,696	86.4	34,999	13.0	1,595	0.6	269,290	100
Tooro	170,854	88.5	20,687	10.7	1,550	0.8	193,091	100
Rwenzori	96,801	87.2	13,364	12.0	857	0.8	111,022	100
Ankole	231,431	88.4	28,236	10.8	2,129	0.8	261,796	100
Kigezi	117,170	90.6	11,411	8.8	798	0.6	129,379	100
National	**3,388,122**	**86.9**	**475,166**	**12.2**	**33,526**	**0.9**	**3,896,814**	**100**

Table 6.5: Health Outbreaks Awareness by selected Background characteristics of Respondents

Background characteristic	Fever of 5 or more people in the household or nearby households	Very sick person bleeding from anybody part	Sudden death of 3 or more within 7 days in the same community	Sore throat, running nose or cough of three or more people within 48 hours in separate households	Vomiting, diarrhea or abdominal pain of 3 or more people from separate households in 24 hours
Sex					
Male	35.5	31.7	31.4	32.3	32.8
Female	35.9	32.3	32.0	32.7	33.2
Residence					
Urban	36.2	33.2	33.3	32.9	33.5
Rural	35.3	31.1	30.6	32.1	32.6
Sub Regions					
Kampala Capital City	34.8	32.0	33.2	31.8	32.2
Buganda	35.0	33.4	33.1	31.8	32.5
Busoga	39.1	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.9
Bukedi	44.8	36.6	35.1	38.9	40.0
Bugisu	35.2	30.0	29.9	32.5	31.8
Sebei	44.2	39.9	39.9	41.5	40.9
Teso	45.7	39.4	39.0	43.3	43.3
Karamoja	36.8	28.2	28.9	32.2	32.4
Lango	41.6	37.6	38.0	39.1	39.5
Acholi	36.5	31.8	32.3	34.0	33.7
West Nile	32.6	28.1	28.0	30.3	30.6
Madi	33.8	29.1	29.7	31.1	31.8
Bunyoro	32.4	29.9	29.0	29.7	30.5
Tooro	35.2	33.7	32.9	32.7	34.2
Rwenzori	29.3	24.7	24.8	26.3	25.9
Ankole	25.7	23.9	23.6	24.1	24.5
Kigezi	36.1	34.5	33.0	34.2	34.9
Total	**35.7**	**31.9**	**31.7**	**32.4**	**33.0**

Table 6.6: Mental Health Disorders in Persons aged 10 and above by Background characteristics

Background characteristics	Probable General Psychological distress		Probable Bipolar affective disorder		Probable Depression		Probable Anxiety		Probable Psychosis		Probable Suicidality	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex												
Male	1,646,380	11.5	559,470	3.9	1,050,691	7.4	515,206	3.6	259,102	1.8	121,350	0.9
Female	2,127,535	12.4	702,618	4.1	1,393,581	8.1	685,976	4.0	325,867	1.9	150,921	0.9
Residence												
Urban	1,294,380	10.9	406,332	3.4	867,950	7.3	410,419	3.5	187,487	1.6	87,704	0.7
Rural	2,479,535	12.7	855,756	4.4	1,576,322	8.1	790,763	4.0	397,482	2.0	184,567	0.9
Sub Region												
Kampala Capital City	116,524	9.8	30,074	2.5	84,595	7.1	36,704	3.1	11,598	1.0	4,235	0.4
Buganda	711,342	9.5	217,070	2.9	475,292	6.3	214,618	2.9	96,806	1.3	44,713	0.6
Busoga	424,453	14.3	141,245	4.8	273,373	9.2	148,941	5.0	77,137	2.6	38,554	1.3
Bukedi	254,630	15.7	88,143	5.4	164,087	10.1	93,197	5.7	46,268	2.9	21,484	1.3
Bugisu	197,307	15.1	70,110	5.4	124,212	9.5	61,172	4.7	28,663	2.2	12,345	0.9
Sebei	25,162	9.6	9,013	3.4	15,557	5.9	6,898	2.6	4,106	1.6	1,559	0.6
Teso	271,375	16.4	81,050	4.9	184,144	11.1	99,462	6.0	39,330	2.4	18,285	1.1
Karamoja	98,042	10.7	30,990	3.4	59,267	6.4	30,967	3.4	20,620	2.2	8,414	0.9
Lango	230,023	12.7	80,406	4.4	143,988	8.0	76,145	4.2	36,338	2.0	13,774	0.8
Acholi	182,590	12.8	62,046	4.4	117,075	8.2	55,608	3.9	23,026	1.6	9,796	0.7
West Nile	319,794	14.2	108,610	4.8	211,795	9.4	97,731	4.3	51,624	2.3	18,780	0.8
Madi	46,700	12.3	16,766	4.4	30,218	8.0	13,864	3.7	5,947	1.6	2,531	0.7
Bunyoro	238,721	12.6	79,836	4.2	156,385	8.3	89,388	4.7	54,202	2.9	36,995	2.0
Tooro	181,842	12.4	69,741	4.8	112,888	7.7	53,763	3.7	26,903	1.8	13,521	0.9
Rwenzori	101,073	12.2	39,593	4.8	60,181	7.2	27,691	3.3	15,606	1.9	6,541	0.8
Ankole	232,907	8.8	84,336	3.2	141,820	5.4	62,292	2.4	30,321	1.1	13,827	0.5
Kigezi	141,430	11.5	53,059	4.3	89,395	7.3	32,741	2.7	16,474	1.3	6,917	0.6
Total	**3,773,915**	**12.0**	**1,262,088**	**4.0**	**2,444,272**	**7.8**	**1,201,182**	**3.8**	**584,969**	**1.9**	**272,271**	**0.9**

7 FERTILITY

Key Findings

- ***Crude Birth Rate:*** The crude birth rate was 33.2 births per 1,000 population.
- ***Total Fertility Rate:*** The total fertility rate was 4.5 children per woman, a decline from 5.8 children in 2014.
- ***Adolescent Childbearing***: Of the adolescent girls aged 10-19, seven percent had begun childbearing, five percent had a live birth, and two percent were pregnant with their first child.

Fertility is one of the three components of population dynamics, the others are mortality and migration. For countries lacking timely and reliable system of vital statistics, fertility data provides an opportunity for estimating vital rates that would otherwise not be available.

Fertility levels determine the age structure of a population which, in turn, governs the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population. There are several indicators used to measure current fertility. Recent and lifetime fertility are the main indicators used to estimate fertility rates from Census data. The reliability and robustness of fertility estimates from census data are thus dependent on the quality of the reporting of these indicators.

The 2024 Census asked questions about the number of children ever born to women aged 10 – 59 years. However, for measurement of fertility in this census, women aged 15-49 were considered. In order to reduce the error of omission of children not living with their mothers, the children were categorized by Sex and into total children ever born, children alive and children dead. In addition, for every woman who had ever had a birth, information was sought on the date of the last birth, the Sex of last child and its survival status.

Whereas the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey used direct questions asked to the girl or woman herself, during the Census such information was obtained using proxy response except for those women who were household heads. The Census does not include questions on birth history of the children born. The data collected included children ever born, date of last child born alive, age of mother at first birth, marital status, age of mother and pregnancy status to improve fertility estimates based on children ever born. This data is, therefore, more likely to be affected by some errors due to recall lapse. Moreover, there is a tendency for women to under report their births, including misunderstanding of the reference period, under-reporting of still births and deliberate under-reporting of births which all lead to the under-estimation of fertility.

7.1 Current Fertility

Fertility analysis is important in understanding past, current and future trends of population size, structure and growth. Information on fertility levels, patterns and trends experienced by a country is important for socio-economic planning, monitoring and evaluating programmes.

To formulate or evaluate policies concerning population growth, information is needed not only about the number of births but also on trends of birth rates and other measures of fertility over time.

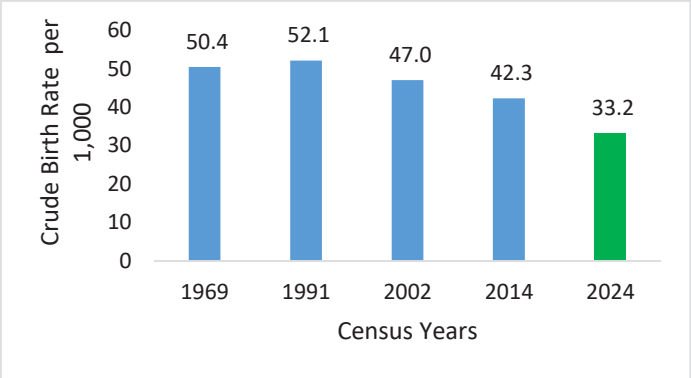
7.2 Measures of Current Fertility

Current fertility can be measured using the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Current fertility was estimated using the Brass P/F Ratio indirect estimation method, which uses data on the number of births and children born to woman alive in the year preceding the Census date.

7.2.1 Crude Birth Rate

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births that occur in a particular year per 1,000 population. There were 1.5 million children born in the twelve months prior to the Census date. The population of Uganda was 45.9million. This gives a CBR of 33.2 births per 1,000 population. The CBR for Uganda declined from 50.4 births per 1,000 population in 1969 to 33.2 births per 1,000 population in 2024 **(Figure 7.1).**

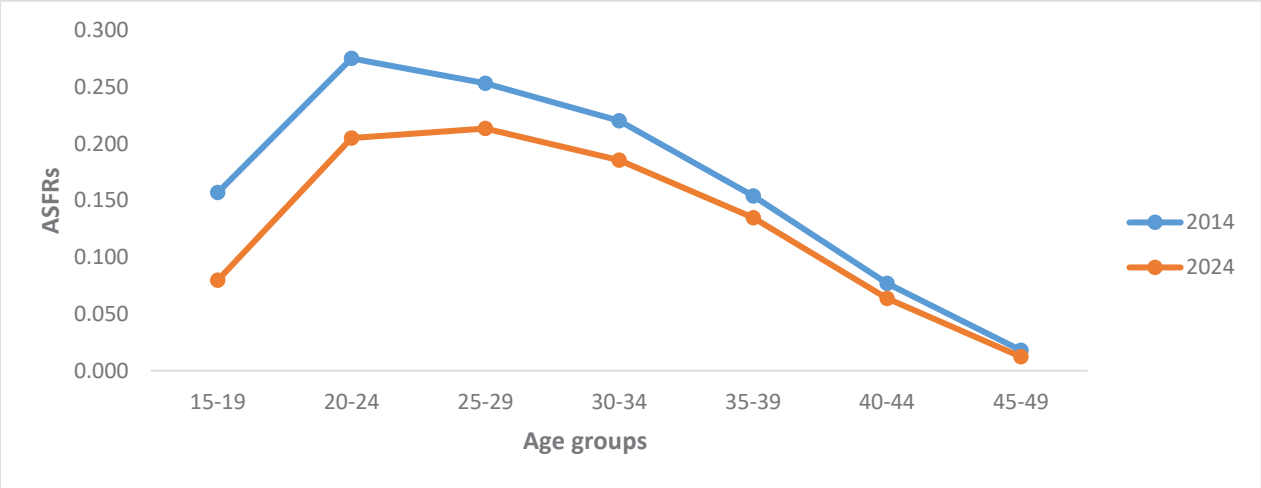
Figure: 7.1: Crude Birth Rate (Births per 1,000 Population) by Census years, 1969-2024



7.2.2 Age Specific Fertility Rate

The Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the number of births per 1,000 women in a specific age group in a given year. It provides the age pattern of fertility. Childbearing starts early with women aged 15-19 years old. It also peaks early at 20-29 years and then declines thereafter. A sharp decline in ASFRs is witnessed between 35-39 and 40-44 age groups **(Figure 7.2).** See Table 7.2 for details. The ASFR has remained the same, it starts and peaks early. The fertility levels have declined but remained relatively high.

Figure: 7.2: Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) by Census Years (2014-2024)

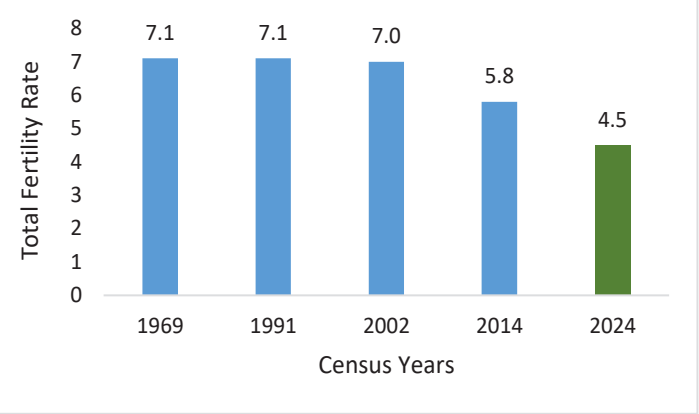


7.2.3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total Fertility Rate is the average number of children who would be born to a woman by the end of her reproductive life if she survives to the end of her reproductive lifespan (15-49) and experiences the given Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs). The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Uganda is 4.5 children per woman, implying that a woman in Uganda is expected to give birth to an average of about five children (4.5 children per woman) by the end of her reproductive period.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 4.5 births per woman showing a drop from 7 children in the 1969 Census. The TFR stagnated at 7 births per woman from 1969 to 2002 then declined to 5.8 births per woman in 2014. **(Figure 7.3)**

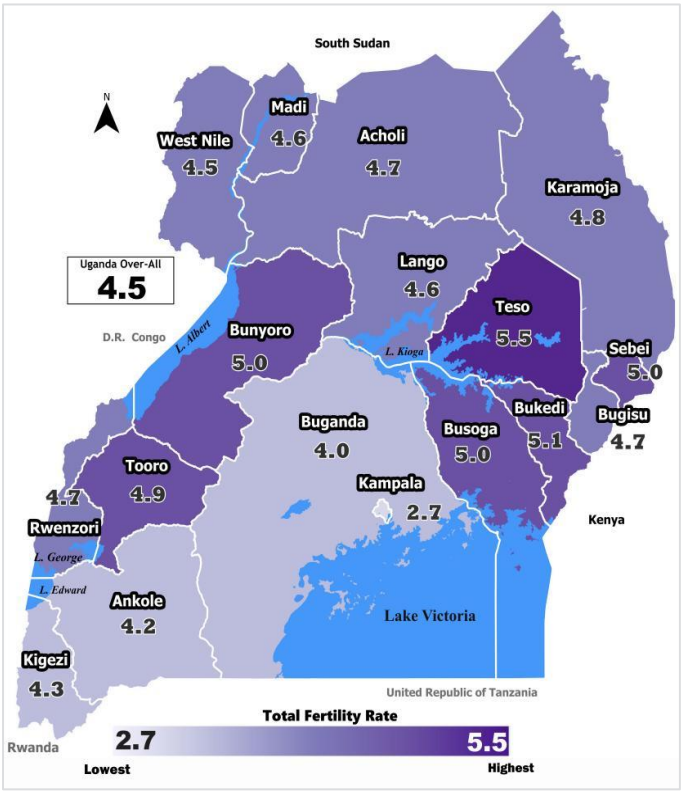
Figure 7.3: Total Fertility Rates (TFR), 1969-2024



7.3 Regional Fertility Differentials

Teso sub Region had the highest total fertility rate of 5.5 while Kampala Capital City had the lowest at 2.7 **(Figure 7.4).**

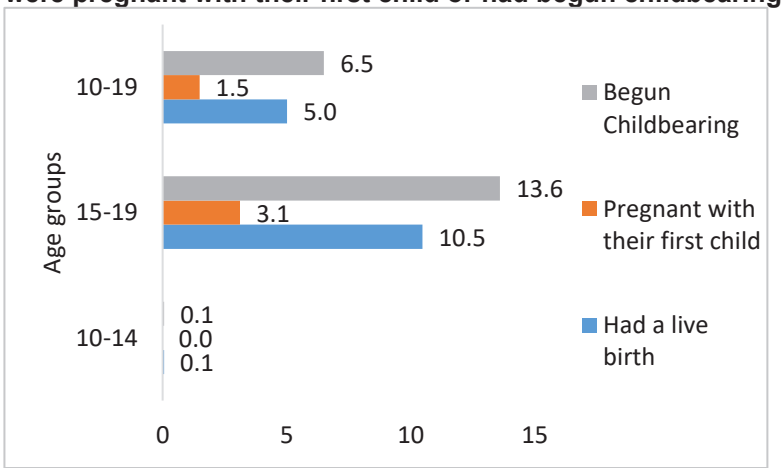
Figure 7.4: Total Fertility Rates by Sub Regions



7.4 Adolescent Childbearing

Teenage pregnancy and motherhood refers to adolescent girls aged 10-19 who had given birth or were pregnant with their first child at the time of the Census. It remains one of the health and social concerns among Youth and adolescents in Uganda. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood is associated with high morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child.

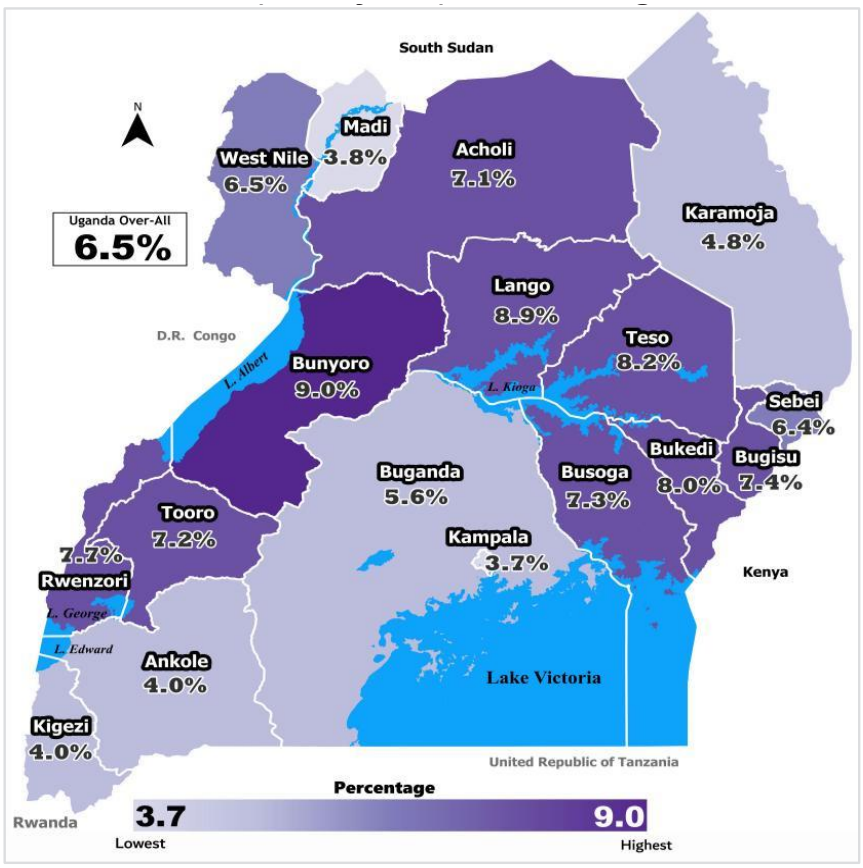
Figure 7.5: Percentage of Adolescent girls who had a live birth, were pregnant with their first child or had begun childbearing



Adolescent girls are vulnerable to pregnancy and likely to face health problems during delivery because their bodies may not be physically ready compared to older women. The Census 2024 figures do not compare with UDHS given that the respondent during the census may not have been the girl herself (proxy respondent used). Seven percent (6.5%) of adolescent girls, aged 10-19 had begun childbearing, five percent had a live birth and two percent were pregnant with their first child **(Figure 7.5).**

Bunyoro Sub Region had the highest percentage (9%) of adolescent girls aged 10-19 who had begun child bearing, while Kampala Capital City had the lowest (3.7%). **(Figure 7.6)**

Figure 7.6: Percentage of Adolescents (10-19 years) who had begun Child Bearing by sub Region



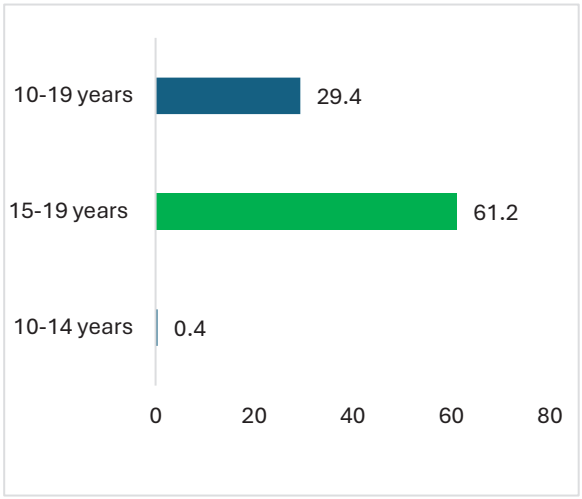
7.5 Adolescent Birth rate

SDG Indicator 3.7.2 measures adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 10–14 and 15–19.

The adolescent birth rate represents the level of childbearing among females in the particular age group. Birth reporting was based on a proxy respondent in cases where the female was unavailable. Figure 7.7 indicates that 29 women out of every 1,000 aged 10-19 years gave birth 12 months before the census. The rate for the age group of 15-19 years was 61 births per 1,000 women.

Disaggregation by Sub Region reveals that the highest (40 births per 1,000 women aged 10-19 years each) adolescent birth rate was recorded in Bunyoro and Lango Sub Regions. The lowest birth rate was recorded in Kampala Capital City at 15 births per 1,000 women aged 10-19 years (**Table 7.4**)

Figure 7.7: Adolescent Birth Rate per 1,000 Women



List Of Tables

For more information on fertility, see the following tables:

Table 7.1: Distribution of Population, Live Births in the Last 12 Months and Crude Birth Rate
Table 7.2: Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)
Table 7.3: Childbearing among Adolescent Girls aged 10-19 by sub Region
Table 7.4: Adolescent Birth rate by selected background characteristics

Table 7.1: Distribution of de-facto Population, Live Births in the Last 12 Months and Crude Birth Rate

Sub Regions	Total Population (De-facto)	Live Births in the Last 12 Months	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
Kampala Capital City	1,797,722	43,743	24.3
Buganda	11,171,924	351,653	31.5
Busoga	4,363,295	157,446	36.1
Bukedi	2,372,489	87,231	36.8
Bugisu	1,827,757	63,478	34.7
Sebei	377,294	13,461	35.7
Teso	2,462,387	93,810	38.1
Karamoja	1,496,117	46,099	30.8
Lango	2,546,118	92,991	36.5
Acholi	2,044,355	68,579	33.5
West Nile	3,316,255	95,623	28.8
Madi	553,145	14,165	25.6
Bunyoro	2,792,732	106,942	38.3
Tooro	2,154,161	77,206	35.8
Rwenzori	1,233,467	37,606	30.5
Ankole	3,608,968	115,718	32.1
Kigezi	1,787,231	56,259	31.5
National	**45,905,417**	**1,522,010**	**33.2**

**Data collection targeted 10-59 though analysis for CBR considered women aged 15-49*

Table 7.2: Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)

Age group	Number of women	Total Children Ever Born (TCEB)	Reported Births in the last 12 months	Adjusted Births in the last 12 months	Average Children Ever Born (ACEB)	Reported Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)	Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)
15-19	2,684,114	333,236	164,277	214,729	0.1	0.061	0.080
20-24	2,331,367	1,995,050	426,481	477,930	0.9	0.183	0.205
25-29	1,961,350	3,765,730	389,414	417,768	1.9	0.199	0.213
30-34	1,582,856	4,700,808	278,445	292,828	3.0	0.176	0.185
35-39	1,338,562	5,241,304	174,322	180,706	4.0	0.130	0.135
40-44	1,066,000	4,892,085	70,335	68,224	4.6	0.066	0.064
45-49	799,819	3,926,774	12,163	9,598	4.9	0.015	0.012
Total	**11,764,068**	**24,854,987**	**1,515,437**	**1,661,783**			
TFR							**4.5**

Table 7.3: Childbearing among Adolescent Girls aged 10-19 by sub Region

Background Characteristics	Have had a live birth (1)	Pregnant with their first child (2)	Begun Childbearing* (1) + (2)
Age groups			
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.1
15-19	10.5	3.1	13.6
Sub Regions			
Kampala Capital City	2.9	0.8	3.7
Buganda	4.4	1.2	5.6
Busoga	5.8	1.5	7.3
Bukedi	6.2	1.8	8.0
Bugisu	5.7	1.7	7.4
Sebei	4.9	1.5	6.4
Teso	6.2	2.0	8.2
Karamoja	3.5	1.3	4.8
Lango	6.5	2.4	8.9
Acholi	5.2	1.9	7.1
West Nile	5.0	1.5	6.5
Madi	3.0	0.9	3.8
Bunyoro	7.0	1.9	9.0
Tooro	5.6	1.6	7.2
Rwenzori	6.1	1.6	7.7
Ankole	3.0	1.0	4.0
Kigezi	3.0	0.9	4.0
National	**5.0**	**1.5**	**6.5**

**Total of those who have had a child and are currently pregnant*

Note: Questions on pregnancy and childbearing were asked to respondents who may not have been the women themselves.

Table 7. 4: Adolescent Birth Rate by selected Background characteristics

Background characteristics	Number of births in the last 12 months	Number of women aged 10-19 years	Adolescent birth rate (Per 1,000 women)
Age group			
10-14	1,254	2,952,820	0.4
15-19	164,277	2,684,114	61.2
10-19	165,531	5,636,934	29.4
Sub Region			
Kampala Capital City	2,578	170,698	15.1
Buganda	33,138	1,294,115	25.6
Busoga	19,265	562,617	34.2
Bukedi	11,219	307,146	36.5
Bugisu	7,329	225,464	32.5
Sebei	1,364	46,968	29.0
Teso	11,832	315,402	37.5
Karamoja	3,178	167,264	19.0
Lango	12,922	325,872	39.7
Acholi	8,230	264,555	31.1
West Nile	12,481	448,936	27.8
Madi	1,424	76,051	18.7
Bunyoro	13,890	346,178	40.1
Tooro	8,803	265,332	33.2
Rwenzori	5,197	163,699	31.7
Ankole	8,638	445,666	19.4
Kigezi	4,043	210,971	19.2
Total (10-19 years)	**165,531**	**5,636,934**	**29.4**

MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Infant mortality:*** For every 1,000 children born alive, 34 die before they mark their 1st birthday.
- ***Under-5 mortality:*** The Under-5 mortality rate was 46 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***Life expectancy at birth:*** Average Life Expectancy at birth in 2024 was 68.2 years, with 70.1 years for females and 66.9 years for males.
- ***Maternal Mortality Ratio:*** The maternal mortality ratio was 207 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. Infant and childhood mortality is highly sensitive to the socio-economic changes in the country. Therefore, studying levels of mortality provides an indirect measure of the welfare of a given population.

The 2024 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) collected information that was used to compute mortality levels and these included deaths in the households, survival of parents, children ever born and children surviving.

8.0 Estimation Procedure

To estimate child mortality, data on Children Ever Born (CEB) and children Dead (CD) was used to generate proportions dead by age of mother. These were then converted into probabilities of dying by age. For adult mortality, data collected from recent deaths in the household (deaths that occurred in the household, twelve months prior to the Census) was used. The reported deaths were adjusted based on the level of completeness using the Brass Growth Balance method. The Brass Growth Balance method is a technique used to assess the completeness of death reporting in relation to population data. The analysis involved the linkage of child and adult mortality to construct the life tables. The completeness of death reporting was estimated at 53 percent for females and 83 percent for males using the Brass growth balance method.

8.1 Crude Death Rates

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. There were 212,393 deaths that occurred during the 12 months preceding the Census night, resulting in a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 5 deaths per 1,000 persons.

8.2 Childhood Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the probability that a newly born child will not survive to the first birthday (less than 1 year).

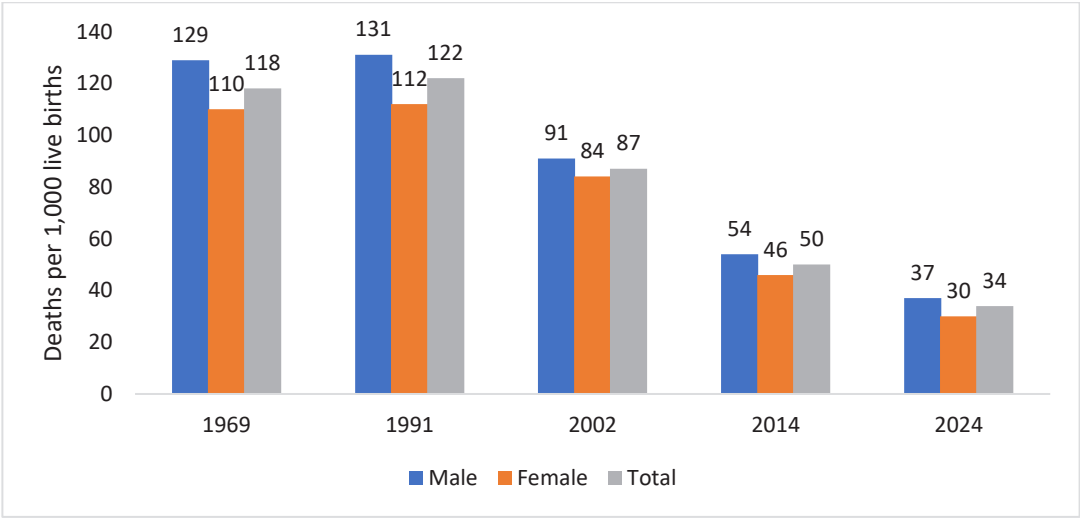
Under 5 Mortality Rate is the probability that a child born will not survive to the fifth birthday (less than 5 years).

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 focuses on healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages, including reducing childhood mortality. By 2030, target 3.2 of the goal is to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

8.2.1 Infant Mortality Rate

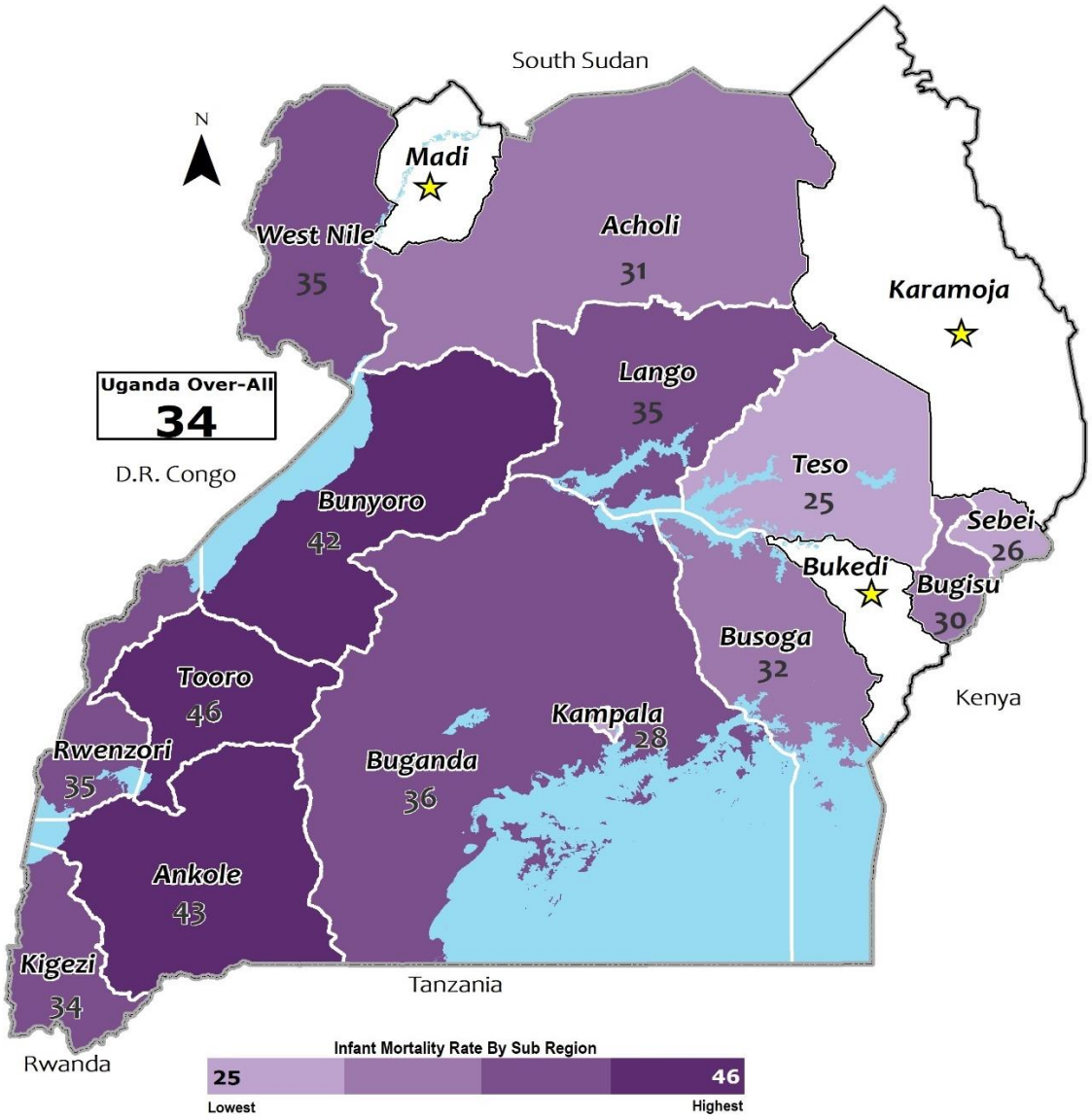
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the probability of dying of children below age one expressed per 1,000 live births in a given year. The indirect estimation of IMR is based on Brass P/F Ratio method using data on children ever-born and children surviving at the time of the Census. The probability of dying before the first birthday (IMR) in 2024 was 34 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Figure 8.1**). The IMR among males (37 deaths per 1,000 live births) was higher compared to that of females (30 deaths per 1,000 live births). **Figure 8.1** also shows a decline in IMR from 118 deaths per 1,000 births in 1969 to 34 deaths per 1,000 births in 2024.

Figure 8.1: Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1969-2024



At sub Regional level (**Figure 8.2**), the infant mortality rate was highest in Tooro at 46 deaths per 1,000 live births and lowest in Teso at 25 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 8.2: Infant Mortality Rates (deaths per 1,000 live births) by sub Region

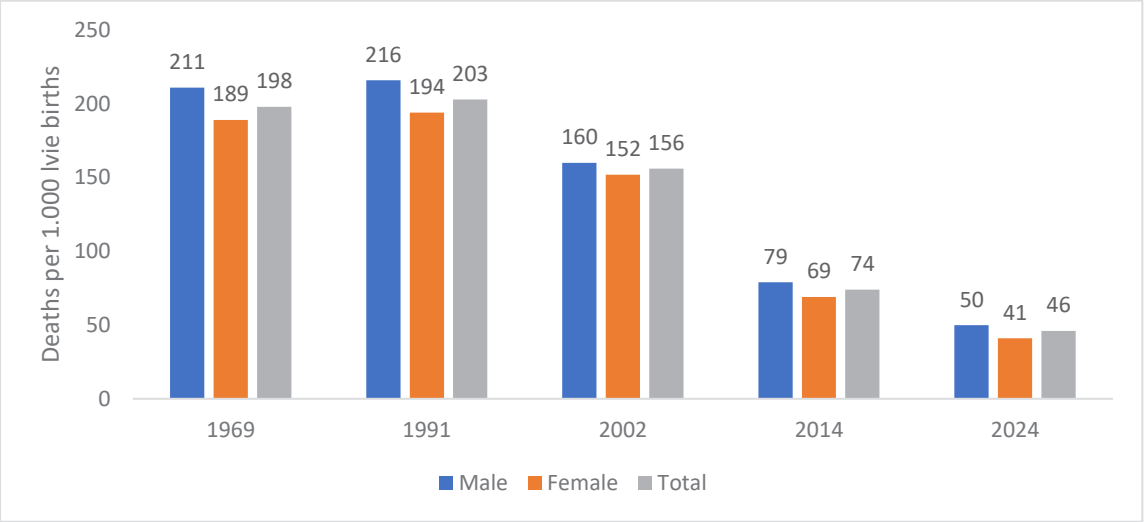


Note: In the map above, ☆ represents the sub Regions whose Infant Mortality Rates have been excluded pending further investigations. See Technical Note in the Appendix for more details.

8.2.2 Under 5 Mortality Rate

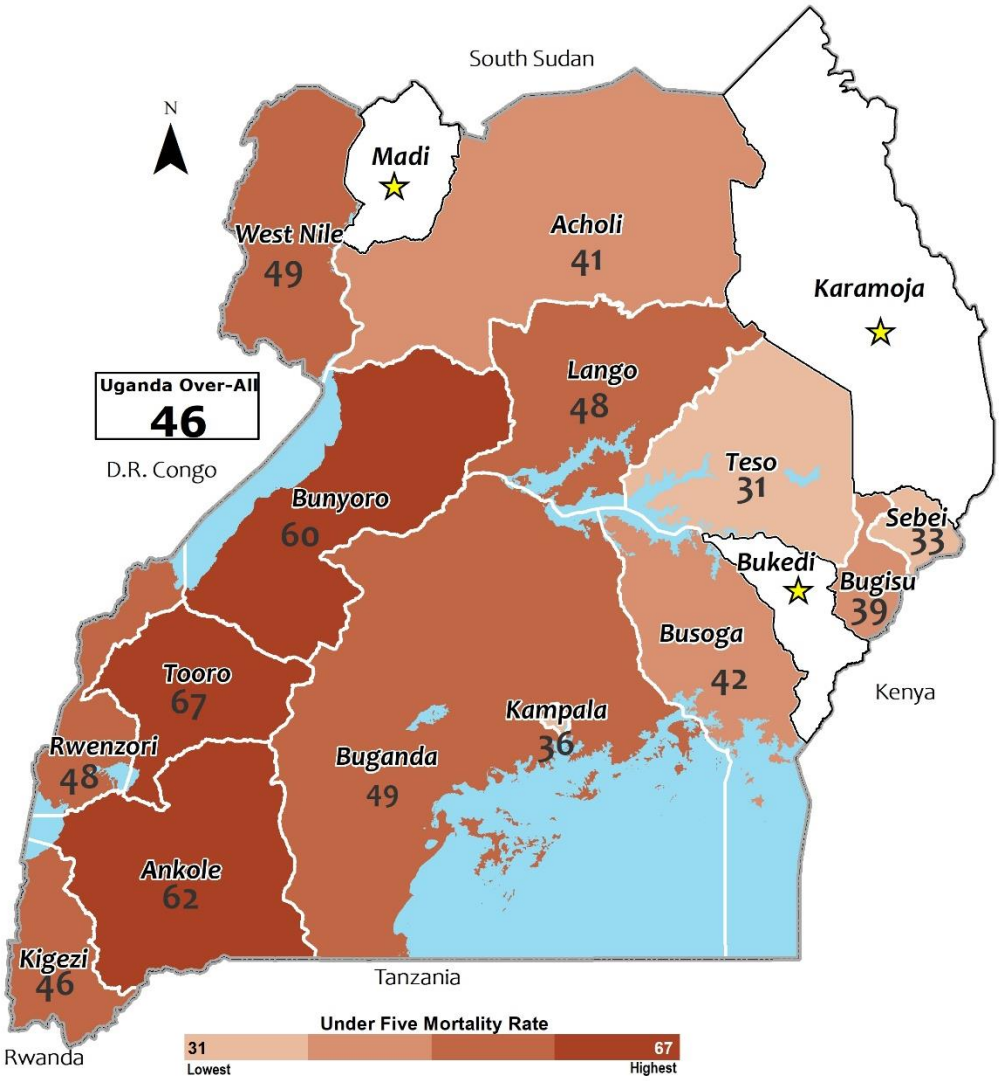
Under five Mortality Rate (U-5 MR) is the probability of dying of children between birth and exact age five, expressed per 1000 live births in a given year. Overall, the Under five mortality rate was 46 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Figure 8.3 and Table 8.2**). There has been a decline in U5-MR from 198 deaths per 1,000 births in 1969 to 46 deaths per 1,000 births in 2024. There is a Sex differential in U5-MR with males having a higher rate compared to females (50 vs 41 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Figure 8.3: Under 5 Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births), 1969-2024



At sub Regional level, the Under five mortality rate was highest in Tooro sub Region (67 deaths per 1,000 births) and lowest in Teso (31 deaths per 1,000 births) as shown in **Figure 8.4**. Further analysis is to be undertaken to establish the drivers for low levels of mortality in Karamoja and Madi and high mortality in Tooro.

Figure 8.4: Under 5 Mortality Rates (deaths per 1,000 live births) by sub Region



Note: In the map above, ☆ represents the sub Regions whose Under 5 Mortality Rates have been excluded pending further investigations. See Technical Note in the Appendix for more details.

8.3 Maternal Mortality

Information on maternal mortality was collected from women aged 10-59 years. However, the analysis focuses on women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years). Questions on mortality referred to deaths that had occurred in the household within the last 12 months and whether the deceased was pregnant at the time of death, died during childbirth or within six weeks after childbirth.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) refers to maternal deaths per 100,000 live births excluding those that occurred due to “accident” and “violence”. In total, 41,222 women aged 15-49 years died 12 months before the Census night. Tables 8.6 and 8.7 show PRMR of 233 deaths per 100,000 live births and MMR of 207 deaths per 100,000 live births.

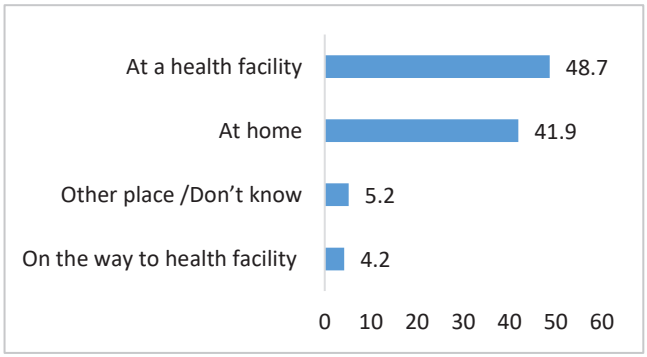
The Life Time Risk (LTR) of maternal death reflects the chances of a woman dying from maternal causes over the course of her 35-year reproductive lifespan. This indicator takes into account the probability of a death occurring due to maternal causes each time a woman becomes pregnant. The overall life time risk of maternal death was therefore calculated by multiplying the maternal mortality rate by 35. The overall LTR for PRMR was about 11.5 and that of MMR was about 10.2.

8.4 Place of Death

Understanding the patterns of mortality and place of death, the location or setting is important to help provide appropriate services and resources for primary health care especially end-of-life care. When the death occurs in the health facility, it is easier to manage and administer the deceased’s medical certification for cause of death than when it occurs outside the health facility. The country has made some progress in the registration of deaths, where the Ministry of Health in collaboration with National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) and other key stakeholders have spearheaded registration of health facility and community deaths. The goal of this analysis is to measure the percentage of deaths that occur in the health facilities to guide the programming for certification for cause of death.

The NPHC 2024 collected information on registration and place of occurrence, for those households that reported a death in the 12 months prior to the census. Figure 8.5 shows that overall, 48.7 percent of deaths occurred in the health facility. Spatial differentials by sub Region shows that Madi Sub Region had the highest (58.3%) percent distribution of deaths that occurred in the health facility, while Karamoja Sub Region had the lowest (36.7%).

Figure 8.5: Percentage Distribution of Deaths by Place of Occurrence



8.5 Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Life Expectancy at birth is a measure often used to gauge the overall quality of life of a nation. It gives a summary measure of the mortality experience of the population at all ages. A life table consists of data on survivorship and the probability of dying of individuals within a given population. An increase in life expectancy at birth could be attributed to improvements in healthcare, among other things.

Figure 8.6 shows that the overall life expectancy at birth in 2024 was 68.2 years. The life expectancy at birth for males (66.9 years) was lower compared to their female counterparts (70.1 years). This means that males and females born in Uganda now and subjected to the current levels of mortality at the different ages are expected to live for 66.9 years (males) and 70.1 years (females).

Figure 8.6: Life Expectancy at Birth (1969-2024)

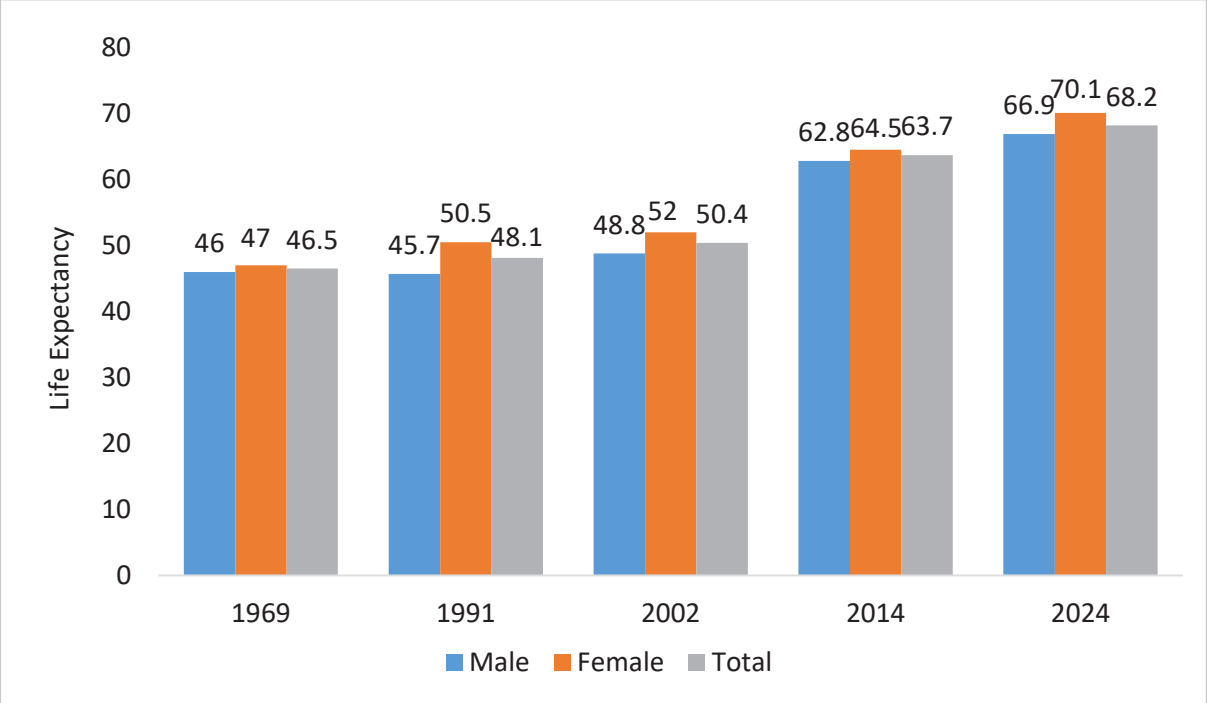
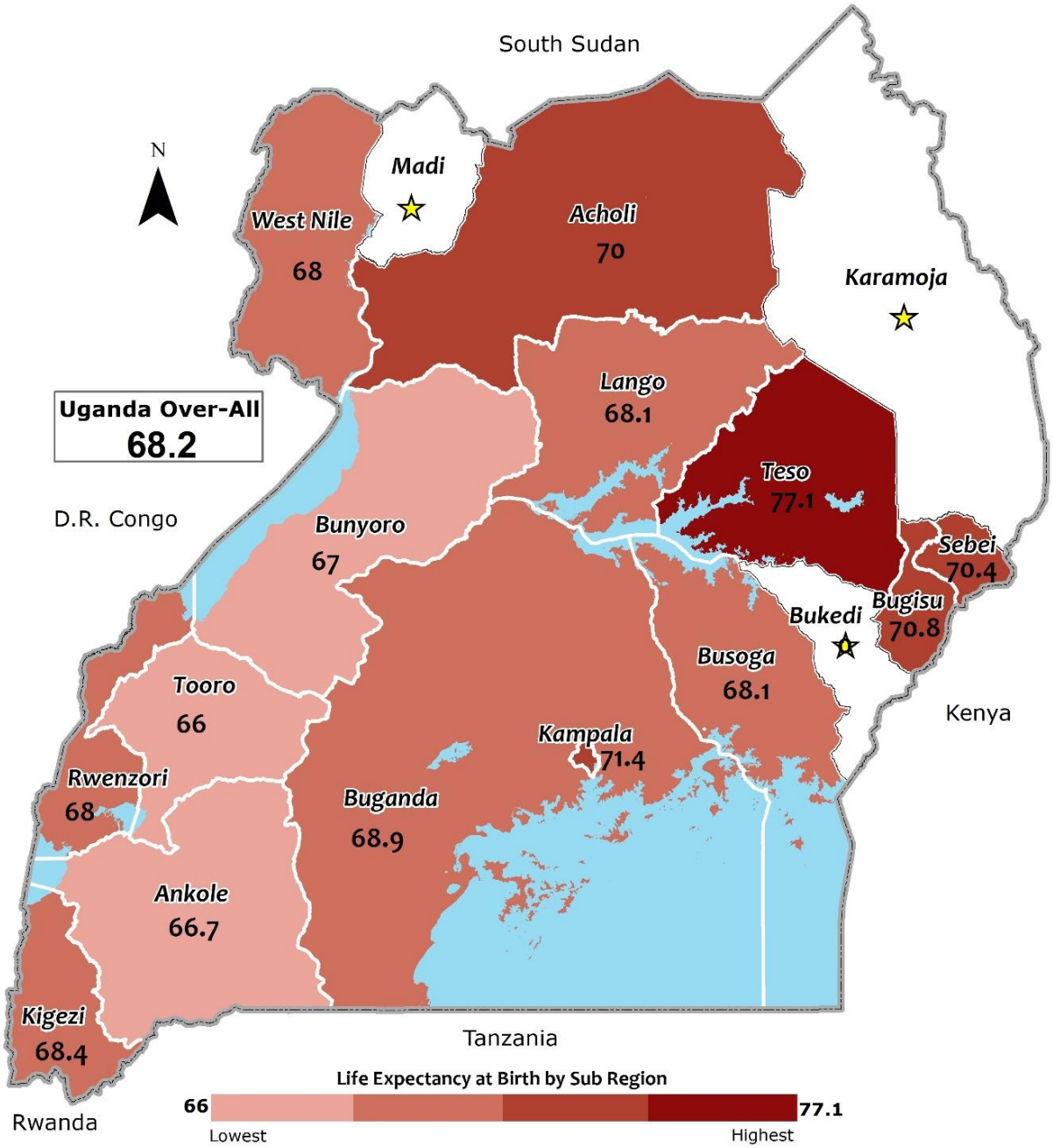


Figure 8.7 shows life expectancy at birth by sub Region. Teso sub Region had the highest life expectancy at birth of 77.1 years while Tooro sub Region had the lowest at 66.0 years.

Figure 8.7: Life Expectancy at Birth by sub Region



Note: In the map above, ☆ represents the sub Regions whose Life Expectancy at birth figures have been excluded pending further investigations. See Technical Note in the Appendix for more details.

List Of Tables

For more information on mortality, see the following tables:

- Table 8.1 Household Population and Deaths in the last 12 months by Age group
- Table 8.2 Childhood Mortality Rate by sub Region
- Table 8.3 Abridged Lifetable for Males
- Table 8.4 Abridged Lifetable for Females
- Table 8.5 Overall Abridged Lifetable
- Table 8.6 Pregnancy Related Maternal Mortality Rate
- Table 8.7 Maternal Mortality Ratio
- Table 8.8 Percent Distribution of Deaths in the last 12 months by Place of Occurrence and sub Region
- Table 8.9 Place of Death registration by sub Region

Table 8.1: Household Population and Deaths in the last 12 months by Age group

Age group	Household population			Reported Deaths in last 12 months			Adjusted deaths*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	662,401	651,557	1,313,958	26,572	20,579	47,151	31,528	38,262	69,790
1-4	2,676,512	2,629,597	5,306,109	12,115	9,485	21,600	14,375	17,635	32,010
5-9	3,201,803	3,175,935	6,377,738	5,181	3,993	9,174	6,147	7,424	13,571
10-14	2,942,411	2,952,820	5,895,231	3,326	2,428	5,754	3,946	4,514	8,460
15 - 19	2,484,357	2,684,114	5,168,471	3,589	2,448	6,037	4,258	4,552	8,810
20 - 24	1,904,355	2,331,367	4,235,722	5,850	3,798	9,648	6,941	7,062	14,003
25 - 29	1,532,023	1,961,350	3,493,373	5,688	3,505	9,193	6,749	6,517	13,266
30 - 34	1,195,248	1,582,856	2,778,104	6,183	3,549	9,732	7,336	6,599	13,935
35 - 39	985,403	1,338,562	2,323,965	5,635	3,184	8,819	6,686	5,920	12,606
40 - 44	800,945	1,066,000	1,866,945	6,094	3,171	9,265	7,231	5,896	13,127
45 - 49	606,990	799,819	1,406,809	5,021	2,515	7,536	5,957	4,676	10,633
50 - 54	542,450	670,378	1,212,828	6,565	3,331	9,896	7,789	6,193	13,982
55 - 59	354,864	440,698	795,562	4,187	2,308	6,495	4,968	4,291	9,259
60 - 64	307,510	422,418	729,928	5,927	3,623	9,550	7,032	6,736	13,768
65 - 69	181,184	239,175	420,359	3,638	2,257	5,895	4,317	4,196	8,513
70 - 74	140,242	213,401	353,643	4,852	3,446	8,298	5,757	6,407	12,164
75 - 79	87,717	132,319	220,036	3,408	2,746	6,154	4,044	5,106	9,150
80 - 84	68,971	132,805	201,776	4,377	4,435	8,812	5,193	8,246	13,439
85+	121,012	165,957	286,969	5,777	7,607	13,384	6,854	14,144	20,998
National	**20,796,398**	**23,591,128**	**44,387,526**	**123,985**	**88,408**	**212,393**	**147,108**	**164,376**	**311,484**

*****Deaths were adjusted to account for under reporting*

Table 8.2: Childhood Mortality Rate by sub Region

Sub Regions	Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)			Under five Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)		
	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female	Average
Kampala Capital City	31	24	28	40	31	36
Buganda	38	33	36	52	45	49
Busoga	35	28	32	46	38	42
Bukedi	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bugisu	32	26	30	42	35	39
Sebei	23	29	26	28	39	33
Teso	27	22	25	33	29	31
Karamoja	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lango	38	32	35	51	44	48
Acholi	33	28	31	43	38	41
West Nile	39	31	35	54	42	49
Madi	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bunyoro	44	39	42	62	57	60
Tooro	51	39	46	74	58	67
Rwenzori	41	28	35	56	38	48
Ankole	50	35	43	71	50	62
Kigezi	37	31	34	49	42	46
National	**37**	**30**	**34**	**50**	**41**	**46**

**Represents the sub Regions whose Childhood Mortarlity Rates have been excluded pending further investigations. See Technical Note in the Appendix for more details*

Table 8.3: Abridged Lifetable for Males

Age	${}_nm_x$	${}_nq_x$	l_x	${}_nd_x$	${}_nL_x$	T_x	e^x
0	0.0382	0.0370	100,000	3,696	96,853	6,685,031	66.9
01-04	0.0045	0.0179	96,304	1,726	381,327	6,588,178	68.4
05-09	0.0019	0.0096	94,578	904	470,629	6,206,851	65.6
10-14	0.0013	0.0067	93,674	626	466,805	5,736,222	61.2
15-19	0.0020	0.0102	93,048	946	462,873	5,269,418	56.6
20-24	0.0030	0.0151	92,102	1,389	457,035	4,806,544	52.2
25-29	0.0046	0.0230	90,713	2,085	448,351	4,349,509	47.9
30-34	0.0057	0.0282	88,628	2,499	436,893	3,901,158	44.0
35-39	0.0073	0.0357	86,129	3,073	422,964	3,464,265	40.2
40-44	0.0085	0.0416	83,056	3,455	406,645	3,041,302	36.6
45-49	0.0109	0.0531	79,602	4,226	387,444	2,634,657	33.1
50-54	0.0126	0.0612	75,376	4,613	365,347	2,247,213	29.8
55-59	0.0167	0.0803	70,763	5,684	339,606	1,881,866	26.6
60-64	0.0198	0.0944	65,079	6,143	310,038	1,542,260	23.7
65-69	0.0284	0.1324	58,936	7,804	275,170	1,232,222	20.9
70-74	0.0358	0.1644	51,132	8,406	234,645	957,052	18.7
75-79	0.0526	0.2323	42,726	9,927	188,812	722,408	16.9
80-84	0.0753	0.3168	32,799	10,392	138,015	533,596	16.3
85+	0.0566		22,407	22,407	395,581	395,581	17.7

Table 8.4: Abridged Lifetable for Females

Age	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	e_0^x
0	0.0309	0.0301	100.000	3.010	97.378	7.012.610	70.1
1-4	0.0067	0.0264	96,990	2,563	382,237	6,915,231	71.3
5-9	0.0023	0.0116	94,426	1,097	469,387	6,532,994	69.2
10-14	0.0015	0.0076	93,329	711	464,867	6,063,607	65.0
15-19	0.0020	0.0099	92,618	917	460,797	5,598,739	60.4
20-24	0.0026	0.0128	91,701	1,175	455,568	5,137,942	56.0
25-29	0.0035	0.0173	90,526	1,562	448,727	4,682,374	51.7
30-34	0.0039	0.0195	88,965	1,739	440,475	4,233,648	47.6
35-39	0.0047	0.0231	87,226	2,017	431,085	3,793,172	43.5
40-44	0.0052	0.0258	85,208	2,203	420,536	3,362,087	39.5
45-49	0.0067	0.0329	83,006	2,733	408,198	2,941,551	35.4
50-54	0.0081	0.0396	80,273	3,180	393,414	2,533,353	31.6
55-59	0.0113	0.0549	77,093	4,234	374,877	2,139,939	27.8
60-64	0.0140	0.0676	72,858	4,923	351,983	1,765,062	24.2
65-69	0.0204	0.0969	67,935	6,581	323,222	1,413,079	20.8
70-74	0.0273	0.1279	61,354	7,849	287,150	1,089,857	17.8
75-79	0.0417	0.1886	53,506	10,092	242,298	802,707	15.0
80-84	0.0621	0.2687	43,414	11,667	187,901	560,409	12.9
85+	0.0852		31,747	31,747	372,508	372,508	11.7

Table 8.5: Overall Abridged Lifetable

Age	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	e_0^x
0	0.0348	0.0338	100,000	3,377	97,114	6,819,106	68.2
1-4	0.0061	0.0240	96,623	2,316	381,207	6,721,992	69.6
5-9	0.0021	0.0107	94,307	1,007	469,018	6,340,785	67.2
10-14	0.0015	0.0073	93,300	677	464,808	5,871,767	62.9
15-19	0.0021	0.0103	92,623	950	460,741	5,406,959	58.4
20-24	0.0029	0.0142	91,673	1,306	455,102	4,946,218	54.0
25-29	0.0041	0.0205	90,368	1,850	447,212	4,491,115	49.7
30-34	0.0049	0.0242	88,517	2,145	437,225	4,043,903	45.7
35-39	0.0061	0.0298	86,373	2,578	425,419	3,606,678	41.8
40-44	0.0070	0.0343	83,795	2,875	411,787	3,181,259	38.0
45-49	0.0090	0.0441	80,920	3,565	395,686	2,769,471	34.2
50-54	0.0106	0.0518	77,355	4,008	376,754	2,373,785	30.7
55-59	0.0143	0.0691	73,347	5,072	354,055	1,997,032	27.2
60-64	0.0172	0.0823	68,275	5,617	327,333	1,642,977	24.1
65-69	0.0244	0.1150	62,658	7,204	295,281	1,315,644	21.0
70-74	0.0314	0.1457	55,454	8,079	257,072	1,020,364	18.4
75-79	0.0459	0.2059	47,375	9,752	212,493	763,291	16.1
80-84	0.0652	0.2802	37,622	10,543	161,755	550,798	14.6
	0.0696		27,080	27,080	389,043	389,043	14.4

Table 8.6: Pregnancy Related Maternal Mortality Rate (PRMMR)

Age group	Number of women	Number of adjusted women Deaths in last 12 months	Number of Deaths due to Maternal Cases	Adjusted Number of Live Births in the Last 12 Months by Maternal Age Group	Proportion of Deaths due to Maternal Causes	MMRate (per 1,000 women)	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death (per 1,000 women)	PRMMRatio (per 100,000 live births)
15-19	2,684,114	4552	382	214,729	0.08	0.142	0.7	178
20-24	2,331,367	7062	868	477,930	0.12	0.372	1.9	182
25-29	1,961,350	6517	882	417,768	0.14	0.45	2.2	211
30-34	1,582,856	6599	728	292,828	0.11	0.46	2.3	249
35-39	1,338,562	5920	557	180,706	0.09	0.416	2.1	308
40-44	1,066,000	5896	312	68,224	0.05	0.293	1.5	457
45-49	799,819	4676	138	9,598	0.03	0.173	0.9	1,438
Total	**11,764,068**	**41,222**	**3,867**	**1,661,783**	**0.09**	**0.329**	**11.5**	**233**

**The Pregnancy Related Mortality Ratio (PRMR) includes all maternal deaths regardless of cause.*

Table 8.7: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Age group	Number of women	Number of adjusted women Deaths in last 12 months	Number of Deaths due to Maternal Cases	Adjusted Number of Live Births in the Last 12 Months by Maternal Age Group	proportion of female deaths that are maternal	MMRate (per 1,000 women)	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death (per 1,000 women)	MMRatio (per 100,000 live births)
15-19	2,684,114	4,552	340	214,729	0.07	0.127	0.6	**158**
20-24	2,331,367	7,062	745	477,930	0.11	0.320	1.6	**156**
25-29	1,961,350	6,517	786	417,768	0.12	0.401	2.0	**188**
30-34	1,582,856	6,599	652	292,828	0.10	0.412	2.1	**223**
35-39	1,338,562	5,920	506	180,706	0.09	0.378	1.9	**280**
40-44	1,066,000	5,896	293	68,224	0.05	0.275	1.4	**429**
45-49	799,819	4,676	119	9,598	0.03	0.149	0.7	**1240**
Total	**11,764,068**	**41,222**	**3,441**	**1,661,783**	**0.08**	**0.293**	**10.2**	**207**

Table 8.8: Percent Distribution of Deaths in the last 12 months by Place of Occurrence and sub Region

Place of Death	At home	At a health facility	On the way to health facility	Other place / Don't know	Total	Number
Kampala	33.8	54.1	4.6	7.5	100	5,907
Buganda	39.4	48.9	5.0	6.7	100	46,462
Busoga	43.1	47.2	5.0	4.7	100	20,345
Bukedi	46.3	45.7	3.6	4.4	100	9,314
Bugisu	45.3	44.5	4.9	5.3	100	7,430
Sebei	35.3	54.3	5.1	5.3	100	1,035
Teso	45.3	47.8	3.0	3.9	100	10,784
Karamoja	51.2	36.7	3.9	8.3	100	7,659
Lango	40.9	52.2	3.7	3.1	100	14,085
Acholi	37.5	54.8	4.1	3.6	100	14,829
West Nile	40.8	51.6	3.4	4.1	100	17,085
Madi	31.2	58.3	3.4	7.2	100	2,501
Bunyoro	40.9	50.3	4.4	4.4	100	13,692
Tooro	45.2	46.5	3.9	4.4	100	10,968
Rwenzori	34.1	57.5	3.8	4.6	100	6,086
Ankole	45.3	45.4	3.7	5.5	100	16,339
Kigezi	51.1	39.4	3.3	6.3	100	7,872
National	**41.9**	**48.7**	**4.2**	**5.2**	**100**	**212,393**

Table 8.9: Place of Death registration by sub Region

Sub Region	Health facility	Sub county	NIRA	Don't know	Total
Kampala Capital City	2,614	207	224	2,862	5,907
Buganda	13,246	2283	565	30,368	46,462
Busoga	4,024	545	121	15,655	20,345
Bukedi	1,951	372	74	6,917	9,314
Bugisu	1,323	245	76	5,786	7,430
Sebei	289	41	10	695	1,035
Teso	2,440	432	138	7,774	10,784
Karamoja	1,365	233	26	6,035	7,659
Lango	2,861	435	147	10,642	14,085
Acholi	5,151	654	138	8,886	14,829
West Nile	3,349	425	137	13,174	17,085
Madi	779	69	23	1,630	2,501
Bunyoro	3,352	504	92	9,744	13,692
Tooro	2,604	534	71	7,759	10,968
Rwenzori	1,775	407	38	3,866	6,086
Ankole	3,834	616	194	11,695	16,339
Kigezi	1,644	294	84	5,850	7,872
National	**52,601**	**8,296**	**2,158**	**149,338**	**212,393**

MIGRATION AND FORCED DISPLACEMENTS 9

Key Findings

- ***Internal migrants*:** More persons moved out of Kigezi sub Region (-19.6%) and Kampala Capital City (-13.9%) than those who came in. More people moved into Bunyoro (10.4%) and Buganda (9.8%) sub Regions than those who moved out.
- ***Immigrants*:** There were 1,022,577 immigrants, with almost half (45.2%) coming from South Sudan.
- ***Emigrants*:** Fifty one percent of the total emigrants left for Asia as their place of first destination. Eighty three percent of emigrants moved for job-related reasons.

Migration statistics refer to the general indicators on the size, composition, and characteristics of a migrant population. Migration is the movement of persons from one place to another, either wilfully or being forcefully displaced due to various reasons that may be natural or human conflicts (IOM, 2019). Forced displacement results into refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons. Migration is one of the components of population change which has social and economic implications to a country.

9.1 Internal Migration

Internal migration is the movement of people involving change in residence within national borders. Persons whose sub Region of current residence was different from the sub Region of previous place of residence but within the country were regarded as internal migrants.

9.1.1 In and Out migration

This section presents internal migration between sub Regions measured by in and out migration. Out-migrants are those persons who had moved out of the sub Region (i.e. a previous residence) and were enumerated elsewhere while in-migrants are those persons who moved into the sub Region of enumeration.

Findings show that Kampala Capital City (56.9%), Buganda (22.5%), Bunyoro (21.2%) and Tooro (20.4%) had higher in-migration rates compared to other sub Regions (**Figure 9.1A**).

Kampala Capital City (70.8%), Kigezi (26.3%), Ankole (15.6%) and Bukedi (17.2%) had higher out-migration rates compared to other sub Regions (**Figure 9.1B**).

Table 9.1 shows the number of in-migrants and out-migrants by sub Region.

The difference between the in-migration and out-migration is the Net migration. Findings show that more persons moved out of the sub Regions of Kigezi (-19.6%), Kampala Capital City (-13.9%) than those who came in. (**Figure 9.1C & Table 9.1**).

Similarly, more people moved into the sub Region of Bunyoro (10.4%) than those who moved out. (**Figure 9.1C & Table 9.1**).

Figure 9.1A: In-Migration Rate by sub Region

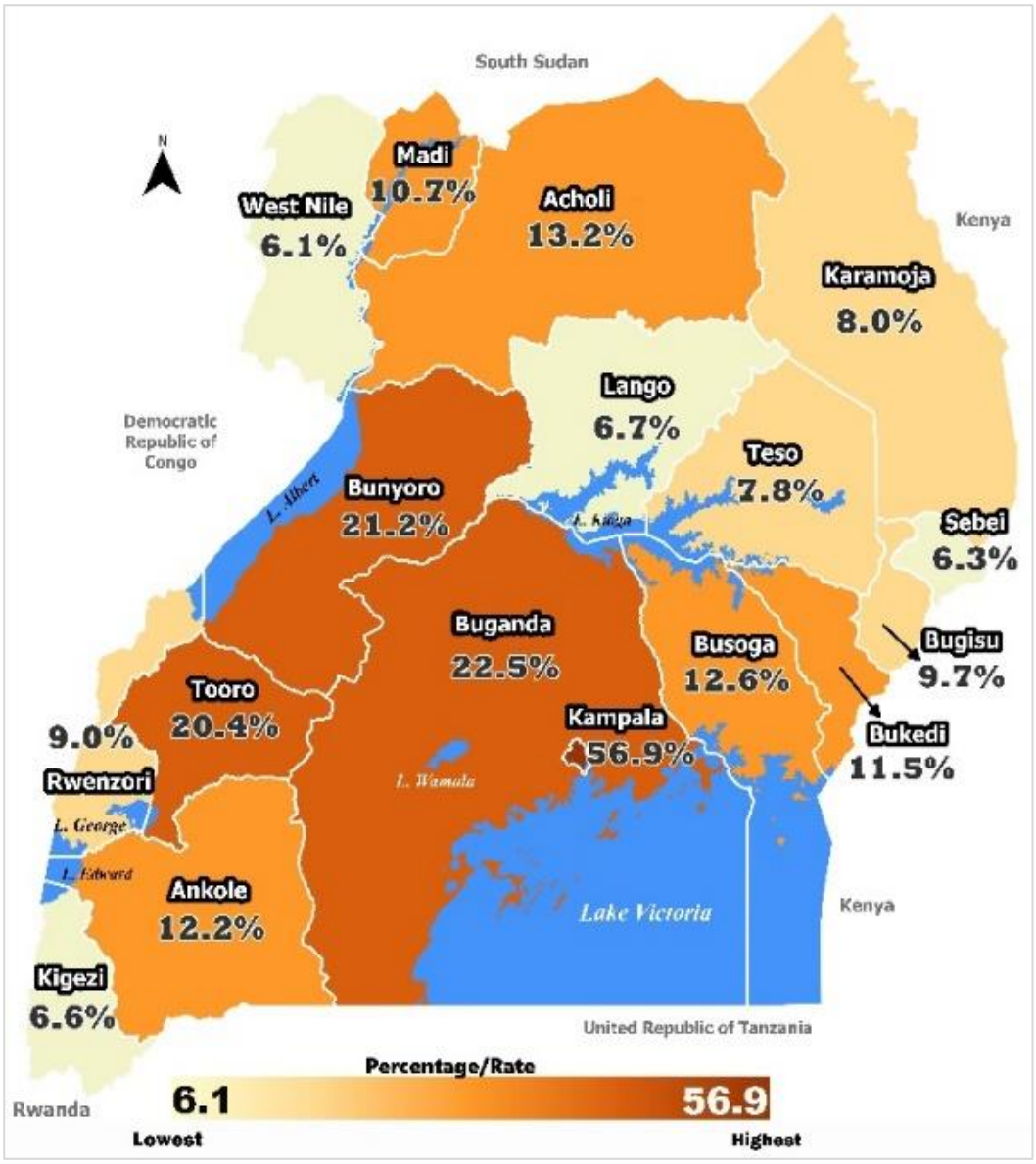


Figure 9.1B: Out-Migration Rate by sub Region

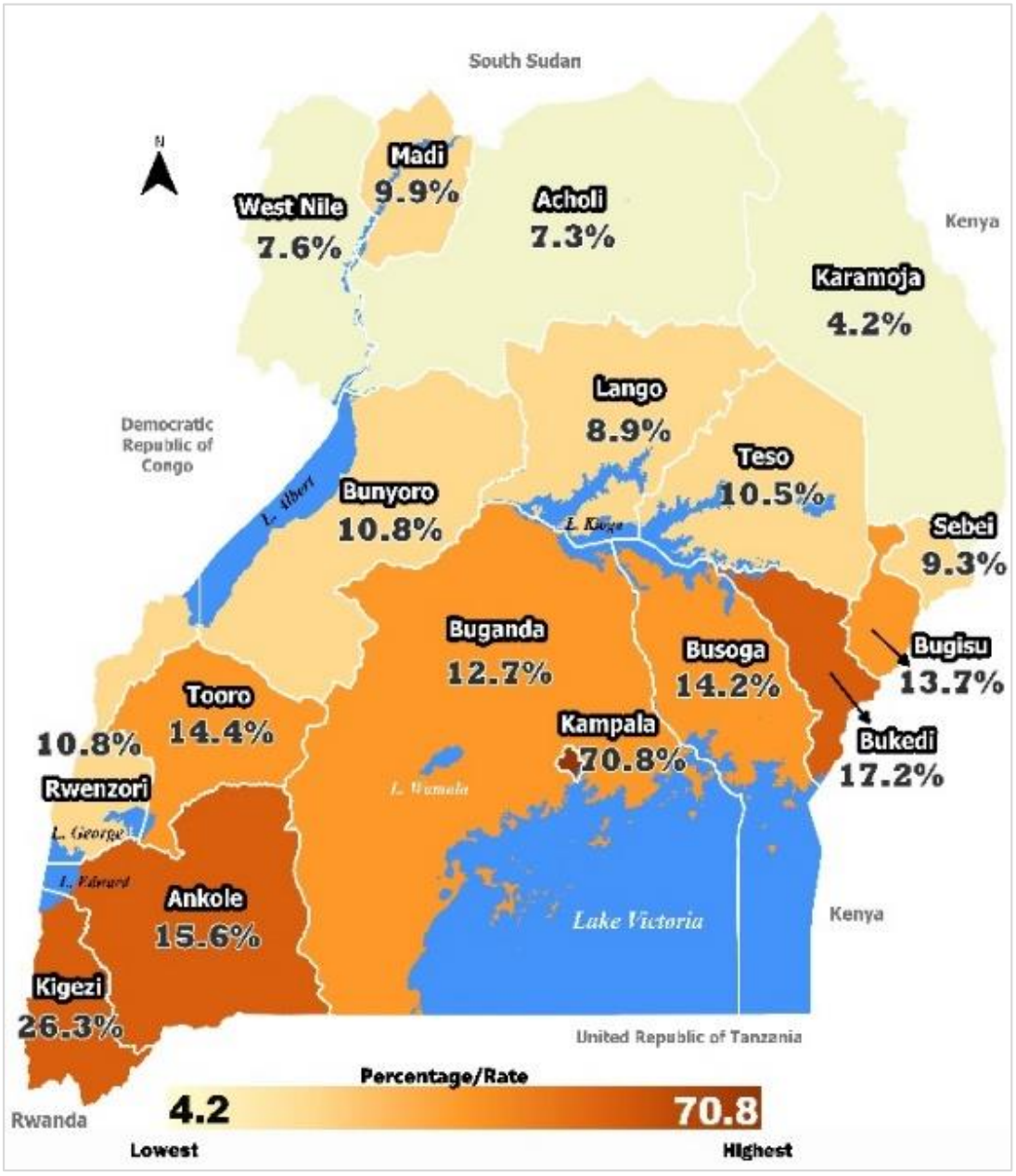
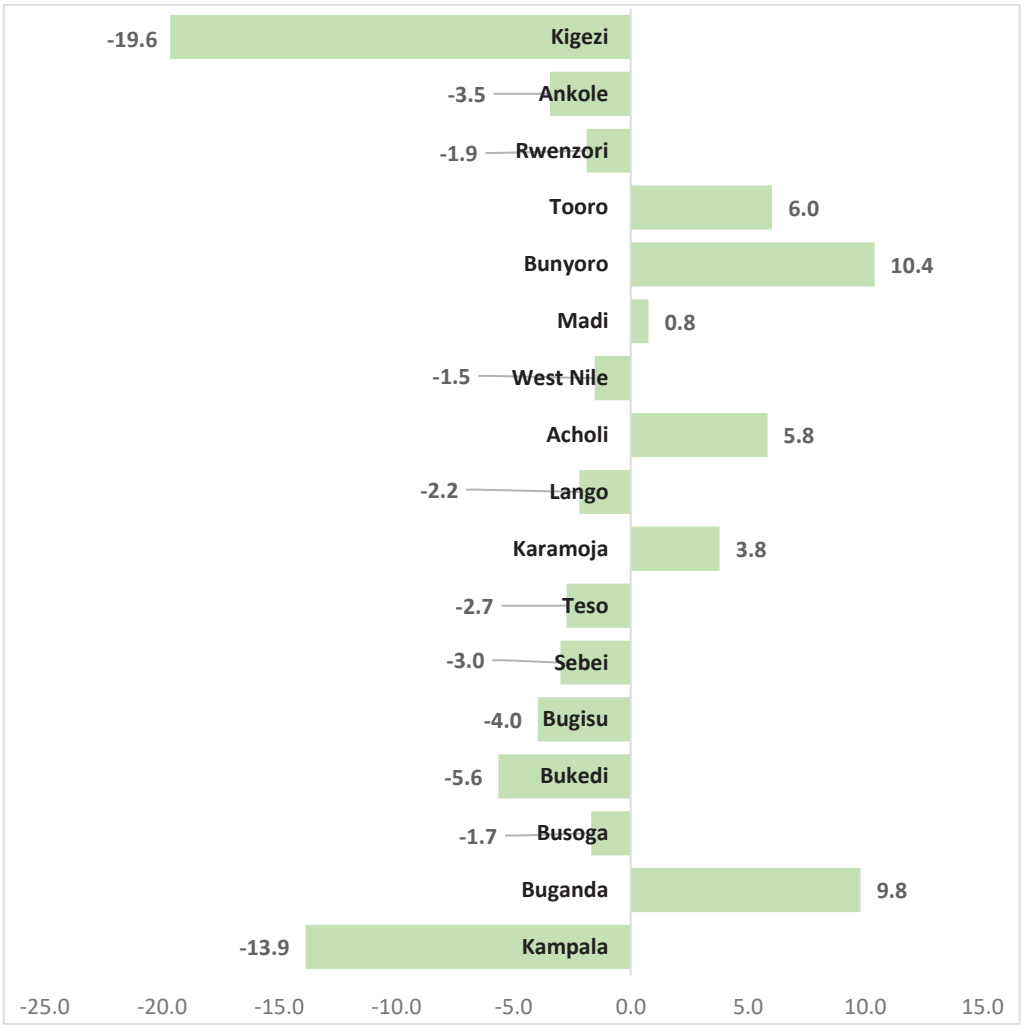


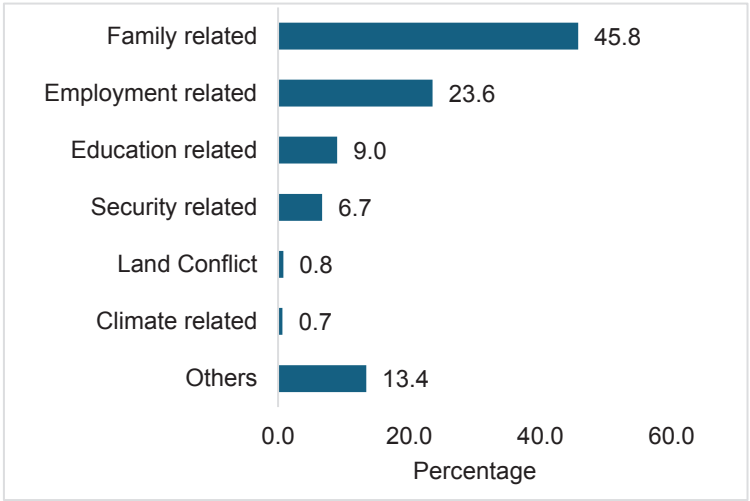
Figure 9.1C: Net Migration by sub Region graph



9.1.2 Reasons for Internal Migration

Findings show that the most common reason for internal migration was family-related (45.8%) and the least was climate-related (0.7%) (**Figure 9.2**).

Figure 9.2: Reasons for Internal Migration (%)



**Climate related include droughts, floods, landslide/mudslides, irregular rainfall.*
***Family related reasons include marriage, stay with relative.*

9.2 Immigration

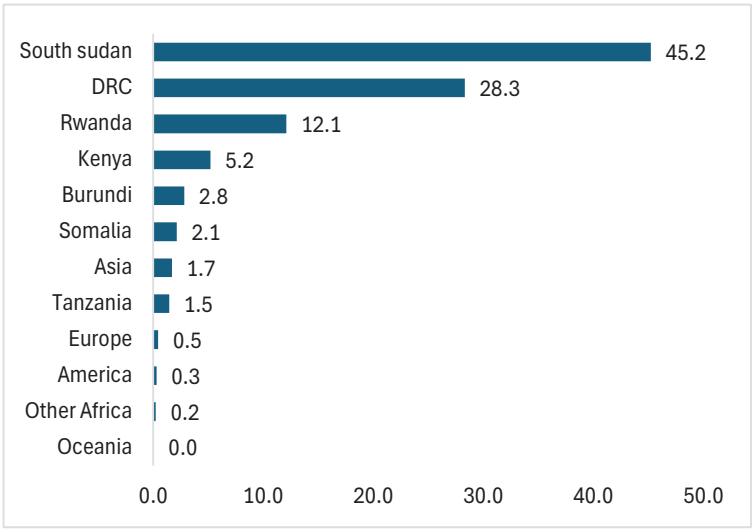
This section presents immigration statistics measured by number of Non Ugandans who resided in Uganda on the census night and had stayed for at least six months. The Census focused on country of birth and previous residence.

9.2.1 Immigrants

Results from the census show that there was a total of 1,022,577 immigrants at the time of enumeration.

Figure 9.3 shows that the highest percentage (45.2%) of immigrants were from South Sudan. Immigrants from Europe, America, other Africa and Oceania collectively constituted one percent.

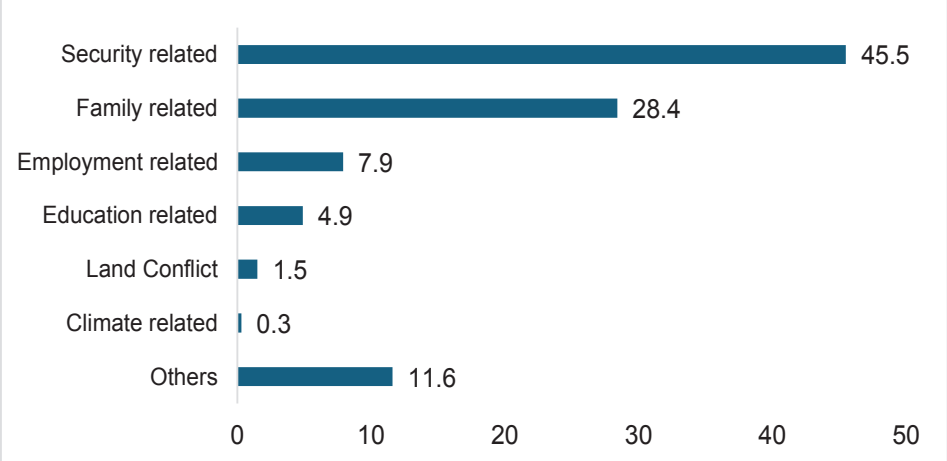
Figure 9.3 Percentage Distribution of Immigrants, by Place of Origin



9.2.2 Reasons for Immigration

Among the immigrants at the time of the Census 2024, 45.5 percent mainly migrated for security-related reasons, 28.4 percent for family-related reasons and eight percent (7.9%) for employment-related reasons. Less than one percent (0.3%) migrated for climate-related reasons. **(Figure 9.4 and Table 9.2).**

Figure 9.4 Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Main Reason for Moving into Uganda



**Climate related include droughts, floods, landslide/mudslides, irregular rainfall.*
***Family related reasons include marriage, stay with relative.*

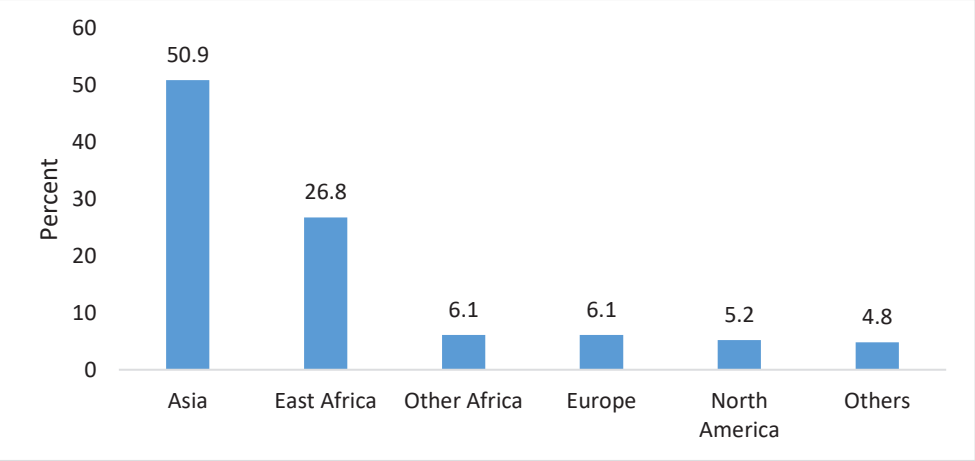
9.3 Emigration

Emigration is the relocation or process of people leaving one country to reside in another. People leave Uganda mainly for reasons related to employment and improving quality of life.

9.3.1 Emigration by Destination

Findings show that Asia was the destination for more than half (50.9%) of the emigrants. East Africa was the destination for 26.8 percent of emigrants (**Figure 9.5**).

Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Emigrants by Destination



9.3.2 Main Reasons for Emigration

Table 9.3 shows the distribution of emigrants based on their current residence and reason for outmigration. The main reason for emigration was employment-related (82.5%).

9.4 Refugee/ Asylum seeker Characteristics

A refugee is a person who, having qualified to be granted refugee status under section 4 of the Refugees Act, 2006 CAP 201 Laws of Uganda 2024, has been granted refugee status by the Eligibility Committee under section 20 (2) of the Act, or is a member of a class of persons declared to be refugees under section 25 of the Act.

An asylum seeker is a person who has made an application for the grant of refugee status under section 19 of this Act but has not yet been granted refugee status.

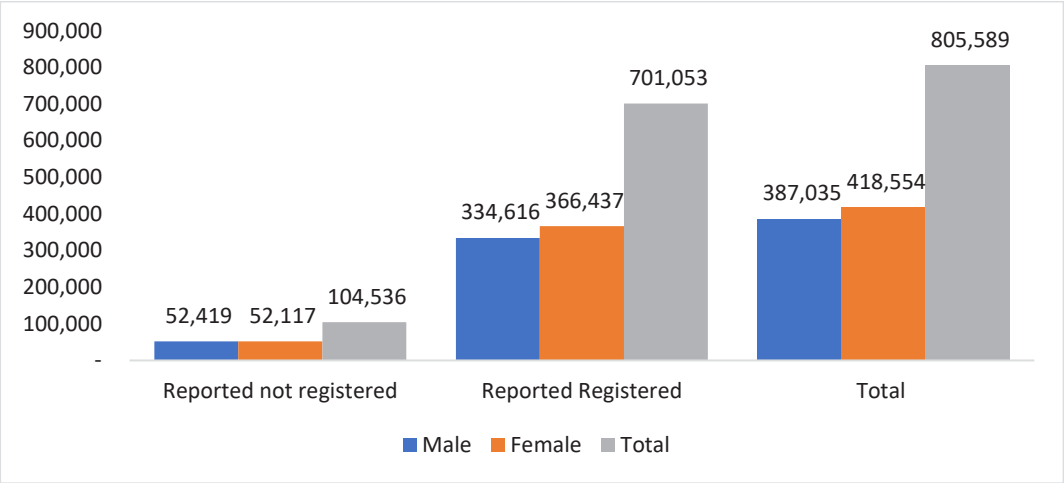
9.4.1 Refugees/ asylum seekers distribution by sub Region

There were a total of 805,589 refugees/ asylum seekers during the time of census, accounting for two percent of the population. West Nile sub Region had the highest number of refuges/ asylum seekers (185,793 persons). Sebei sub Region had the lowest number of refugees/ asylum seekers (142 persons) **(Table 9.4)**.

9.4.2 Registration status of refugees/ asylum seekers

More female refugees/ asylum seekers were registered (336,437 females) compared to their male counterparts (334,616 males) **(Figure 9.6 and Table 9.4).**

Figure 9.6: Refugee Registration Status by Sex (Number)



List of Tables

For more information on migration and forced displacements, see the tables below and Annex Table A7:

- Table 9.1: Number In-migrants and Out-migrants by sub Region
- Table 9.2: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Place of Origin and Main Reasons
- Table 9.3: Percent Distribution of Emigrants by Sex, Country of Destination and Main Reason
- Table 9.4: Distribution of Refugees/ Asylum Seekers by Sex and selected Background characteristics

Table 9.1: Number In-migrants and Out-migrants by sub Region

Sub regions	In- Migrants	Out- Migrants	Net Migration	
			Number	Percent
Kampala Capital City	803,863	1,474,532	(670,669)	-13.9
Buganda	2,332,992	1,168,566	1,164,426	9.8
Busoga	537,189	621,323	(84,134)	-1.7
Bukedi	271,019	431,258	(160,239)	-5.6
Bugisu	173,330	255,577	(82,247)	-4.0
Sebei	23,224	35,474	(12,250)	-3.0
Teso	188,014	261,889	(73,875)	-2.7
Karamoja	116,674	58,750	57,924	3.8
Lango	168,683	229,195	(60,512)	-2.2
Acholi	260,277	135,771	124,506	5.8
West Nile	186,064	236,873	(50,809)	-1.5
Madi	42,642	39,271	3,371	0.8
Bunyoro	564,775	254,054	310,721	10.4
Tooro	409,984	268,428	141,556	6.0
Rwenzori	106,767	131,870	(25,103)	-1.9
Ankole	419,233	560,082	(140,849)	-3.5
Kigezi	109,652	551,469	(441,817)	-19.6

Note: Figures in brackets "()" – indicate that the out-ward migrants are morethan the in-ward migrants

Table 9.2: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Place of Origin and Main Reasons

Country/ Continent	Employment related	Climate related*	Education related	Family related**	Land Conflict	security related	Other reason
Burundi	22.9	0.2	1.6	19.9	0.6	47.5	7.2
DRC	3.7	0.2	1.9	29.4	1.6	53.4	9.8
Kenya	15.6	1.4	6.5	60.6	0.7	3.7	11.6
Rwanda	29.3	0.7	2.3	48.6	1.0	7.4	10.7
Somalia	4.1	0.2	14.4	16.1	0.9	48.9	15.6
South Sudan	1.0	0.2	7.0	18.6	1.8	58.7	12.7
Tanzania	25.2	0.4	5.6	49.2	1.5	8.7	9.6
Other Africans	22.0	0.3	9.2	28.7	0.4	16.1	23.3
Asians	39.7	0.1	4.4	37.4	0.2	5.6	12.6
Europeans	25.8	0.2	6.8	33.2	0.1	6.3	27.6
Americans	20.7	0.1	7.1	39.8	0.9	4.1	27.3
Oceania	27.5	0.7	6.9	33.9	0.2	9.8	21.1
Total	**7.9**	**0.3**	**4.9**	**28.4**	**1.5**	**45.5**	**11.6**

**Climate related include droughts, floods, landslide/mudslides, irregular rainfall.*
***Family related reasons include marriage, stay with relative.*

Table 9.3: Percent Distribution of Emigrants by Sex, Country of destination and Main Reason

Background characteristics	Employment related	Education related	Sport	Family related	Settlement	Health Related	Forced to leave	Others
Sex								
Male	77.8	9.6	1.0	5.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	4.4
Female	85.2	5.0	0.4	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.4
Country of Destination								
East Africa	71.2	6.8	1.1	13.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	5.4
Africa	79.3	8.2	1.3	5.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	3.7
Asia	96.2	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1
Europe	58.7	26.8	1.4	7.3	2.1	0.8	0.1	2.8
North America	59.7	25.5	1.0	7.1	3.0	0.6	0.1	3.0
Oceania	57.5	24.4	0.9	7.7	1.9	1.3	0.0	6.4
South America	67.6	16.0	2.7	4.2	3.1	0.8	0.0	5.7
Not stated	59.3	8.8	0.8	13.3	2.0	0.6	0.8	14.5
Total	**82.5**	**6.7**	**0.6**	**5.7**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**3.2**

Climate related include droughts, floods, landslide/mudslides, irregular rainfall.
***Family related reasons include marriage, stay with relative.*

Table 9.4: Distribution of Refugees/ Asylum Seekers by Sex and selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	56,115	14.5	53,942	12.9	110,057	13.7
5-9	65,215	16.8	62,416	14.9	127,631	15.8
10-14	64,953	16.8	61,535	14.7	126,488	15.7
15-19	60,603	15.7	54,631	13.1	115,234	14.3
20-24	42,004	10.9	40,908	9.8	82,912	10.3
25-29	24,482	6.3	32,003	7.6	56,485	7.0
30-34	17,390	4.5	28,582	6.8	45,972	5.7
35-39	15,184	3.9	26,097	6.2	41,281	5.1
40-44	11,918	3.1	18,124	4.3	30,042	3.7
45-49	8,458	2.2	11,601	2.8	20,059	2.5
50-54	6,661	1.7	7,815	1.9	14,476	1.8
55-59	4,027	1.0	5,000	1.2	9,027	1.1
60-64	3,162	0.8	4,373	1.0	7,535	0.9
65-69	2,432	0.6	3,843	0.9	6,275	0.8
70-74	1,686	0.4	3,064	0.7	4,750	0.6
75-79	992	0.3	1,934	0.5	2,926	0.4
80-84	603	0.2	1,137	0.3	1,740	0.2
85+	1,150	0.3	1,549	0.4	2,699	0.3
Literacy rate						
Not literate	71,782	18.5	127,100	30.4	198,882	24.7
Literate	190,687	49.3	173,089	41.4	363,776	45.2
Refugee registration status		0.0		0.0		0.0
Not registered	52,419	13.5	52,117	12.5	104,536	13.0
Registered	334,616	86.5	366,437	87.5	701,053	87.0
Schooling Attendance						
Never attended school	92,194	23.8	142,053	33.9	234,247	29.1
Attended in the past	96,978	25.1	103,067	24.6	200,045	24.8
Currently attending	166,606	43.0	143,632	34.3	310,238	38.5
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	41,957	10.8	42,478	10.1	84,435	10.5
Buganda	20,965	5.4	20,755	5.0	41,720	5.2
Busoga	1,115	0.3	985	0.2	2,100	0.3
Bukedi	666	0.2	588	0.1	1,254	0.2
Bugisu	504	0.1	464	0.1	968	0.1
Sebei	97	0.0	45	0.0	142	0.0
Teso	303	0.1	217	0.1	520	0.1
Karamoja	719	0.2	199	0.0	918	0.1
Lango	864	0.2	813	0.2	1,677	0.2
Acholi	17,834	4.6	17,892	4.3	35,726	4.4
West Nile	90,119	23.3	95,674	22.9	185,793	23.1
Madi	61,327	15.8	67,504	16.1	128,831	16.0
Bunyoro	45,034	11.6	50,742	12.1	95,776	11.9
Tooro	56,467	14.6	65,316	15.6	121,783	15.1
Rwenzori	626	0.2	638	0.2	1,264	0.2
Ankole	46,810	12.1	52,716	12.6	99,526	12.4
Kigezi	1,628	0.4	1,528	0.4	3,156	0.4
National	**387,035**	**100**	**418,554**	**100**	**805,589**	**100**

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS 10

Key Findings

	International standard	National context
Working Age Population (WAP)	25,494,490 (57.4%)	25,155,922 (56.7%)
Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)	37.9%	37.5%
Unemployment Rate	1,358,549 (12.3%)	1,355,589 (12.6 %)
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	43.2%	42.9 %
Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)	4,001,528 (42.6%)	5,250,768 (50.9%)

Labour force characteristics of the household population, offer an essential context for interpreting labour market indicators. Labour statistics are critical for measuring a nation's economic growth and development.

They play a vital role in monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks, such as the National Development Plan (NDP) III, Africa Agenda 2063, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all aimed at improving the welfare and quality of life for Ugandans. To address the urgent need for poverty reduction and enhance welfare, the Government of Uganda has prioritized investment and job creation, as reflected in the theme of the National Development Plan (NDP) III: "Sustainable Industrialization for Inclusive Growth, Employment, and Sustainable Wealth Creation."

The labour force is a key driver of any economy, representing the segment of the population that is actively engaged in or seeking employment. Labour force characteristics provide insights into productivity, development potential, and structural challenges within the economy. This chapter presents essential labour market indicators, including the labour force participation rate, employment-to-population ratio, unemployment rate, potential labour force, and employment status, aligning with the definitions established by the 19th and 20th International Conference for Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

To allow for international and national comparison of indicators, the following age groups have been used;

- *15+years; International definition of Working age group international*
- *14-64 years; Uganda's definition of Working age group*
- *15-24 years; International definition of Youth*
- *18-30 years;Uganda's definition of Youth*

10.1 Working Age Population (WAP)

The International Labour Organisation recognises population aged 15 and above (ILO 2024: Modelled Estimate) as the Working Age Group.

The National Employment Policy 2011 for Uganda defines the Working Age Population as the population aged 14-64 years.

The findings show that 25,494,490 persons (57.4%) were in the working age group 15 years and above. The number of females (14,181,219) in the working age group was higher than that of males (11,313,271) **(Table 10.1A)**. Considering age group 14-64; 25,155,922 persons (56.7%) were in the working age group with more females (13,872,948) than males (11,282,974) **(Table 10.1B)**.

Kampala Capital City had the highest percentage (69.8%) of their population in the working age group 15+ while Karamoja sub Region had the least percentage (49.6%) of working age population. **(Figure 10.1A).** Table 10.1A provides details for population age 15 and above.

Figure 10.1A: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15+) to the Household Population by sub Region

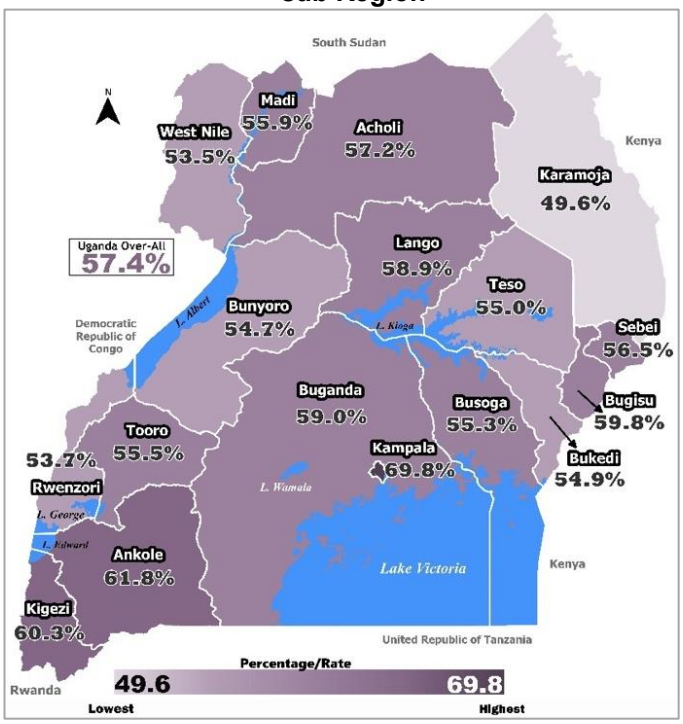
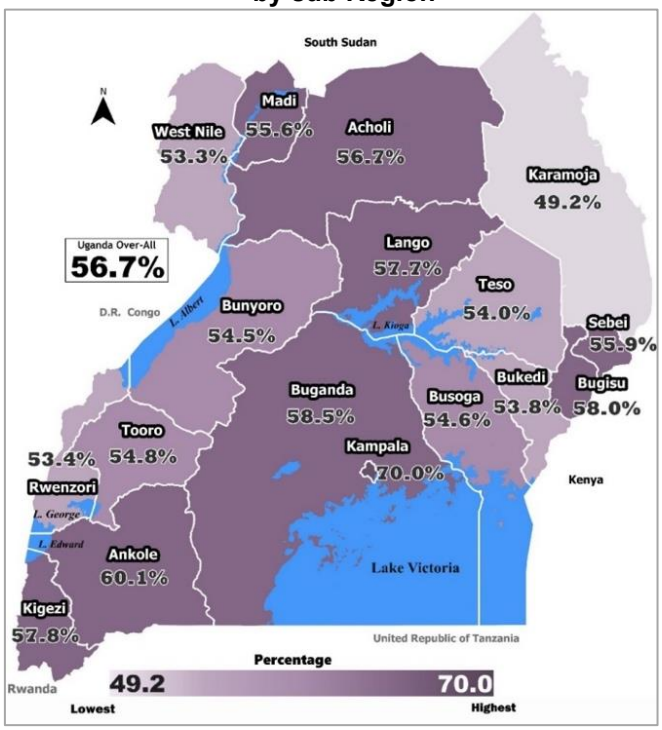


Figure 10.1B: Percentage of the Working Age Population (14 -64) to the Household Population by sub Region



10.2 Employment to Population Ratio

The Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) refers to the proportion of the Working Age Population that is in employment (working for pay or profit for the benefit of others). This is the total number of employed persons expressed as a proportion of the working age population. The EPR, also known as the Employment Rate, provides a good indication of the degree to which the economy is utilizing its key productive labour resource.

The Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) in 2024 was 37.9 percent indicating that about 4 in 10 persons aged 15 and above were employed (**Figure 10.2A)**. The EPR was higher (43.8%) among males than females (33.1%) aged 15 and above. The EPR was higher (42.6%) among urban populations compared to those in rural areas (34.9%). Disaggregation of the employed population by education attainment showed that majority of those who had attained post-secondary and above were employed (65.8%) while those with no formal education had the lowest at 31.3 percent an indication that the probability of being in employment increases with education attainment. (**Table 10.2).**

Among persons aged 14-64, the EPR was 37.5 with a higher share among males(43.0%) than females (33.1%). Sub Regional differentials show that persons aged 14-64 years in Kampala Capital City had the highest EPR (53.5%) while Madi had the lowest (19.7%) (**Figure 10.2B).** Table 10.2 provides details for persons aged 15 and above.

Figure 10.2A: Employment-to-Population Ratio for persons aged 15+ by sub Region

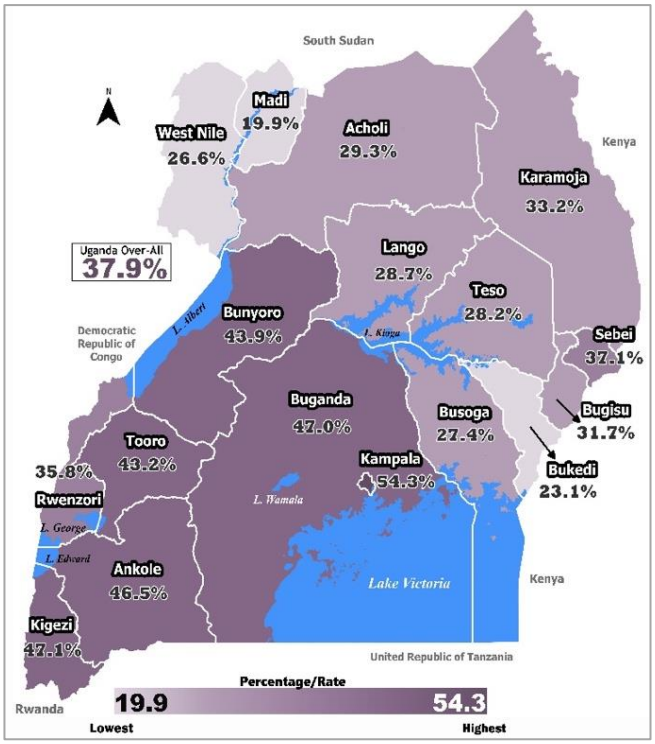
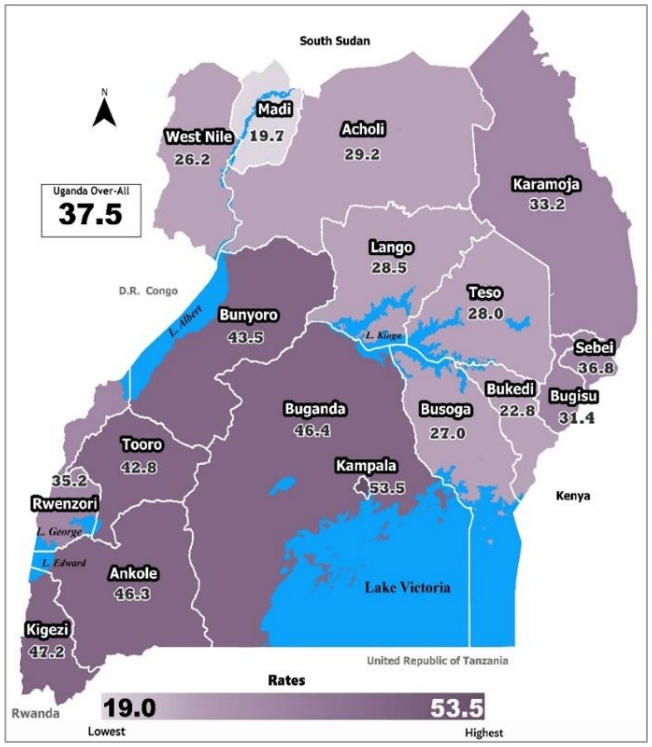


Figure 10.2B: Employment-to-Population Ratio for persons aged 14-64 by sub Region



10.3 Status in Employment

According to ILO, Status in Employment is defined as one's relationship to his/her employer on the main job. This is classified into five categories namely: Employees, Paid Apprentices, Interns/Trainees, Employers (those who hire employees), Own-account Workers (those who do not hire employees), and Helpers (unpaid individuals involved in a family business). These categories are defined as follows:

i. **Employees** - This encompasses all types of employees, including permanent, fixed-term, short-term, and casual employees.
ii. **Paid apprentice, intern, trainee-** A paid apprentice, intern, or trainee generally refers to individuals who are gaining work experience or training in a specific field while receiving compensation.
iii. **Employer (with hired employees)** - This group comprises individuals who own corporations as well as those operating household market enterprises.
iv. **Own-account worker (without hired Employees)** - This category includes owner-operators of corporations that do not have employees and own-account workers in household market enterprises without hired help.
v. **Helper (without pay) in a family business** - These individuals assist in a family business without receiving pay and are recognized as contributing family workers.

The highest percentage (39.0%) of employed population aged 15 and above were employees and the lowest (1.7%) were paid apprentices, trainees or interns **(Figure 10.3)**. There were more male employees (44.9%) compared to females (32.8%) (Table 10.3). A similar pattern is observed for persons aged 14-64 as shown in **Figure 10.4** and Table 10.4.

Figure 10.3 Status in Employment among the Working Age Population (15+ years)

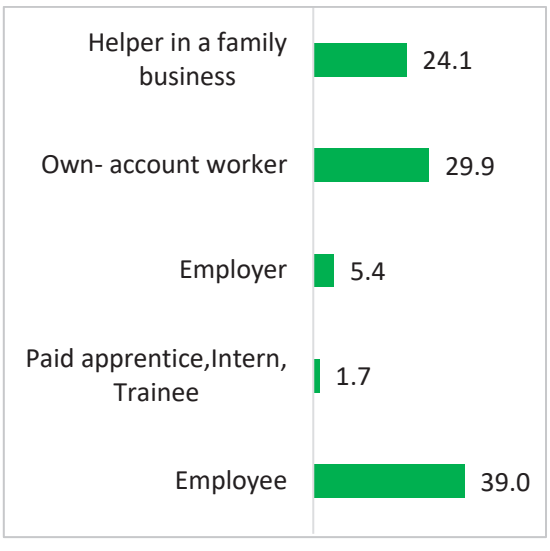
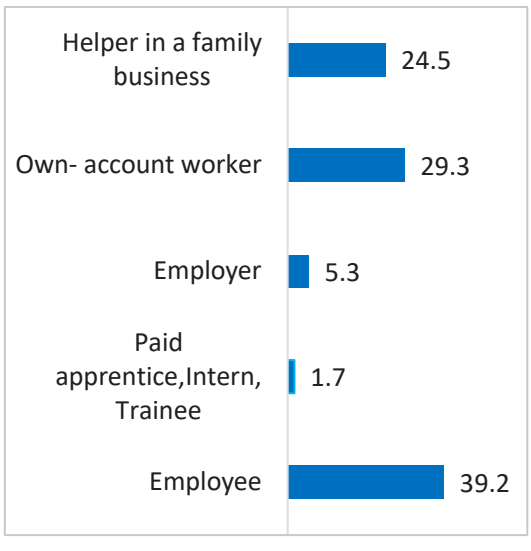


Figure 10.4 Status in Employment among the Working Age Population (14-64 years)



10.4 Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the unemployed population to the total Labour force. According to the 19th International Conference of Labour Statistics (ICLS) of the ILO, a person is considered unemployed if they;

a) Had no work from which they derive some income,
b) Had taken active steps to look for employment and
c) Were willing to be employed if an employment opportunity had presented itself.

Unemployment rate was 12.3% among persons aged 15 and above with a higher share among females (14.2%) than males at 10.5% **(Figure 10.5A)**. National context analysis showed that 1.4 million (12.6%) of the population aged 14-64 years were unemployed with a higher rate for females (14.5%) than males (10.7%) (**Table 10.5**).

Regional disaggregation shows that Bukedi and Madi sub Regions had the highest unemployment rate (19.0% each), while Ankole sub Regions had the lowest at 8.2 percent among persons aged 14-64 **(Figure 10.5B).** Table 10.5 shows details among persons aged 15 and above**.**

Figure 10.5A: Unemployment Rate among Persons aged 15+ by sub Region

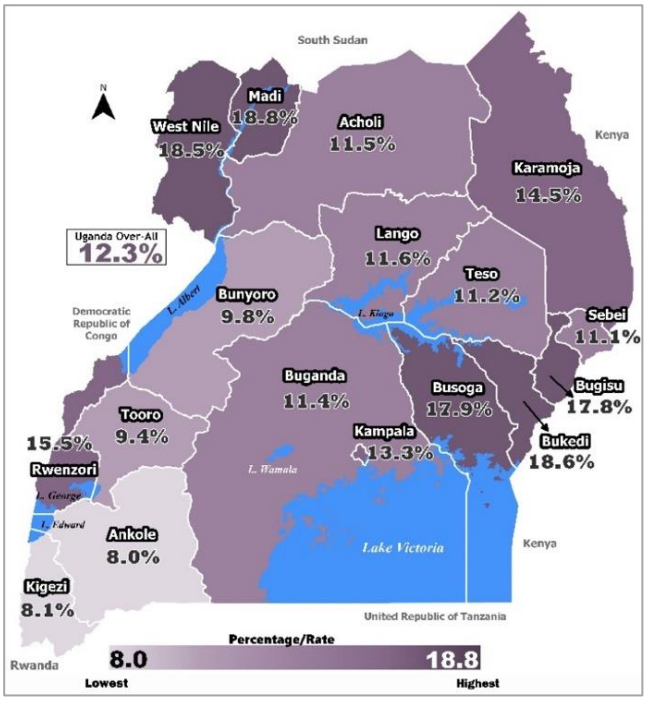


Figure 10.5B: Unemployment Rate among Persons aged 14-64 by sub Region

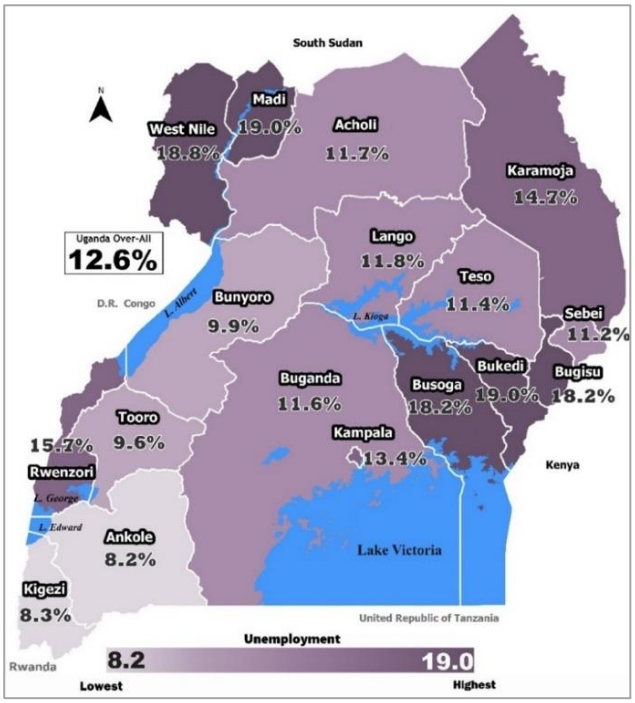
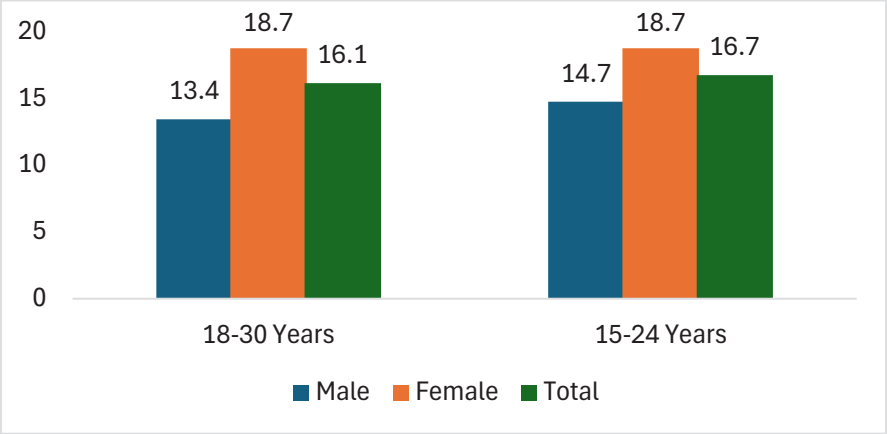


Figure 10.6 shows that 16.7 percent of the youth (15-24 years) were unemployed. Youth unemployment rate was higher among females (18.7%) compared to males (14.7%). Education attainment differentials showed that the highest youth unemployment rate was among persons who had completed secondary level of education (22.6%) as shown in **Table 10.5**.

Figure 10.6: Youth Unemployment Rate by sex



10.5 Long Term Unemployment

Long term unemployment refers to persons who have been unemployed for one year or longer but seeking and available for work or start a business.

More than half (50.9%) of the unemployed population aged 15 and above had been looking for work or trying to start a business and available for work for over one year (long term unemployment. (**Figure 10.7**)

Disaggregation by sub Region shows that Bukedi sub Region had the highest share (63.2%) of unemployed population aged 15 and above who had been looking for work or trying to start a business and available for work for over one year while Tooro sub Region had the lowest at 43.7 percent (**Table 10.6).**

Table 10.6 provides details on long term unemployment among persons aged 14-64.

Forty five percent of the unemployed youth aged 15-24 had been looking for work or trying to start a business for over one year (**Figure 10.8).**

Based on national context, 48.8 percent of the unemployed youth, aged 18-30, had been looking for work or trying to start a business for over one year (**Figure 10.8)**.

Figure 10.7 Percentage of the unemployed in Long Term Unemployment by Sex

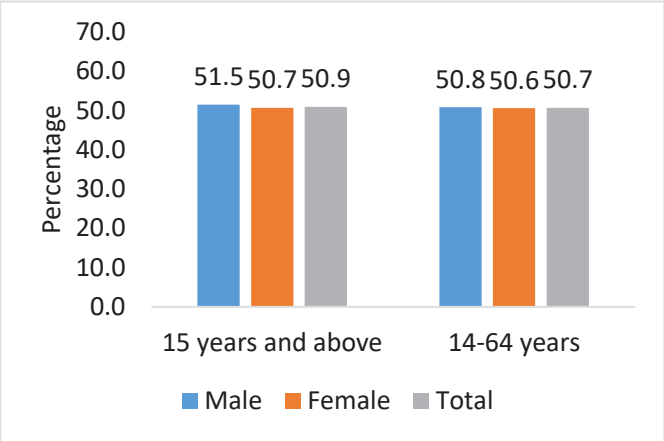
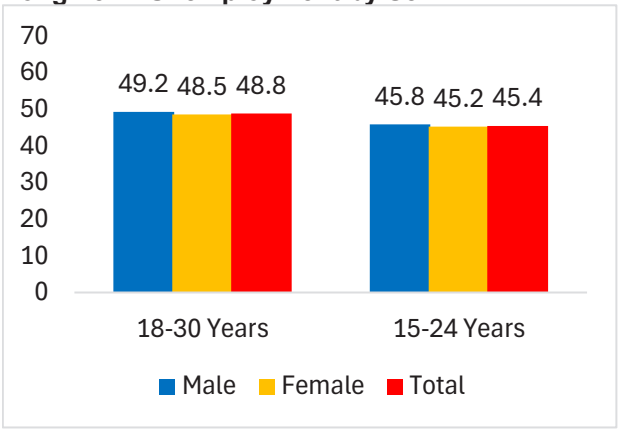


Figure 10.8 Percentage of unemployed Youth in Long Term Unemployment by Sex



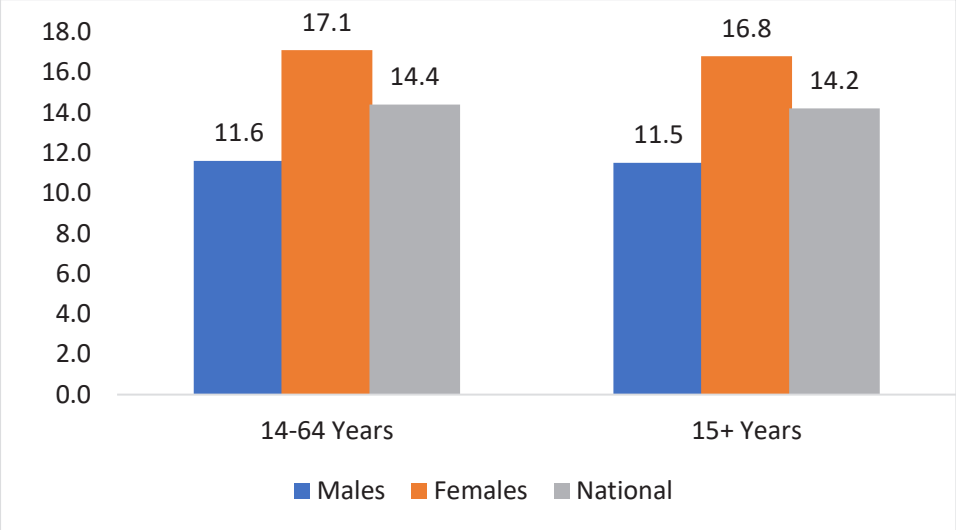
Disaggregation by sub Region shows that Bukedi had the highest percentage (57.0%) of youth aged 15-24 who had been jobless or without doing work for pay or profit for one year while Kampala Capital City had the lowest at 38.3 percent (**Table 10.6**).

10.6 Potential Labour Force

Potential Labour Force (PLF) refers to persons not in employment who expressed an interest in working for pay/profit but for whom existing conditions limit either their active job search or their availability to work. This represents the population that was outside the Labour Force but expressed desire for employment despite limiting factors for search or availability expressed as a proportion of the extended Labour force (19th ICLS of the ILO)

Findings **(Figure 10.9)** show that the rate of Potential Labour Force among persons aged 15 and above was 14.2 percent representing a population of 1,824,329 persons. The rate of potential labour force was higher among females (16.8%) than males (11.5%). A similar pattern is observed among persons aged 14-64years. **Table 10.7** provides details for persons aged 14-64 by sub egion, residence and education level attained.

Figure 10.9: Percentage of the Working Age Population in Potential Labour Force



Regional variations in the potential labour force within the working age population (15+ years) reveal that Madi sub Region had the highest (28.4%), while Ankole sub Region had the lowest (8.1%) (**Figure 10.10A)**.

Figure 10.10A: Percentage of Potential Labour Force (15+ years) by sub Region

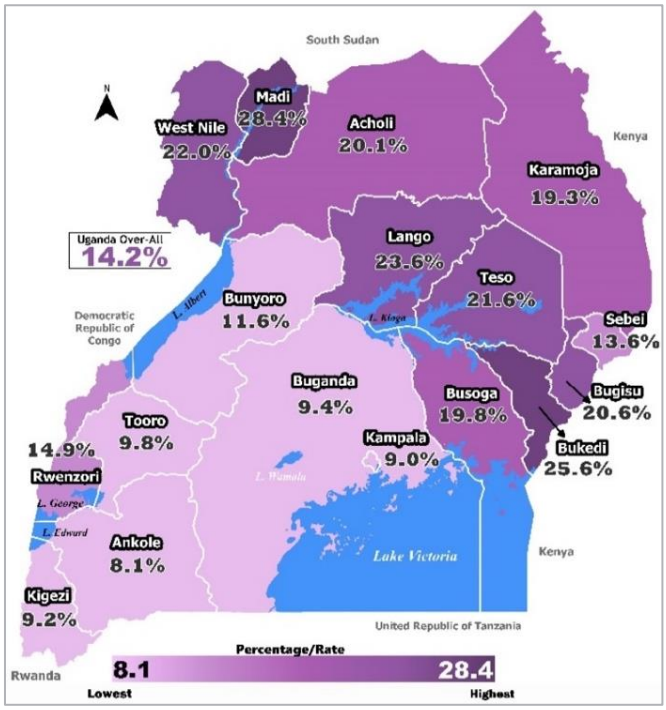
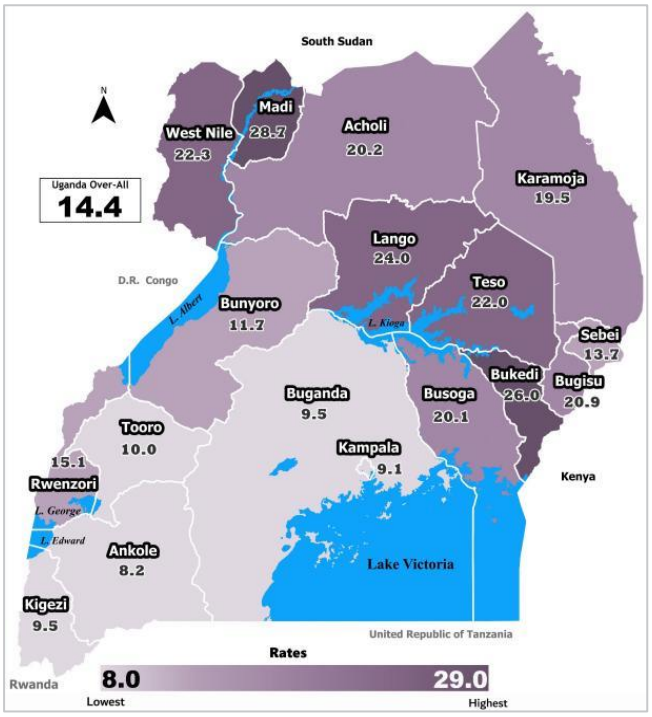
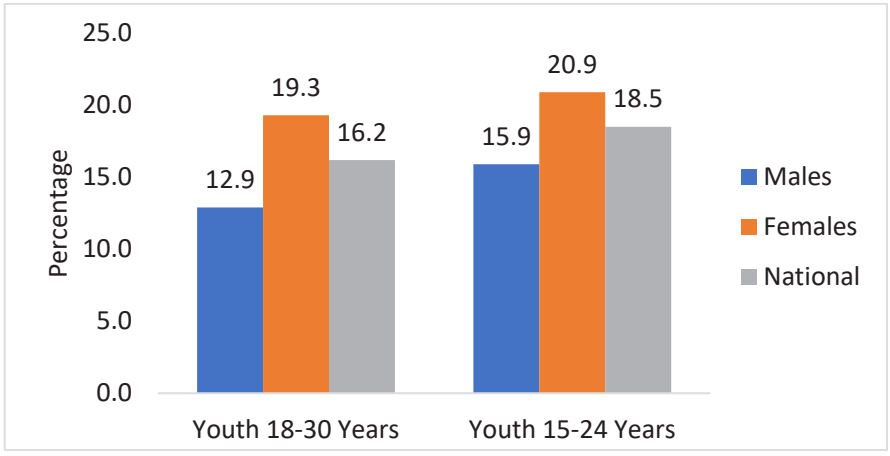


Figure 10.10B: Percentage of Potential Labour Force (14-64 years) by sub Region



Further analysis **(Figure 10.11 & Table 10.7)** shows that the Youth aged 15-24 in Potential Labour force was 18.5 percent. The rate was higher (20.9%) among females than males (15.9%).

Figure 10.11: Percentage of Youth in Potential Labour Force



Madi sub Region had the highest percentage (35.1%) of youth aged 15-24 in Potential Labour Force with Ankole having the least at 10.0 percent (**Figure 10.12A and Table 10.7).** A similar pattern is observed among youth aged 18-30 years.

Figure 10.12A: Percentage of Youth (15-24 years) in Potential Labour Force by sub Region

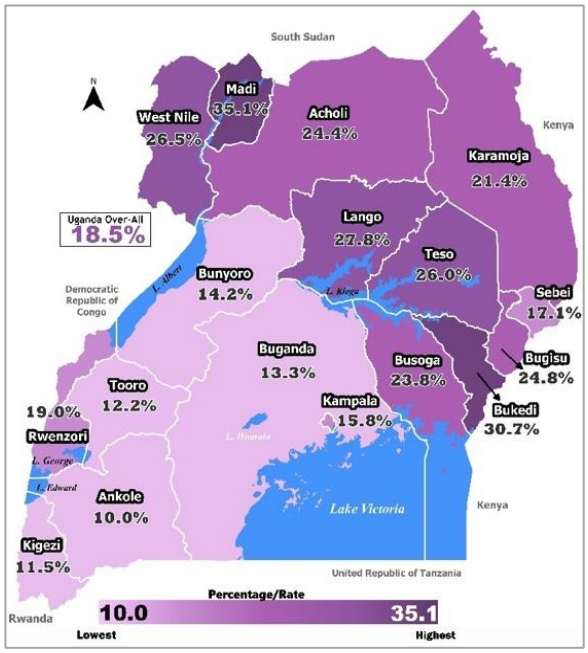
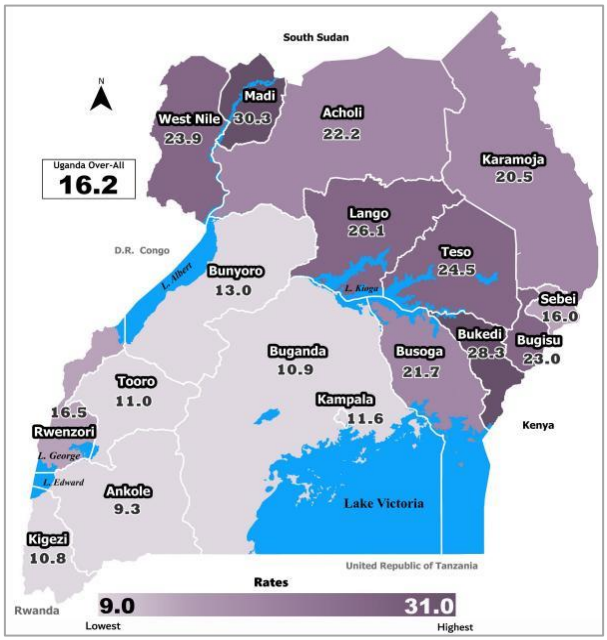


Figure 10.12B: Percentage of Youth (18-30 years) in Potential Labour Force by sub Region



10.7 Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the population in the labour force (employed and unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the working age population (19th ICLS of the ILO). It indicates the proportion of working age population that is active in the labour market as either employed or actively looking and available for employment. This indicator shows the relative size of the supply of labour available for production of market goods and services in the country.

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was 43.2 percent among persons aged 15 and above with more males (49.0%) than females (38.6%) in the labour force. Kampala Capital City had the highest Labour Force Participation Rate at 62.6 percent while Madi sub Region had the lowest (24.5%) **(Table 10.8 & Figure 10.13A). Table 10.8 (A and B)** provides details on the LFPR among the Youth and Working age groups aligned to national and international definitions by sex, residence, education level attained and sub Region.

Figure 10.13A: Labour Force Participation Rate (15+ Years) by sub Region

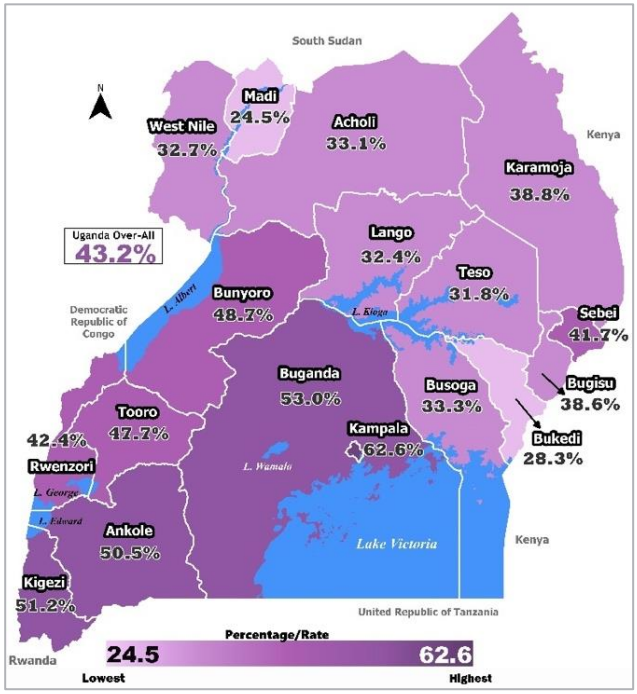
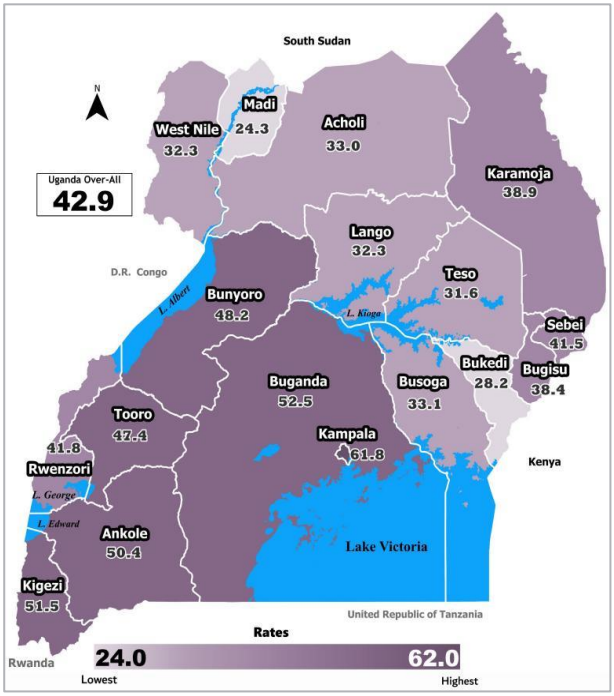


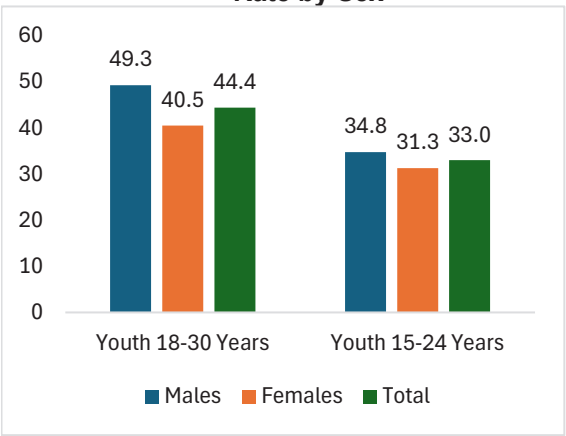
Figure 10.13B: Labour Force Participation Rate (14-64 Years) by sub Region



The Labour force Participation Rate among Youth aged 15-24 was 33.0 percent; with males having the highest percentage (34.8%) compared to females (31.3%). **(Figure 10.14)**

Regional disaggregation among the youth (15-24 years) shows that Kampala Capital City had the highest LFPR (43.1%) while Madi sub Region had the lowest at 15.9 percent.. **Table 10.8A and Table 10.8B** provides details by sex, residence and sub Region.

Figure 10.14: Youth Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex



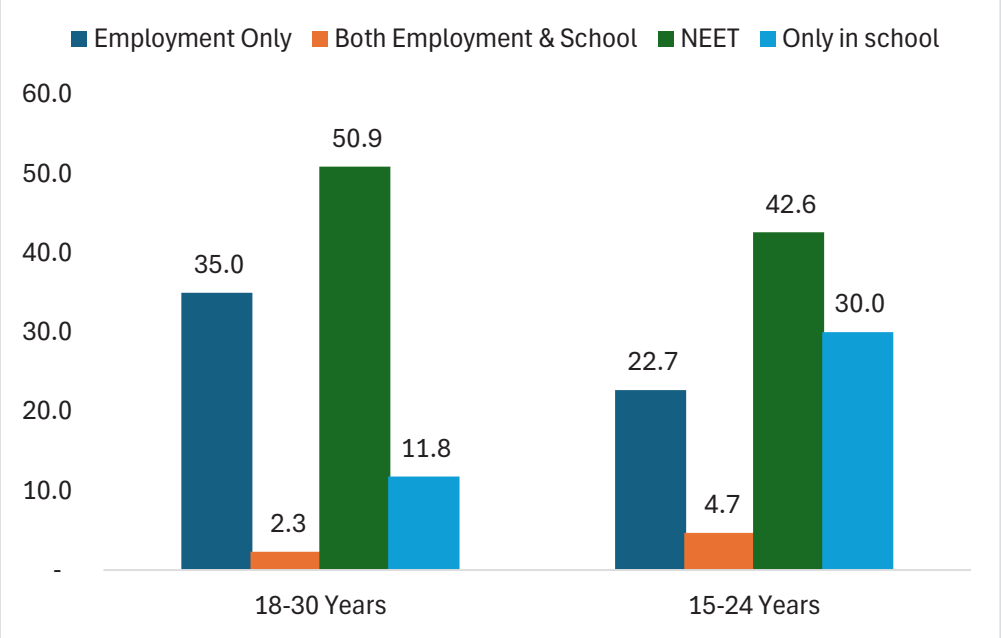
10.8 Activity Status of the Youth

Activity status on the youth was classified into four categories i.e. Youth in Education; Youth in Employment and no longer attending School; Youth in Employment and attending School; and Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) refers to those youth who are not engaged in any form of employment, formal education, or vocational training. NEET is often used as an indicator to measure the socio-economic challenges faced by youth, as it highlights those who may be disconnected from opportunities, for personal and professional development (ILO). In other word, these are the youth, who are idle and disconnected from the economic opportunities.

Four in every ten (42.6%) of the youth, aged 15-24 were NEET; 22.7 percent were in employment only while 4.7 percent were in employment and schooling and 30 percent were in school only (**Figure 10.15).** Five in ten (44.8%) of the youth NEET resided in the rural areas **(Table 10.9A).**

Figure 10.15: Percentage Distribution of Youth by activity status



Karamoja sub Region had the highest (57.1%) youth (15-24 years) NEET while Kigezi had the lowest at 31.4 percent **(Figure 10.16A and Table 10.9A**). **Figure 10.16B** shows the share of Youth (18-30 years) NEET with a detailed analysis provided in Table 10.9B.

Figure 10.16A: Percentage of Youth (15-24 years) Not in Employment, Education, or Training by sub Region

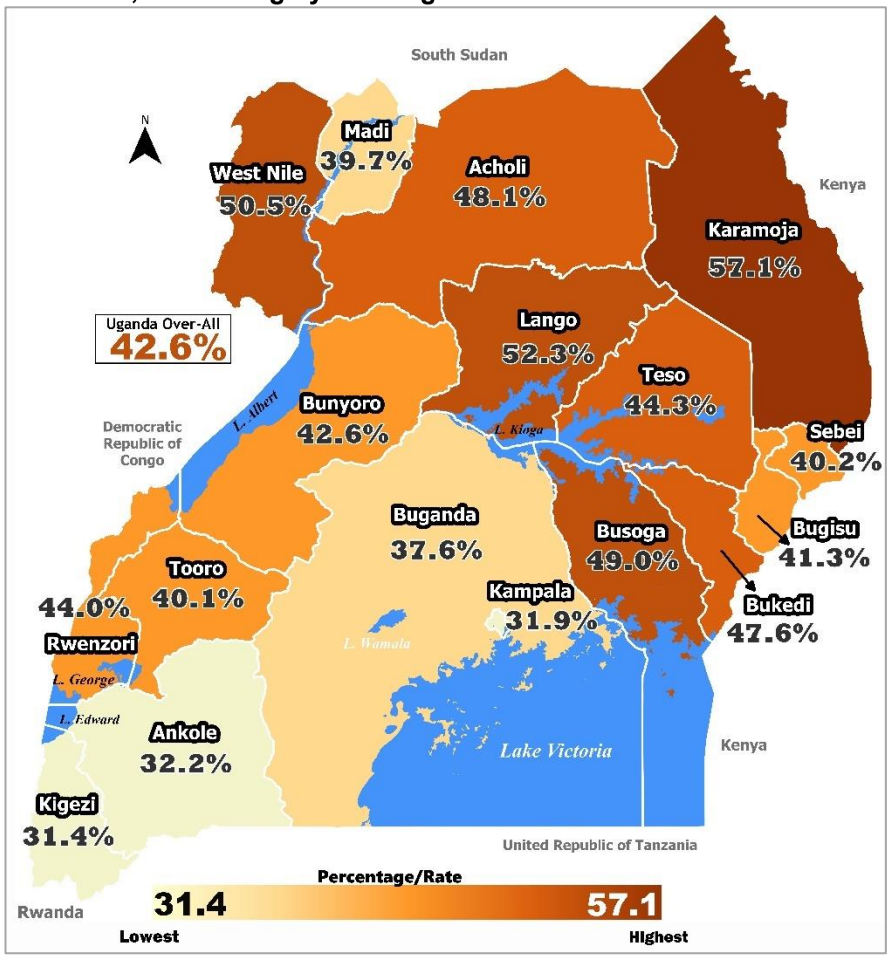
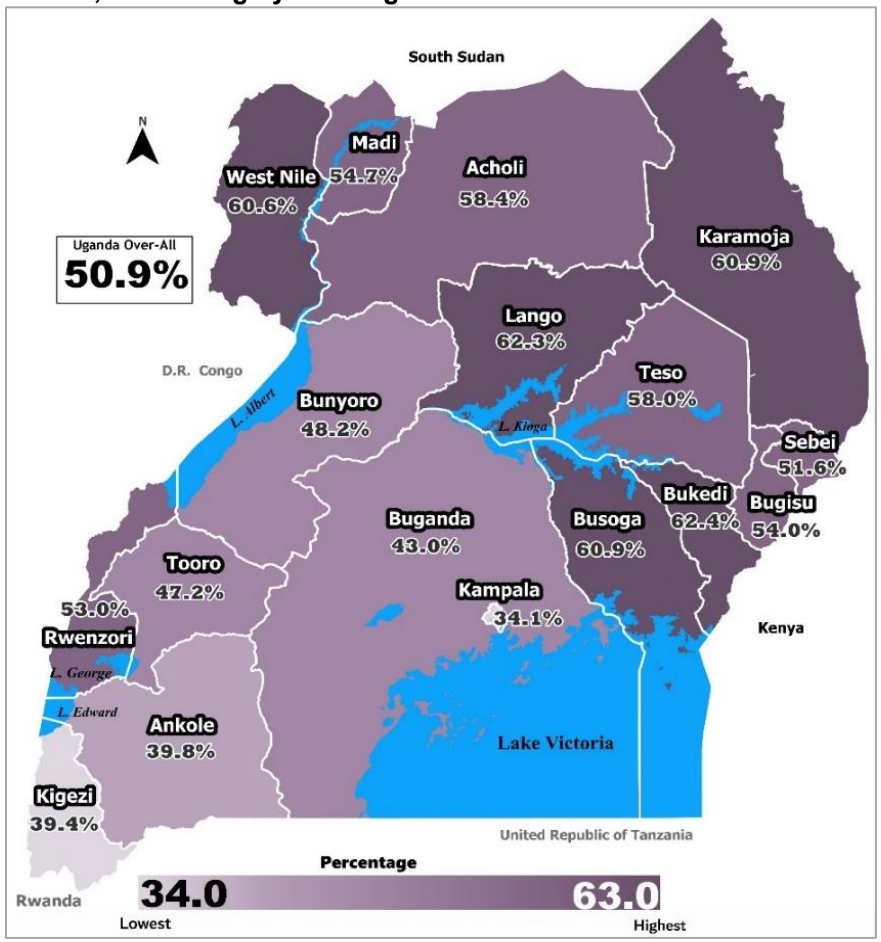


Figure 10.16B: Percentage of Youth (18-30 years) Not in Employment, Education, or Training by sub Region



List of Tables

For more information on labour force characteristics, see the tables below and Annex Tables A2A, A2B, A3A and A3B.

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- Table 10.1B: Working Age Population (14-64 years) to Household Population
- Table 10.2: Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) by Working Age Group and background characteristics
- Table 10.3: Distribution of Population in Employment (15+ years) by Status in Employment and selected Background characteristics
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Table 10.1A: Working Age Population (15+ years) to Household Population

Background characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residence						
Urban	4,354,760	57.9	5,513,167	63.2	9,867,927	60.8
Rural	6,958,511	52.4	8,668,052	58.3	15,626,563	55.5
Education level attained						
No formal education	2,248,331	27.1	3,696,601	38.8	5,944,932	33.3
Some primary	3,335,628	50.1	4,229,277	55.3	7,564,905	52.9
Completed primary	1,505,561	95.4	1,834,061	94.3	3,339,622	94.8
Some secondary	1,522,623	97.9	1,920,635	97.2	3,443,258	97.5
Completed secondary	1,735,912	100	1,615,298	100	3,351,210	100
Post secondary and above	914,235	100	859,929	100	1,774,164	100
Not stated	50,981	99.7	25,418	99.2	76,399	99.6
Sub Region						
Kampala	493,034	68.8	560,411	70.7	1,053,445	69.8
Buganda	2,798,379	56.5	3,394,593	61.3	6,192,972	59.0
Busoga	1,020,469	51.5	1,348,252	58.5	2,368,721	55.3
Bukedi	563,013	51.3	734,783	58.1	1,297,796	54.9
Bugisu	476,502	56.8	601,684	62.4	1,078,186	59.8
Sebei	98,353	54.3	113,649	58.6	212,002	56.5
Teso	588,505	51.7	741,114	57.9	1,329,619	55.0
Karamoja	327,471	47.2	400,773	51.7	728,244	49.6
Lango	650,321	55.5	834,389	61.8	1,484,710	58.9
Acholi	525,126	54.7	630,805	59.6	1,155,931	57.2
West Nile	790,584	50.3	969,855	56.3	1,760,439	53.5
Madi	137,424	53.1	163,551	58.4	300,975	55.9
Bunyoro	684,364	52.0	831,236	57.1	1,515,600	54.7
Tooro	524,471	52.6	647,373	58.1	1,171,844	55.5
Rwenzori	293,268	51.1	355,223	56.0	648,491	53.7
Ankole	935,036	58.0	1,250,761	65.0	2,185,797	61.8
Kigezi	406,951	55.1	602,767	64.4	1,009,718	60.3
National	11,313,271	54.4	14,181,219	60.1	25,494,490	57.4

Table 10.1B: Working Age Population (14-64 years) to Household Population

Background characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residence						
Urban	4,361,716	58.0	5,440,937	62.4	9,802,653	60.4
Rural	6,921,258	52.1	8,432,011	56.7	15,353,269	54.5
Education level attained						
No formal education	2,115,370	25.5	3,206,944	33.7	5,322,314	29.9
Some primary	3,572,643	53.6	4,419,317	57.8	7,991,960	55.9
Completed primary	1,482,531	93.9	1,854,877	95.4	3,337,408	94.7
Some secondary	1,502,199	96.5	1,937,055	98.0	3,439,254	97.3
Completed secondary	1,694,760	97.6	1,596,176	98.8	3,290,936	98.2
Post secondary and above	868,687	95.0	835,987	97.2	1,704,674	96.1
Not stated	46,784	91.5	22,592	88.2	69,376	90.4
Sub Region						
Kampala	494,370	69.0	562,636	71.0	1,057,006	70.0
Buganda	2,796,916	56.5	3,341,699	60.4	6,138,615	58.5
Busoga	1,019,193	51.5	1,321,779	57.3	2,340,972	54.6
Bukedi	556,611	50.7	713,805	56.5	1,270,416	53.8
Bugisu	465,267	55.4	579,901	60.2	1,045,168	58.0
Sebei	97,947	54.1	111,668	57.5	209,615	55.9
Teso	587,304	51.6	720,031	56.2	1,307,335	54.0
Karamoja	327,509	47.2	395,297	51.0	722,806	49.2
Lango	645,747	55.1	811,132	60.1	1,456,879	57.7
Acholi	527,658	55.0	617,121	58.3	1,144,779	56.7
West Nile	800,825	51.0	954,904	55.4	1,755,729	53.3
Madi	139,487	53.9	160,319	57.2	299,806	55.6
Bunyoro	688,540	52.3	823,014	56.5	1,511,554	54.5
Tooro	523,804	52.5	632,741	56.8	1,156,545	54.8
Rwenzori	293,901	51.2	351,114	55.4	645,015	53.4
Ankole	922,129	57.2	1,203,817	62.6	2,125,946	60.1
Kigezi	395,766	53.6	571,970	61.1	967,736	57.8
National	**11,282,974**	**54.3**	**13,872,948**	**58.8**	**25,155,922**	**56.7**

Table 10.2: Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) by Working Age Group and background characteristics

Background Characteristics	15 Years and above		14-64 Years	
	Number employed	%	Number employed	%
Sex				
Male	4,960,306	43.8	4,852,827	43.0
Female	4,693,231	33.1	4,585,138	33.1
Residence				
Urban	4,207,589	42.6	4,132,996	42.2
Rural	5,445,948	34.9	5,304,969	34.6
Education level attained				
No formal education	1,859,154	31.3	1,721,983	32.4
Some primary	2,635,220	34.8	2,646,251	33.1
Completed primary	1,310,428	39.2	1,285,258	38.5
Some secondary	1,101,300	32.0	1,086,838	31.6
Completed secondary	1,549,926	46.2	1,527,691	46.4
Post secondary and above	1,167,066	65.8	1,141,809	67.0
Sub Regions				
Kampala Capital City	572,035	54.3	565,425	53.5
Buganda	2,908,523	47.0	2,849,375	46.4
Busoga	648,231	27.4	632,851	27.0
Bukedi	299,156	23.1	290,037	22.8
Bugisu	341,884	31.7	328,416	31.4
Sebei	78,588	37.1	77,193	36.8
Teso	375,139	28.2	366,302	28.0
Karamoja	241,425	33.2	239,618	33.2
Lango	425,448	28.7	414,734	28.5
Acholi	338,671	29.3	334,115	29.2
West Nile	468,549	26.6	460,796	26.2
Madi	60,000	19.9	58,962	19.7
Bunyoro	665,343	43.9	656,813	43.5
Tooro	506,628	43.2	495,293	42.8
Rwenzori	232,412	35.8	227,012	35.2
Ankole	1,015,980	46.5	984,029	46.3
Kigezi	475,525	47.1	456,994	47.2
National	**9,653,537**	**37.9**	**9,437,965**	**37.5**

15+years; Working age group international
14-64 years; Uganda's Working age group

Table 10.3: Distribution of Population in Employment (15+ years) by Status in Employment and selected Background characteristics

Selected Background characteristics	Employee		Paid apprentice,Intern, Trainee		Employer		Own- account worker		Helper in a family business	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
SEX										
Male	2,225,984	44.9	91,852	1.9	302,818	6.1	1,406,213	28.3	933,439	18.8
Female	1,541,285	32.8	68,445	1.5	214,945	4.6	1,476,637	31.5	1,391,919	29.7
Education level										
No formal education	587,031	31.6	37,076	2.0	77,467	4.2	512,938	27.6	644,642	34.7
Some primary	793,992	30.1	42,829	1.6	105,447	4.0	897,568	34.1	795,384	30.2
Completed primary	448,400	34.2	20,424	1.6	67,896	5.2	458,475	35.0	315,233	24.1
Some secondary	391,288	35.5	17,624	1.6	57,758	5.2	345,114	31.3	289,516	26.3
Completed secondary	756,528	48.8	24,510	1.6	111,189	7.2	449,898	29.0	207,801	13.4
Post secondary and above	780,631	66.9	17,085	1.5	96,370	8.3	208,515	17.9	64,465	5.5
Not stated	9,399	30.9	749	2.5	1,636	5.4	10,342	34.0	8,317	27.3
Sub regions										
Kampala Capital City	380,478	66.5	5,264	0.9	45,885	8.0	119,207	20.8	21,201	3.7
Buganda	1,446,371	49.7	43,464	1.5	224,700	7.7	823,906	28.3	370,082	12.7
Busoga	262,396	40.5	13,461	2.1	31,239	4.8	189,469	29.2	151,666	23.4
Bukedi	102,167	34.2	5,388	1.8	10,361	3.5	93,199	31.2	88,041	29.4
Bugisu	109,630	32.1	6,819	2.0	13,827	4.0	101,977	29.8	109,631	32.1
Sebei	21,239	27.0	1,270	1.6	2,737	3.5	22,796	29.0	30,546	38.9
Teso	90,196	24.0	7,260	1.9	8,797	2.3	126,515	33.7	142,371	38.0
Karamoja	49,229	20.4	5,960	2.5	5,473	2.3	43,165	17.9	137,598	57.0
Lango	86,844	20.4	6,774	1.6	12,824	3.0	126,337	29.7	192,669	45.3
Acholi	87,943	26.0	5,658	1.7	9,901	2.9	95,845	28.3	139,324	41.1
West Nile	109,094	23.3	7,862	1.7	10,686	2.3	157,194	33.5	183,713	39.2
Madi	16,969	28.3	882	1.5	1,492	2.5	24,222	40.4	16,435	27.4
Bunyoro	221,729	33.3	11,290	1.7	34,271	5.2	240,578	36.2	157,475	23.7
Tooro	166,839	32.9	8,887	1.8	26,171	5.2	191,321	37.8	113,410	22.4
Rwenzori	66,708	28.7	4,430	1.9	9,452	4.1	86,268	37.1	65,554	28.2
Ankole	376,684	37.1	17,527	1.7	51,263	5.0	305,816	30.1	264,690	26.1
Kigezi	172,753	36.3	8,101	1.7	18,684	3.9	135,035	28.4	140,952	29.6
National	**3,767,269**	**39.0**	**160,297**	**1.7**	**517,763**	**5.4**	**2,882,850**	**29.9**	**2,325,358**	**24.1**

Table 10.4: Distribution of Population in Employment (14-64 years) by Status in Employment and selected Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Employee		Paid apprentice, Intern, Trainee		Employer		Own- account worker		Helper in a family business	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex										
Male	2,186,024	45	90,802	1.9	289,434	6	1,346,256	27.7	940,311	19.4
Female	1,517,602	33.1	67,659	1.5	207,276	4.5	1,421,165	31	1,371,436	29.9
Education level attained										
No formal education	557,901	32.4	35,481	2.1	71,559	4.2	464,357	27	592,685	34.4
Some primary	787,595	29.8	43,470	1.6	101,129	3.8	869,035	32.8	845,022	31.9
Completed primary	441,483	34.3	20,266	1.6	65,326	5.1	443,809	34.5	314,374	24.5
Some secondary	387,116	35.6	17,534	1.6	56,081	5.2	337,350	31	288,757	26.6
Completed secondary	749,296	49	24,226	1.6	108,788	7.1	442,071	28.9	203,310	13.3
Post secondary and above	771,362	67.6	16,750	1.5	92,375	8.1	201,465	17.6	59,857	5.2
Not stated	8,873	31.5	734	2.6	1,452	5.2	9,334	33.2	7,742	27.5
Sub Regions										
Kampala Capital City	377,757	66.8	5,218	0.9	44,302	7.8	116,738	20.6	21,410	3.8
Buganda	1,425,625	50	43,032	1.5	216,429	7.6	791,661	27.8	372,628	13.1
Busoga	256,347	40.5	13,245	2.1	30,118	4.8	182,673	28.9	150,468	23.8
Bukedi	99,593	34.3	5,258	1.8	9,997	3.4	89,036	30.7	86,153	29.7
Bugisu	105,966	32.3	6,523	2	13,208	4	95,834	29.2	106,885	32.5
Sebei	20,798	26.9	1,252	1.6	2,633	3.4	21,956	28.4	30,554	39.6
Teso	88,459	24.1	7,232	2	8,514	2.3	121,141	33.1	140,956	38.5
Karamoja	48,200	20.1	6,019	2.5	5,389	2.2	42,319	17.7	137,691	57.5
Lango	85,206	20.5	6,693	1.6	12,404	3	121,172	29.2	189,259	45.6
Acholi	86,762	26	5,620	1.7	9,672	2.9	93,448	28	138,613	41.5
West Nile	107,525	23.3	7,749	1.7	10,428	2.3	152,228	33	182,866	39.7
Madi	16,746	28.4	868	1.5	1,462	2.5	23,388	39.7	16,498	28
Bunyoro	218,846	33.3	11,243	1.7	33,202	5.1	233,951	35.6	159,571	24.3
Tooro	163,791	33.1	8,762	1.8	24,892	5	183,412	37	114,436	23.1
Rwenzori	65,508	28.9	4,393	1.9	9,085	4	82,850	36.5	65,176	28.7
Ankole	368,704	37.5	17,372	1.8	47,734	4.9	288,839	29.4	261,380	26.6
Kigezi	167,793	36.7	7,982	1.7	17,241	3.8	126,775	27.7	137,203	30
National	**3,703,626**	**39.2**	**158,461**	**1.7**	**496,710**	**5.3**	**2,767,421**	**29.3**	**2,311,747**	**24.5**

Table 10.5: Unemployment Rate by Special age group selected Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Working Age Group 15 and above		Working Age Group 14-64 years		Youth 15-24 years		Youth 18-30 years	
	Number unemployed	Unemployment rate	Number of persons unemployed	Unemployment rate	Number of persons unemployed	Unemployment rate	Number of persons unemployed	Unemployment rate
Sex								
Male	581,274	10.5	578,823	10.7	225,059	14.7	305,755	13.4
Female	777,275	14.2	776,766	14.5	293,921	18.7	431,326	18.7
Residence								
Urban	631,401	13.0	630,412	13.2	244,571	19.4	359,811	17.1
Rural	727,148	11.8	725,177	12.0	274,409	14.9	377,270	15.2
Education level attained								
No formal education	205,205	9.9	202,344	10.5	61,448	12.3	82,895	12.7
Some primary	379,326	12.6	382,834	12.6	155,744	15.5	182,977	15.8
Completed primary	195,622	13.0	194,980	13.2	79,097	17.0	104,396	16.2
Some secondary	190,089	14.7	189,788	14.9	89,260	17.1	116,573	17.5
Completed secondary	265,799	14.6	264,372	14.8	108,703	22.6	182,754	18.5
Post secondary and above	117,739	9.2	116,608	9.3	23,414	19.5	64,988	14.0
Sub Regions								
Kampala Capital City	87,468	13.3	87,430	13.4	36,113	22.6	55,074	17.8
Buganda	372,751	11.4	372,219	11.6	146,404	17.1	209,035	15.2
Busoga	141,486	17.9	141,074	18.2	54,463	23.6	75,791	22.7
Bukedi	68,179	18.6	67,855	19.0	25,673	23.7	36,377	23.8
Bugisu	73,979	17.8	72,987	18.2	24,745	22.5	36,994	22.9
Sebei	9,796	11.1	9,747	11.2	3,424	13.5	5,266	14.7
Teso	47,325	11.2	47,129	11.4	18,196	13.3	26,428	14.3
Karamoja	40,911	14.5	41,291	14.7	15,014	15.8	22,699	16.4
Lango	55,771	11.6	55,751	11.8	21,661	14.0	31,090	14.8
Acholi	44,171	11.5	44,075	11.7	17,262	14.0	25,375	14.6
West Nile	106,341	18.5	106,444	18.8	42,023	22.4	56,844	22.4
Madi	13,852	18.8	13,829	19.0	5,013	23.8	7,417	23.0
Bunyoro	72,193	9.8	72,186	9.9	29,245	12.8	38,860	12.3
Tooro	52,284	9.4	52,359	9.6	19,514	12.4	26,249	12.0
Rwenzori	42,542	15.5	42,433	15.7	15,684	20.3	21,217	19.3
Ankole	87,841	8.0	87,345	8.2	30,615	10.4	43,098	10.6
Kigezi	41,659	8.1	41,435	8.3	13,931	10.5	19,267	10.9
National	**1,358,549**	**12.3**	**1,355,589**	**12.6**	**518,980**	**16.7**	**737,081**	**16.1**

Table 10.6: Long Term Unemployment by Age Group and Background characteristics

Background characteristics	Working Age Group 15+ years		Working Age Group 14-64 years		Youth 15-24 years		Youth 18-30 years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	296,971	51.1	294,293	50.8	103,027	45.8	150,381	49.2
Female	394,338	50.7	393,105	50.6	132,811	45.2	209,303	48.5
Residence								
Urban	307,107	48.6	305,715	48.5	104,502	42.7	165,614	46
Rural	384,202	52.8	381,683	52.6	131,336	47.9	194,070	51.4
Education level attained								
No formal education	105,903	51.6	103,853	51.3	29,520	48	41,164	49.7
Some primary	198,589	52.4	199,185	52	75,529	48.5	94,672	51.7
Completed primary	100,153	51.2	99,519	51	36,846	46.6	52,249	50
Some secondary	94,273	49.6	93,914	49.5	39,788	44.6	55,874	47.9
Completed secondary	129,594	48.8	128,826	48.7	44,444	40.9	83,712	45.8
Post secondary and above	60,388	51.3	59,760	51.2	9,113	38.9	30,796	47.4
Sub Regions								
Kampala Capital City	38,431	43.9	38,392	43.9	13,833	38.3	22,704	41.2
Buganda	167,667	45.0	166,929	44.8	57,922	39.6	89,002	42.6
Busoga	81,516	57.6	81,018	57.4	28,763	52.8	42,199	55.7
Bukedi	43,096	63.2	42,738	63	14,633	57.0	22,172	61
Bugisu	43,195	58.4	42,478	58.2	12,878	52.0	20,663	55.9
Sebei	5,642	57.6	5,588	57.3	1,643	48.0	2,861	54.3
Teso	27,081	57.2	26,889	57.1	9,250	50.8	14,621	55.3
Karamoja	20,214	49.4	20,249	49	6,915	46.1	11,151	49.1
Lango	29,373	52.7	29,277	52.5	10,231	47.2	15,974	51.4
Acholi	22,456	50.8	22,359	50.7	7,926	45.9	12,567	49.5
West Nile	63,412	59.6	63,207	59.4	23,315	55.5	33,063	58.2
Madi	7,289	52.6	7,260	52.5	2,354	47.0	3,799	51.2
Bunyoro	35,632	49.4	35,425	49.1	13,028	44.5	18,658	48
Tooro	22,823	43.7	22,726	43.4	7,518	38.5	11,187	42.6
Rwenzori	24,705	58.1	24,517	57.8	8,189	52.2	11,869	55.9
Ankole	40,162	45.7	39,890	45.7	12,005	39.2	18,740	43.5
Kigezi	18,615	44.7	18,456	44.5	5,435	39.0	8,454	43.9
National	**691,309**	**50.9**	**687,398**	**50.7**	**235,838**	**45.4**	**359,684**	**48.8**

Table 10.7: Share of Working Age Population and Youth in Potential Labour Force by selected Background characteristics

Background characteristic	15+ Years		14-64 Years		15-24 Years		18-30 Years	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	718,719	11.5	714,756	11.6	288,840	15.9	336,835	12.9
Female	1,105,610	16.8	1,103,687	17.1	414,078	20.9	551,403	19.3
Residence								
Urban	661,101	12.0	660,189	12.2	264,247	17.4	340,653	14.0
Rural	1,163,228	15.9	1,158,254	16.1	438,671	19.2	547,585	18.0
Education level attained								
No formal education	319,667	13.4	309,954	13.9	89,803	15.2	114,336	14.9
Some primary	607,792	16.8	619,681	17.0	248,054	19.8	267,241	18.8
Completed primary	274,967	15.4	273,213	15.6	107,728	18.8	135,831	17.4
Some secondary	254,406	16.5	253,638	16.6	130,312	20.0	146,789	18.1
Completed secondary	266,825	12.8	264,038	12.8	108,987	18.5	175,920	15.1
Post secondary and above	93,047	6.8	90,580	6.7	16,062	11.8	44,395	8.8
Sub Regions								
Kampala Capital City	65,488	9.0	65,638	9.1	30,013	15.8	40,449	11.6
Buganda	339,381	9.4	338,792	9.5	130,847	13.3	168,292	10.9
Busoga	195,279	19.8	194,230	20.1	72,238	23.8	92,350	21.7
Bukedi	126,535	25.6	125,449	26.0	48,116	30.7	60,176	28.3
Bugisu	107,925	20.6	105,947	20.9	36,373	24.8	48,184	23.0
Sebei	13,869	13.6	13,838	13.7	5,202	17.1	6,835	16.0
Teso	116,633	21.6	116,475	22.0	48,020	26.0	59,953	24.5
Karamoja	67,578	19.3	68,097	19.5	25,919	21.4	35,510	20.5
Lango	148,909	23.6	148,300	24.0	59,437	27.8	74,009	26.1
Acholi	96,102	20.1	96,003	20.2	39,901	24.4	49,834	22.2
West Nile	162,110	22.0	162,558	22.3	67,674	26.5	79,688	23.9
Madi	29,356	28.4	29,300	28.7	11,396	35.1	13,990	30.3
Bunyoro	96,712	11.6	96,767	11.7	37,793	14.2	47,127	13.0
Tooro	60,687	9.8	60,642	10.0	21,975	12.2	27,052	11.0
Rwenzori	48,088	14.9	47,995	15.1	18,078	19.0	21,823	16.5
Ankole	96,983	8.1	96,266	8.2	32,675	10.0	41,529	9.3
Kigezi	52,694	9.2	52,146	9.5	17,261	11.5	21,437	10.8
National	**1,824,329**	**14.2**	**1,818,443**	**14.4**	**702,918**	**18.5**	**888,238**	**16.2**

Table 10.8A: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age group and Selected Background characteristics

Background characteristics	15+ Years		15-24 Years	
	Number in the Labour Force	%	Number in the Labour Force	%
Sex				
Male	5,541,580	49.0	1,528,115	34.8
Female	5,470,506	38.6	1,570,665	31.3
Residence				
Urban	4,838,990	49.0	1,257,971	34.9
Rural	6,173,096	39.5	1,840,809	31.8
Education level attained				
No formal education	2,064,359	34.7	500,402	32.2
Some primary	3,014,546	39.8	1,005,600	32.2
Completed primary	1,506,050	45.1	464,305	36.0
Some secondary	1,291,389	37.5	520,824	26.0
Completed secondary	1,815,725	54.2	480,265	39.3
Post secondary and above	1,284,805	72.4	120,158	59.4
Sub Regions				
Kampala Capital City	659,503	62.6	160,011	43.1
Buganda	3,281,274	53.0	853,725	39.7
Busoga	789,717	33.3	230,971	25.7
Bukedi	367,335	28.3	108,411	21.4
Bugisu	415,863	38.6	110,091	28.5
Sebei	88,384	41.7	25,292	31.7
Teso	422,464	31.8	136,634	25.2
Karamoja	282,336	38.8	95,245	34.6
Lango	481,219	32.4	154,434	26.6
Acholi	382,842	33.1	123,492	26.2
West Nile	574,890	32.7	187,638	25.4
Madi	73,852	24.5	21,099	15.9
Bunyoro	737,536	48.7	228,624	40.4
Tooro	558,912	47.7	157,989	38.6
Rwenzori	274,954	42.4	77,233	32.1
Ankole	1,103,821	50.5	295,617	40.3
Kigezi	517,184	51.2	132,274	41.0
National	**11,012,086**	**43.2**	**3,098,780**	**33.0**

Table 10.8B: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age group and Selected Background characteristics

Background characteristics	14-64 Years		18-30 Years	
	Number in the Labour Force	%	Number in the Labour Force	%
Sex				
Male	5,431,650	48.1	2,279,505	49.3
Female	5,361,904	38.7	2,308,866	40.5
Residence				
Urban	4,763,408	48.6	2,098,890	49.9
Rural	6,030,146	39.3	2,489,481	40.7
Education level attained				
No formal education	1,924,327	36.2	654,436	36.0
Some primary	3,029,085	37.9	1,156,417	43.4
Completed primary	1,480,238	44.4	644,424	46.1
Some secondary	1,276,626	37.1	666,413	38.4
Completed secondary	1,792,063	54.5	989,318	49.2
Post secondary and above	1,258,417	73.8	462,587	69.4
Sub Regions				
Kampala Capital City	652,855	61.8	309,570	60.8
Buganda	3,221,594	52.5	1,374,015	55.1
Busoga	773,925	33.1	334,059	35.3
Bukedi	357,892	28.2	152,747	29.4
Bugisu	401,403	38.4	161,384	39.0
Sebei	86,940	41.5	35,873	41.3
Teso	413,431	31.6	184,543	32.7
Karamoja	280,909	38.9	138,026	39.4
Lango	470,485	32.3	209,771	33.4
Acholi	378,190	33.0	174,161	34.5
West Nile	567,240	32.3	253,959	33.4
Madi	72,791	24.3	32,233	24.9
Bunyoro	728,999	48.2	315,569	50.4
Tooro	547,652	47.4	217,868	49.9
Rwenzori	269,445	41.8	110,117	43.4
Ankole	1,071,374	50.4	407,108	52.6
Kigezi	498,429	51.5	177,368	53.3
National	**10,793,554**	**42.9**	**4,588,371**	**44.4**

Table 10.9A: Activity Status of the Youth (15-24 years) by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Employment Only		Both Employment & School		NEET		Only in school	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	1,064,720	24.3	238,336	5.4	1,627,499	37.1	1,458,157	33.2
Female	1,071,931	21.4	204,813	4.1	2,374,029	47.3	1,364,708	27.2
Residence								
Urban	875,120	24.2	138,280	3.8	1,407,951	39.0	1,188,219	32.9
Rural	1,261,531	21.8	304,869	5.3	2,593,577	44.8	1,634,646	28.2
Education level attained								
No formal education	438,931	28.3	23	0.0	1,112,779	71.7	191	0.0
Some primary	700,326	22.5	149,530	4.8	1,358,427	43.6	910,615	29.2
Completed primary	330,821	25.7	54,387	4.2	558,982	43.4	344,481	26.7
Some secondary	263,064	13.1	168,500	8.4	448,572	22.4	1,123,274	56.1
Completed secondary	308,614	25.3	62,948	5.2	435,901	35.7	414,678	33.9
Post secondary and above	89,004	44.0	7,740	3.8	75,980	37.6	29,429	14.6
Sub Region								
Kampala Capital City	112,714	30.4	11,184	3.0	118,220	31.9	129,014	34.8
Buganda	618,490	28.8	88,831	4.1	808,983	37.6	634,765	29.5
Busoga	144,916	16.1	31,592	3.5	439,593	49.0	281,402	31.4
Bukedi	63,834	12.6	18,904	3.7	240,988	47.6	182,040	36.0
Bugisu	63,784	16.5	21,562	5.6	159,324	41.3	141,004	36.6
Sebei	16,654	20.9	5,214	6.5	32,125	40.2	25,845	32.4
Teso	86,912	16.0	31,526	5.8	240,561	44.3	184,146	33.9
Karamoja	71,113	25.8	9,118	3.3	157,406	57.1	37,882	13.7
Lango	107,507	18.5	25,266	4.4	302,941	52.3	143,936	24.8
Acholi	82,909	17.6	23,321	5.0	226,361	48.1	138,157	29.3
West Nile	118,016	16.0	27,599	3.7	372,612	50.5	219,936	29.8
Madi	12,098	9.1	3,988	3.0	52,747	39.7	63,941	48.2
Bunyoro	170,722	30.2	28,657	5.1	241,349	42.6	125,418	22.2
Tooro	116,820	28.5	21,655	5.3	164,376	40.1	106,595	26.0
Rwenzori	50,583	21.0	10,966	4.6	106,038	44.0	73,186	30.4
Ankole	208,771	28.4	56,231	7.7	236,514	32.2	232,744	31.7
Kigezi	90,808	28.1	27,535	8.5	101,390	31.4	102,854	31.9
National	**2,136,651**	**22.7**	**443,149**	**4.7**	**4,001,528**	**42.6**	**2,822,865**	**30.0**

Table 10.9B: Activity Status of the Youth (18-30 years) by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Employment Only		Both Employment & School		NEET		Only in school	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	1,836,211	39.7	137,539	3.0	1,973,749	42.7	673,964	14.6
Female	1,772,813	31.1	104,727	1.8	3,277,019	57.5	547,580	9.6
Residence								
Urban	1,641,372	39.1	97,707	2.3	1,898,726	45.2	565,177	13.4
Rural	1,967,652	32.1	144,559	2.4	3,352,042	54.8	656,367	10.7
Education level attained								
No formal education	571,505	31.5	36	0.0	1,244,587	68.5	218	0.0
Some primary	960,328	36.0	13,112	0.5	1,618,741	60.7	72,557	2.7
Completed primary	520,854	37.3	19,174	1.4	758,800	54.3	98,237	7.0
Some secondary	452,911	26.1	96,929	5.6	629,957	36.3	554,937	32.0
Completed secondary	725,337	36.0	81,227	4.0	770,563	38.3	435,435	21.6
Post secondary and above	365,841	54.9	31,758	4.8	209,082	31.4	59,964	9.0
Sub Regions								
Kampala Capital City	239,884	47.1	14,612	2.9	173,590	34.1	80,823	15.9
Buganda	1,111,339	44.6	53,641	2.2	1,071,391	43.0	255,302	10.2
Busoga	241,797	25.6	16,471	1.7	575,783	60.9	111,050	11.8
Bukedi	106,664	20.6	9,706	1.9	323,810	62.4	78,830	15.2
Bugisu	112,468	27.2	11,922	2.9	223,216	54.0	66,127	16.0
Sebei	28,022	32.2	2,585	3.0	44,799	51.6	11,497	13.2
Teso	142,939	25.3	15,176	2.7	327,294	58.0	79,156	14.0
Karamoja	109,168	31.2	6,159	1.8	213,107	60.9	21,647	6.2
Lango	166,856	26.6	11,825	1.9	391,128	62.3	57,887	9.2
Acholi	136,126	27.0	12,660	2.5	294,793	58.4	61,474	12.2
West Nile	182,414	24.0	14,701	1.9	460,412	60.6	101,986	13.4
Madi	22,366	17.3	2,450	1.9	70,855	54.7	33,802	26.1
Bunyoro	263,842	42.2	12,867	2.1	301,207	48.2	47,625	7.6
Tooro	181,846	41.6	9,773	2.2	206,101	47.2	39,098	9.0
Rwenzori	83,230	32.8	5,670	2.2	134,428	53.0	30,315	12.0
Ankole	335,297	43.4	28,713	3.7	307,751	39.8	101,624	13.1
Kigezi	144,766	43.5	13,335	4.0	131,103	39.4	43,301	13.0
National	**3,609,024**	**35.0**	**242,266**	**2.3**	**5,250,768**	**50.9**	**1,221,544**	**11.8**

HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 11

Key Findings

- ***Occupancy Tenure of dwelling units:*** Sixty-six percent of households were living in owner-occupied dwellings, while 24.8 percent lived in rented dwellings.
- ***Type of dwelling units:*** Twenty-four percent of households lived in semi-detached dwellings, and 20.5 percent lived in huts.
- ***Construction material*****:** Seventy-five percent of households lived in dwelling units with roofs made of iron sheets and 60.7 percent lived in dwellings with walls made of bricks. Thirty-one percent of households lived in dwellings with cement-screed floors.
- ***Source of water for drinking*****:** Eight in every ten (81.1%) of households had access to an improved water source for drinking. Seven in every ten (70.0%) of households were within one kilometer from an improved water source.
- ***Sanitation*****:** Four in every ten (43.6%) households had improved sanitation facilities, while 6.7 percent had no sanitation facility. Three in ten (28.3%) of households used shared toilets.
- ***Energy for cooking:*** Four out of every one hundred (3.8%) households used clean energy and technology for cooking.
- ***Energy for lighting:*** Seven in every ten (75.5%) households used clean energy for lighting.
- ***Electricity*****:** Fifty-three percent of households used electricity (grid or solar) for lighting (25.3% - grid electricity and 28.1% - solar)

Housing is a basic human right, essential for the well-being of all mankind. It is one of the basic human needs that have a profound impact on the health, welfare, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. SDG 11 emphasizes the importance of ensuring access to safe, affordable, and adequate housing.

11.1 Housing Conditions

The NPHC 2024 collected data on the characteristics of households and the conditions of the dwelling units they lived in. These characteristics of dwellings and various aspects of households' living arrangements provide an important indication of the well-being of household members. The information included occupancy tenure, number of rooms used for sleeping and the main construction materials that were used for roof, floor and wall of a dwelling unit. Information was also collected on other household characteristics including, main source of energy for cooking and lighting, main source of drinking water, type of sanitation facilities, availability of household assets and solid waste management in the households

11.1.1 Occupancy Tenure

Occupancy tenure is defined as the arrangements under which the household resides in the dwelling. The arrangements include owner occupancy, renting of dwelling, subsidized dwelling or free dwelling.

Free dwellings included both free public and free private housing. Occupancy tenure of a dwelling unit has implications on security of tenure of the household. The results in **Table 11.1** show that overall, 65.8 percent of households (7,035,853) lived in dwelling units that they owned and 24.8 percent of households (2,654,721) lived in rented buildings.

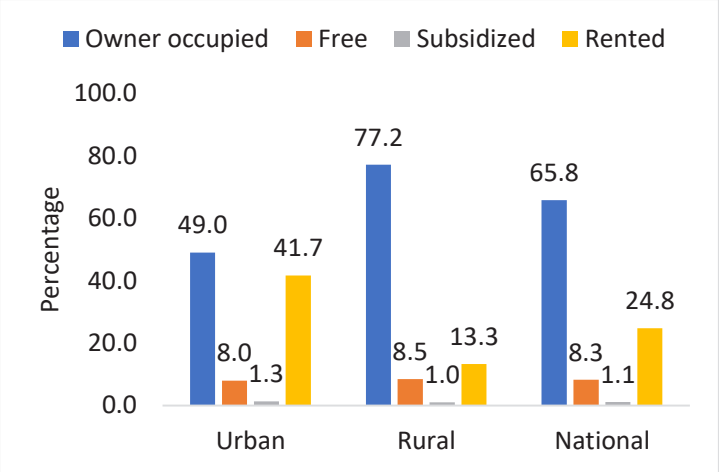
Most households that lived in owner-occupied dwelling units were in rural areas (77.2%) compared to those in urban areas (49.0%) (**Figure 11.1**).

The biggest proportion of households that lived in rented dwelling units (41.7%) were in urban areas compared to those in rural areas (13.3%).

Teso Region had the most owner-occupied dwelling units (83.2% each) and Kampala Capital City had the least owner-occupied dwelling units (15.3%).

Kampala Capital City had the most rented dwelling units (70.0%) while Karamoja and Madi had the least (6.1% each) (**Table 11.1**).

Figure 11.1: Percentage of Occupancy Tenure of Dwelling Unit by Residence



11.1.2 Characteristics of Dwelling Units

Findings indicate that 24.1 percent of the dwelling units were semi-detached, 20.5 percent were huts and 19.6 percent were tenement (muzigo). A higher proportion of female headed households (21.4%) were in tenement (muzigo) compared to male headed households (18.7%) **(Table 11.2)**.

Thirty three percent of households in urban areas lived in tenements (muzigo) compared to 10.6 percent in rural areas. Fifty five percent of households in Kampala lived in tenements (muzigo) compared to 1.0 percent that lived in huts. Notably, Karamoja had the highest proportion of households (79.0%) that lived in huts **(Table 11.2).**

11.1.3 Construction Materials of Dwelling Units

The type of materials used to construct the household's dwelling unit gives a general picture of the structural condition of the building based on durability and permanency of the materials and provides a general indication of the socio-economic status of the household. Findings in **Table 11.3** shows that overall, 74.7 percent of the households lived in dwelling units with roofs made of iron sheets, while 20.4 percent lived in units with thatched roofs.

Kigezi sub Region had the highest percentage (97.7%) of households whose dwelling units had iron sheets while Karamoja had the lowest (14.6%). Karamoja had the highest percentage of households with thatched roofs (74.6%) while Kigezi had the lowest (0.6%) (**Table 11.3**).

Good quality wall materials ensure household members are protected from harsh weather conditions and from exposure to hazardous factors. The distribution of households by construction material of the wall reveals that 60.7 percent of households lived in dwelling units with walls made of bricks while 21.2 percent of households were living in units with walls made of mud and wooden poles.

Considering the construction materials of the floor, the results in **Table 11.3** show that, 31.2 percent of households lived in dwelling units with cement screed floors.

11.1.4 Measures of Overcrowding

Crowding or housing density is a key measure of housing quality. The three most commonly used measures of crowding are persons per room, floor space per person and households per dwelling unit (United National Development Group, 2003).

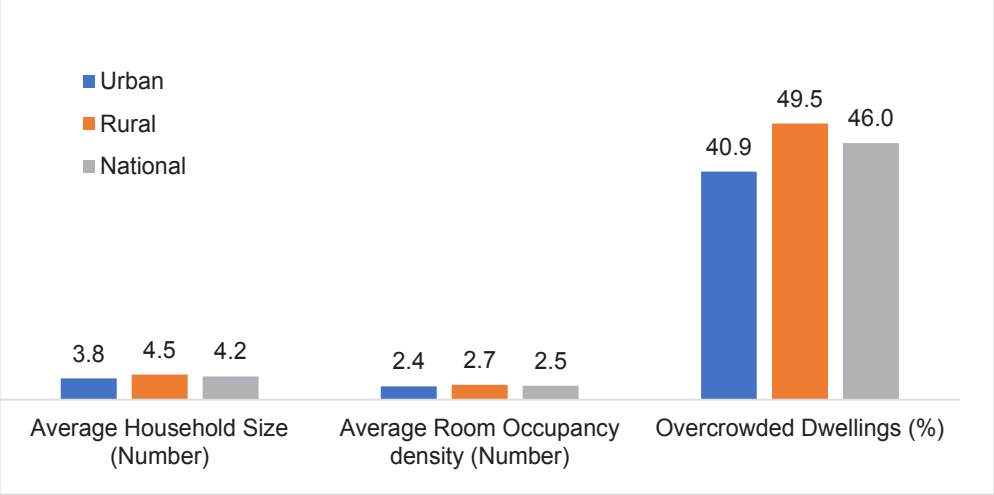
In this measure, a household is **overcrowded** if three or more persons sleep in one room.

The number of sleeping rooms provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases.

Figure 11.2 presents some overcrowding indicators. The room occupancy density is the average number of people per room used for sleeping. Overall average room occupancy density was three (3) persons per room. Forty six percent of households were overcrowded, with more in the rural (49.5%) than urban (40.9%) areas.

The proportion of overcrowded dwellings reduced from 55.9 percent in 2014 to 46.0 percent in 2024 **(Table 11.4).**

Figure 11.2: Selected Housing overcrowding indicators by Residence



11.2 Household Sanitation and Hygiene

Proper sanitation is very crucial to the health of a population. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 of "Good Health and Well Being" stresses the need for good sanitation and easy access to health services for all, hence universal access to good sanitation is a key priority of the Government of Uganda.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines household sanitation as the provision of facilities and services for safe disposal of human waste as well as garbage.

The NPHC 2024 collected information on the source of water for drinking, types of toilet facilities used by households and solid waste disposal. This information is presented in this chapter to study sanitation and health characteristics of the households and the individuals staying in these households.

11.2.1 Main Source of Water for Drinking

Access to safe water and good sanitation is very crucial to the health of a population. Unimproved water sources and poor sanitation increase the risk of water borne diseases and illnesses due to poor hygiene causing a burden on service delivery through increased demand for health care.

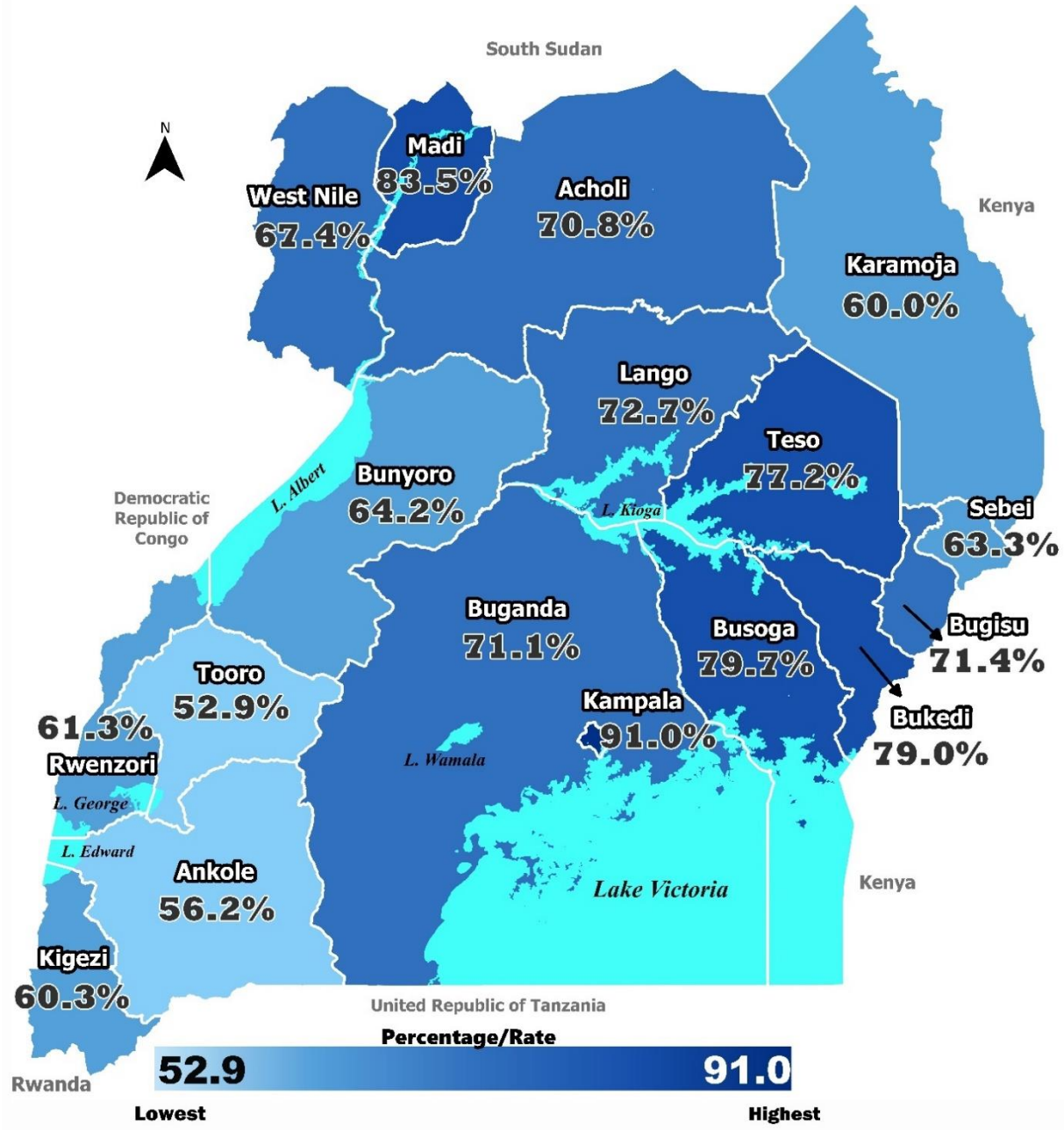
During the NPHC 2024, information on the main source of water for drinking and distance to main source of water for drinking were used as the proxy indicators for access to safe water in a household.

> Improved drinking water sources are those that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination (UNICEF). Unimproved drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development.
>
> The NPHC 2024 defined improved water sources to include: piped water, boreholes, protected springs, rainwater and unimproved drinking water sources included unprotected well/spring, vendor, tanker truck, bottled water and river/lake.

Results in **Table 11.5** shows that 81.1 percent of households had access to improved water source for drinking while 18.9% had access to unimproved water sources. Variations in residence show that 86.6 percent of households in urban areas had access to improved water source compared to 77.4 percent in rural areas. The results further reveal that 39.2 percent of the households used the borehole as their main source of drinking water and this was higher in rural areas (48.9%) compared to urban areas (25.0%) **(Table 11.5).**

One of the barriers to the use of safe water is the long distances to the sources. **Figure 11.3** shows that 70.0 percent of households were within less than one kilometre from an improved water source (basic water services). Kampala Capital City had the highest percentage of households (91.0%) within one kilometer from an improved water source while Tooro sub Region had the lowest (52.9%) **(Figure 11.3).** Overall, 24.1 percent of households have their water source on premise while 13.9 percent households move 1Km-5Kms to the water source (**Table 11.5**).

Figure 11.3: Proportion of Households within one Km from an Improved Drinking Water Source



11.2.2 Type of Toilet Facility used

The World Health Organization underpins safe disposal of human waste as one of key measures to reduce diarrheal disease transmission.

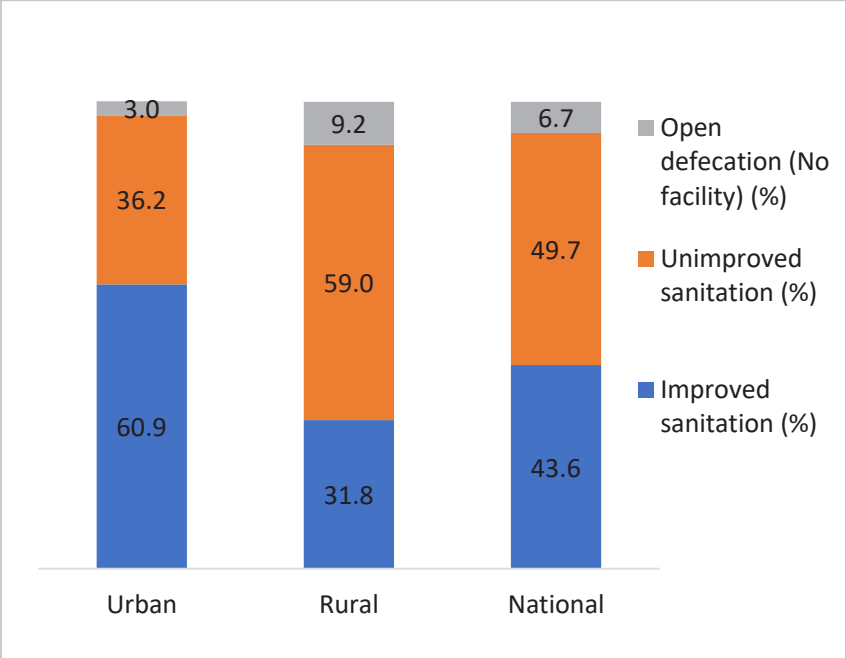
Basic sanitation is defined as an improved toilet facility that is not shared with any other household and limited sanitation was defined is an improved facility that was shared with another household. Improved toilet facilities include the flush toilets, VIP latrines, covered pit latrines with a slab and Ecosan.

Table 11.6 shows the distribution of households by type of toilet facility used and selected background characteristics. Two in ten (24.6%) of households used a covered pit latrine without a slab as their main toilet facility.

The percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities was 43.6 percent compared to 49.7 percent of households with unimproved sanitation facilities (**Figure 11.4**). Seven percent (6.7%) of households had no sanitation facility (open defecation).

Sebei sub Region had the highest proportion (40.9%) of households that used a covered pit latrine without a slab compared to Kampala Capital City that had the lowest (8.4%) **(Table 11.6).**

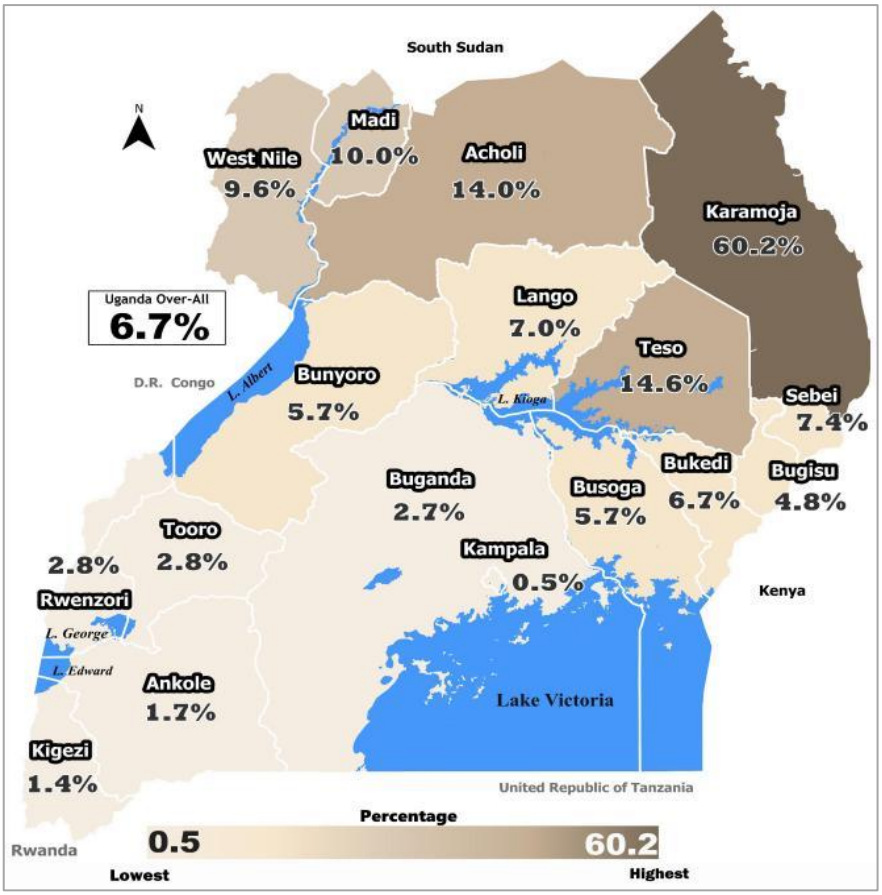
Figure 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities



The proportion of improved sanitation facilities was higher (60.9%) among households in urban areas compared to 31.8 percent among households in rural areas.There were more households in rural areas (9.2%) with no facility compared to 3.0 percent in urban areas. Results in **Table 11.7** show that the proportion of households that had shared toilet facilities regardless of whether they were improved or unimproved was 28.3 percent (**Figure 11.4;Table 11.7**).

Karamoja had the highest proportion of households with no facility (60.2%) while Kampala Capital City (0.5%) had the lowest **(Figure 11.5)**

Figure 11.5: Percentage of Households without a toilet facility by sub Region



11.2.3 Handwashing

Handwashing after toilet use protects against communicable diseases. Availability of handwashing facilities at or near the toilet can be used as a proxy measure of hygiene after toilet use. SDG 6 Target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation. Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water, is used to monitor progress towards this goal.

Table 11.8 provides information on availability of handwashing facilities in households and the use of water and soap. Overall, 47.1 percent of households had a handwashing facility next to the toilet. Ten percent (10.3%) of households had handwashing facilities with water only, 24.3 percent had facilities with water and soap while 12.5 percent did not have water and soap.

Kampala Capital City had the highest proportion of households that had handwashing facilities (58.3%) while Teso had the lowest proportion of households with handwashing facilities (30.1%) **(Table 11.8).**

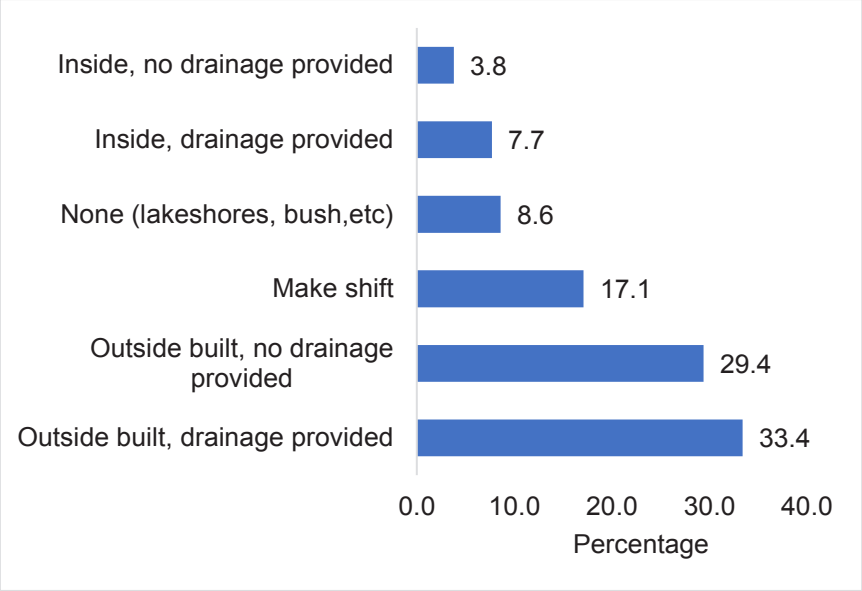
11.2.4 Bathrooms

The NPHC 2024 sought for information on the type of bathroom the household mainly used. Results **in Figure 11.6** shows that, three in every ten households (33.4%) used outside built bathrooms with drainage while 8.6 percent of the households had no bathroom facility.

Figure 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by type of Bathroom

More households in the urban areas had outside-built bathrooms with drainage provided (40.8%) compared to rural areas (28.4%).

Teso sub Region had the highest proportion of households using makeshift type of bathroom (26.7%). Karamoja sub Region had the highest proportion of households with no bathroom (43.7%) **(Table 11.9).**



11.3 Household Energy Consumption

Electricity is one of the basic necessities of modern living. The use of clean energy and renewable energy sources would reduce the reliance on wood fuel for cooking and ultimately protect natural resources. Clean power would improve the health of women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels.

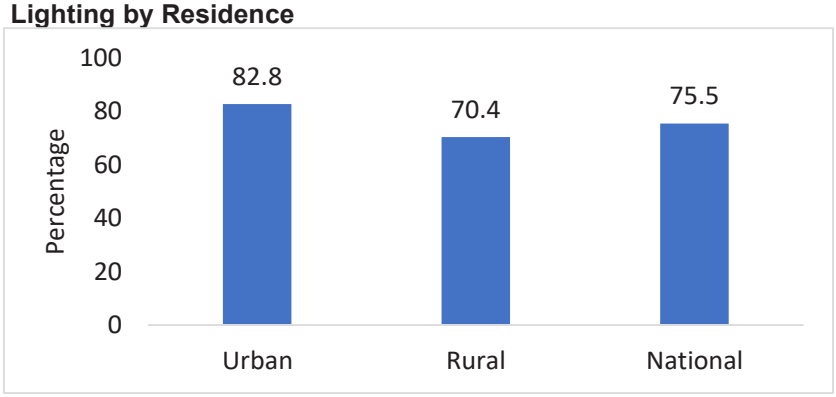
SDG 7 requires member states to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Both the National Development Plan III and Uganda's Vision 2040 recognize that energy and in particular, electricity is a driver of socio-economic transformation of a nation. The government's policy vision for renewable energy is to make modern renewable energy a substantial part of the national energy consumption.

11.3.1 Source of Energy for Lighting

The main source of energy for lighting is an important indicator in assessing quality of housing welfare or households. Findings in **Figure 11.7** show that overall, 75.5 percent of households used clean energy for lighting.

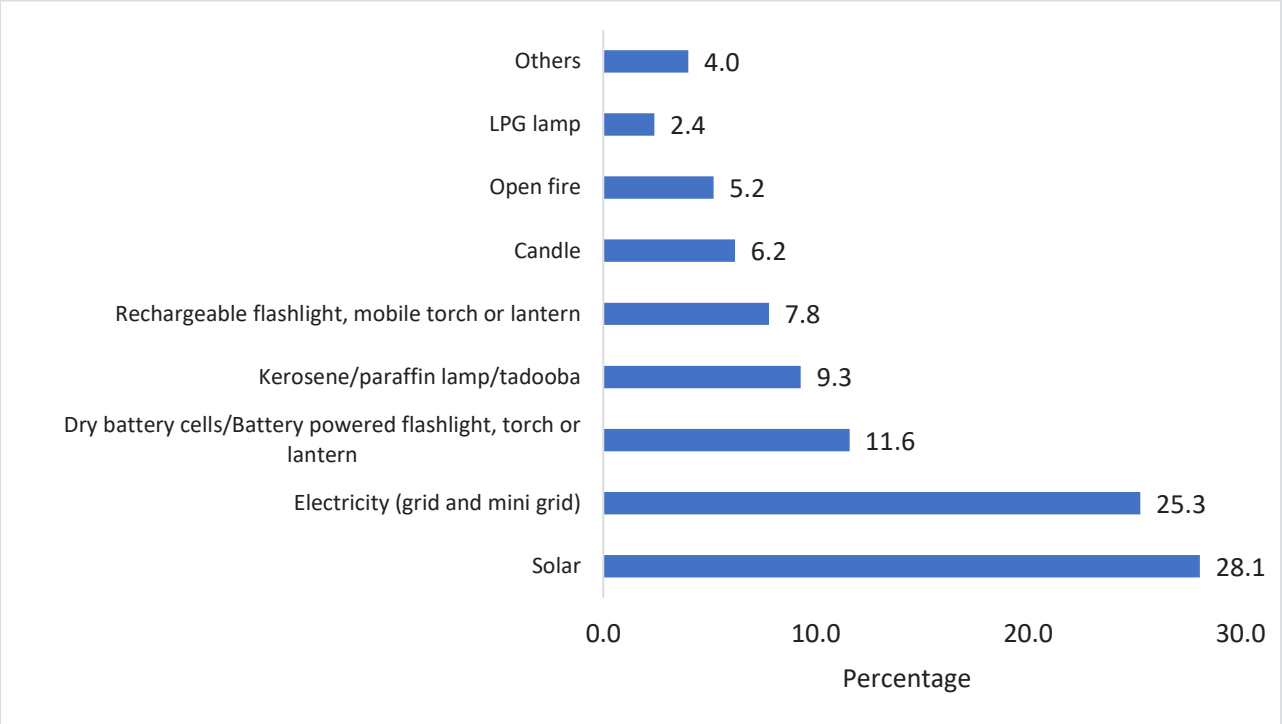
The proportion of households using clean energy for lighting was higher in urban areas (82.8%) compared to those in rural areas (70.4%) **(Figure 11.7).**

Figure 11.7: Percentage of Households using Clean Energy for Lighting by Residence



Findings show that solar was the main source of lighting in households (28.1%) and the least used source of energy for lighting was Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp (2.4%) (**Figure 11.8**).

Figure 11.8: Main source of energy for lighting (Percentage)



**Others include biogas lamp, gasoline and other sources of energy for lighting*

Overall, 25.3 percent of households had electricity (grid) for lighting, and 28.1 percent of households used solar energy for lighting. **(Figure 11.9, Figure 11.10, and Table 11.11).**

Figure 11.9: Percentage Distribution of Households using Electricity (grid) for Lighting

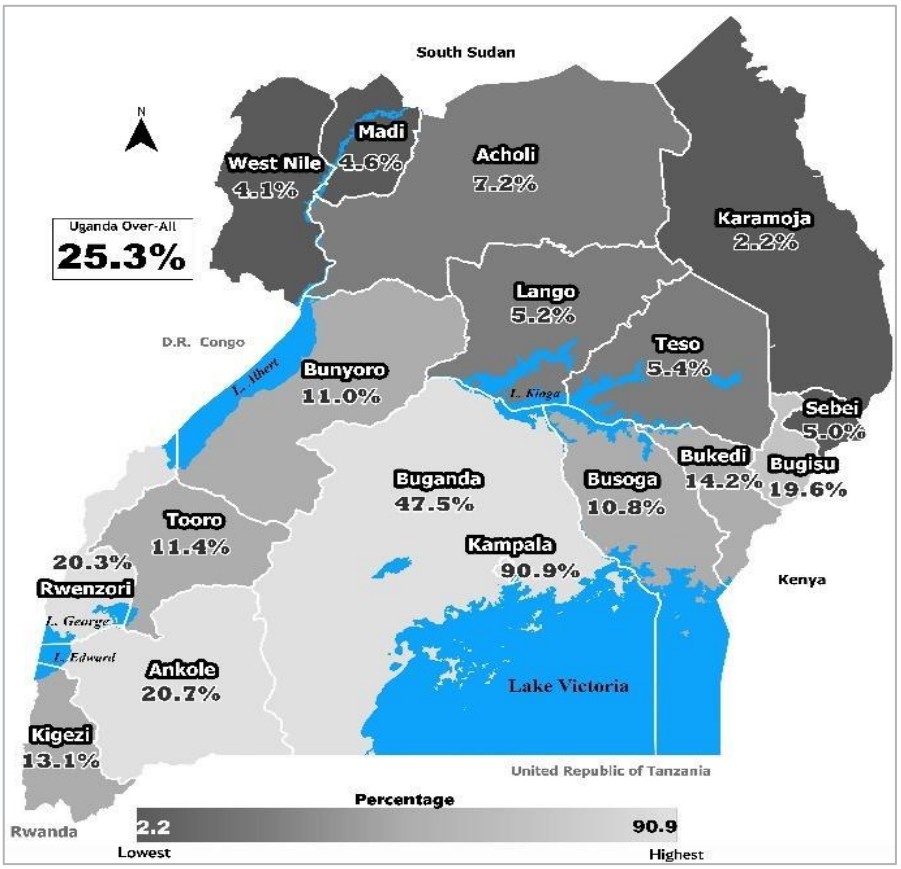
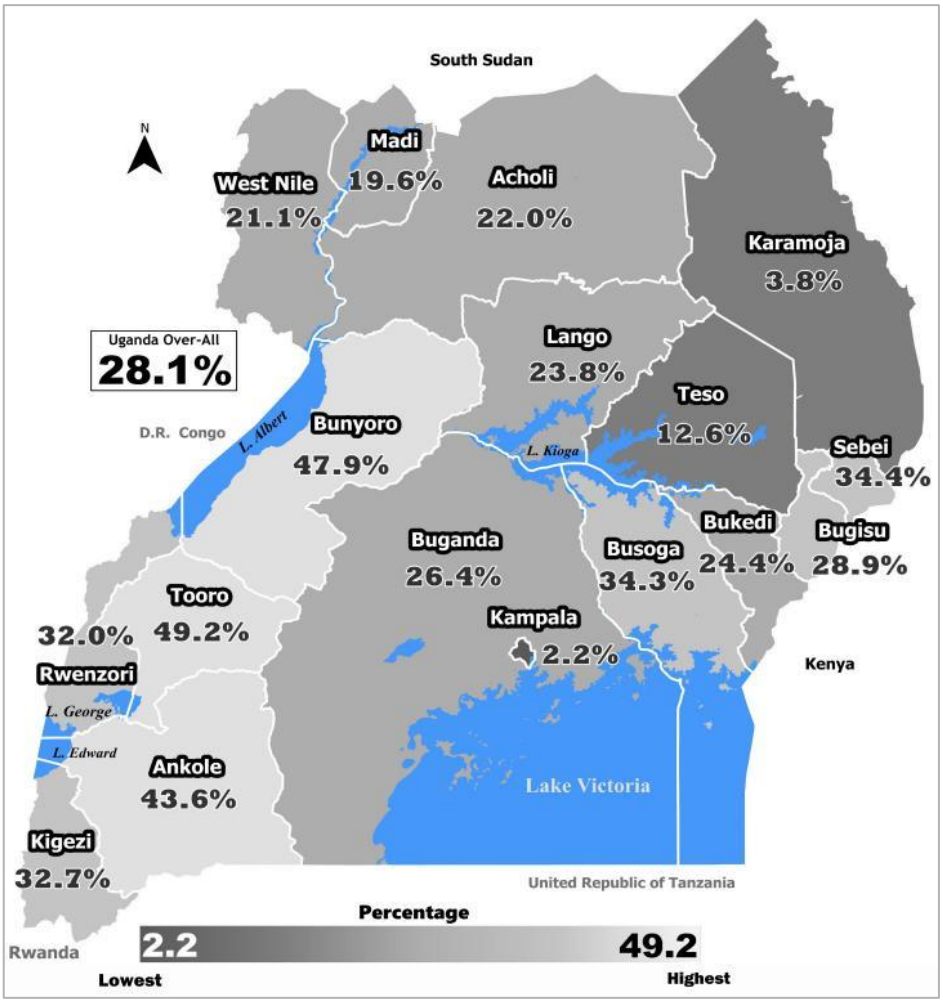


Figure 11.10: Percentage Distribution of Households using Solar for Lighting

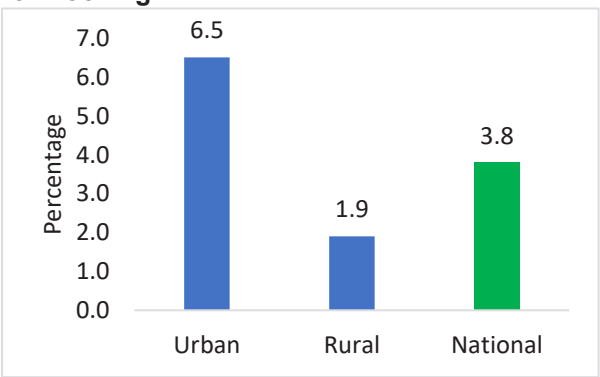


11.3.2 Source of Energy for Cooking

The sources of energy and technology used for cooking may impact on the health status of household members and the environment around them. The Government through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is promoting the use of efficient cooking technologies so as to reduce the pressure on the trees and forest resources, reduce pollution and save financial resources of households. Overall, 3.8% of households were using clean fuel and technology for cooking **(Figure 11.11).**

Seven percent (6.5%) of households in urban areas used clean fuel and technology for cooking as compared to two percent(1.9%) of those in rural areas. **(Figure 11.11)**

Figure 11.11: Percentage Distribution of Households using Clean Fuel and Technology for Cooking



11.3.3 Household Kitchen Type

The place where cooking is done, coupled with the type of fuel and stove used, influences indoor air quality and the degree to which household members are exposed to the risk of respiratory infections and other diseases.

Information was gathered on the types of kitchens and cooking stoves used for cooking by the household members. A kitchen located inside the dwelling unit that uses wood fuel is a health hazard to the inhabitants of the dwelling because of the high chances of inhaling smoke.

The findings in **Table 11.12** show distribution of households by the main cooking stove used. Sixty percent(59.5%) of the households that reported to cook, used three stone stoves for cooking. Table 11.13 summarises the distribution of households by type of kitchen. At national level, 42.3 percent of households used an outside built kitchen, in a separate room, 30.4 percent did their cooking in open space. Forty seven percent (47.2%) of households in rural areas had outside built kitchen, in a separate room as compared to 35.0 percent in urban areas.

Karamoja had the highest proportion of households cooking in open spaces (58.5%) while Sebei had the lowest (13.6%). Acholi subregion had the highest percentage of households cooking in a main house without a separate room (25.5%) while Kigezi and West Nile had the lowest (3.6% each) (**Table 11.13**).

11.3.4 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

The dependence on wood fuel for cooking impacts negatively on the health of the person using it and the environment. The results in **Figure 11.12** show that the biggest percentage of households that reported to cook used firewood as their main source of energy for cooking (65%) while the lowest percentage reported to use kerosene/paraffin (0.8 percent)

Table 11.14 shows that the use of wood as the main source of fuel for cooking was highest among households in rural areas (80.0%) compared to 41.2 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, the highest percentage of households in urban areas (48.6%) used charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking compared to 14.7% in rural areas.

Figure 11.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

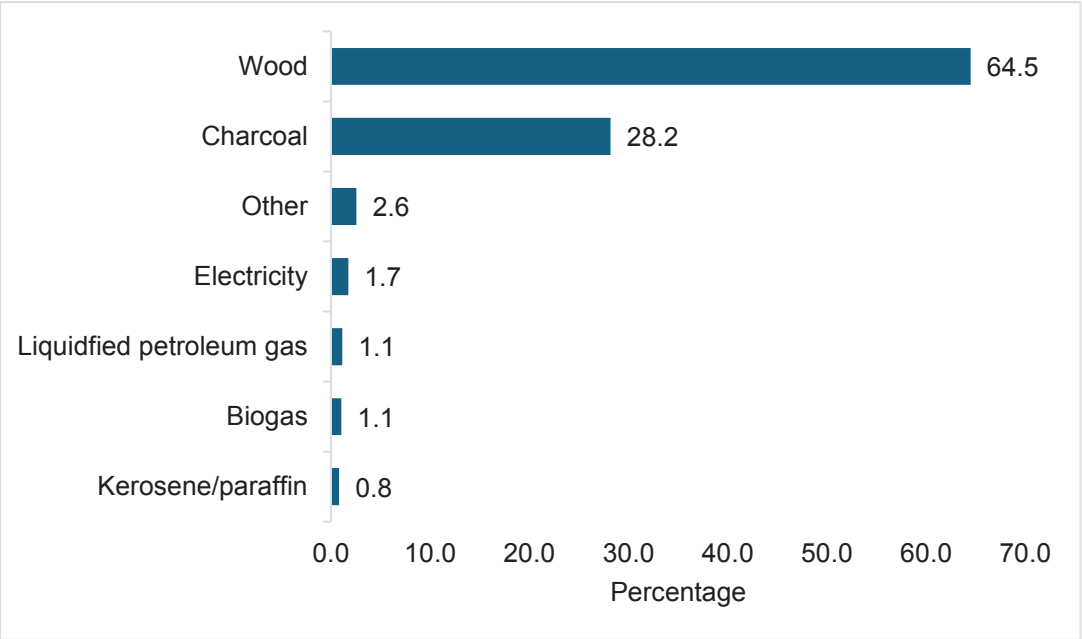


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Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Selected Background Characteristics and Tenure of the Dwelling Unit

Background characteristics	Tenure of dwelling unit									
	Owner occupied		Free		Subsidized		Rented		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex of household head										
Male headed	4,805,798	67.4	589,542	8.3	80,227	1.1	1,653,972	23.2	7,129,539	100
Female headed	2,230,055	62.5	298,096	8.4	40,474	1.1	1,000,749	28.0	3,569,374	100
Residence										
Urban	2,131,262	49.0	346,744	8.0	56,562	1.3	1,812,127	41.7	4,346,695	100
Rural	4,904,591	77.2	540,894	8.5	64,139	1.0	842,594	13.3	6,352,218	100
Sub Region										
Kampala Capital City	80,697	15.3	69,112	13.1	8,767	1.7	370,481	70.0	529,057	100
Buganda	1,452,571	50.2	247,128	8.5	44,612	1.5	1,150,465	39.7	2,894,776	100
Busoga	686,462	71.1	72,378	7.5	13,297	1.4	193,162	20.0	965,299	100
Bukedi	413,707	82.1	29,562	5.9	3,700	0.7	56,758	11.3	503,727	100
Bugisu	352,516	79.0	29,500	6.6	4,377	1.0	59,622	13.4	446,015	100
Sebei	66,998	83.0	4,144	5.1	889	1.1	8,648	10.7	80,679	100
Teso	407,421	83.2	32,571	6.7	2,846	0.6	46,782	9.6	489,620	100
Karamoja	256,368	81.7	34,997	11.2	3,380	1.1	19,242	6.1	313,987	100
Lango	464,683	80.7	54,081	9.4	3,623	0.6	53,172	9.2	575,559	100
Acholi	344,125	73.8	52,468	11.3	4,762	1.0	64,773	13.9	466,128	100
West Nile	526,010	81.4	58,647	9.1	4,531	0.7	57,173	8.9	646,361	100
Madi	84,969	78.5	15,501	14.3	1,191	1.1	6,601	6.1	108,262	100
Bunyoro	448,140	67.6	51,008	7.7	7,396	1.1	156,714	23.6	663,258	100
Tooro	355,242	70.5	42,206	8.4	5,463	1.1	101,124	20.1	504,035	100
Rwenzori	191,645	70.3	21,038	7.7	2,714	1.0	57,052	20.9	272,449	100
Ankole	578,456	68.6	54,388	6.5	7,222	0.9	202,717	24.1	842,783	100
Kigezi	325,843	82.1	18,909	4.8	1,931	0.5	50,235	12.7	396,918	100
National	**7,035,853**	**65.8**	**887,638**	**8.3**	**120,701**	**1.1**	**2,654,721**	**24.8**	**10,698,913**	**100**

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit and selected Background characteristics

	Detached house (Bangalow)	Semi-Detached house	Room or rooms of a Main House	Tenement (Muzigo)	Hut	Other	Total	Number of households
Sex of household head								
Male headed	18.7	24.2	10.1	18.7	21.2	7.1	100	7,129,539
Female headed	18.8	23.8	9.8	21.4	19.2	7.1	100	3,569,374
Residence								
Urban	18.7	22.3	8.5	32.7	9.2	8.6	100	4,346,695
Rural	18.8	25.3	11.0	10.6	28.2	6.1	100	6,352,218
Sub Regions								
Kampala Capital City	12.9	12.2	3.5	54.9	1.0	15.6	100	529,057
Buganda	25.1	22.8	8.2	34.4	2.3	7.2	100	2,894,776
Busoga	16.0	26.4	15.9	20.4	14.5	6.8	100	965,299
Bukedi	16.0	31.3	11.1	11.6	23.5	6.6	100	503,727
Bugisu	24.0	41.3	14.3	10.6	2.7	7.2	100	446,015
Sebei	20.6	38.7	15.9	4.0	16.3	4.5	100	80,679
Teso	7.8	12.2	6.0	4.9	64.0	5.2	100	489,620
Karamoja	5.2	9.3	2.2	1.5	79.0	2.9	100	313,987
Lango	9.7	15.8	11.0	4.3	54.5	4.8	100	575,559
Acholi	6.8	8.3	5.2	3.3	72.8	3.7	100	466,128
West Nile	10.6	12.8	4.6	3.9	62.6	5.5	100	646,361
Madi	7.3	10.4	3.3	2.9	71.3	4.9	100	108,262
Bunyoro	18.5	26.2	12.4	17.6	16.5	8.8	100	663,258
Tooro	23.6	35.1	15.7	15.0	2.4	8.2	100	504,035
Rwenzori	23.2	36.8	16.2	13.3	1.5	9.0	100	272,449
Ankole	24.0	36.3	12.6	17.9	1.5	7.7	100	842,783
Kigezi	31.8	38.7	14.8	7.4	0.7	6.6	100	396,918
National	18.7	24.1	10.0	19.6	20.5	7.1	100	10,698,913

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Construction Materials and selected Background characteristics

	Roof			Wall			Floor					
Background characteristics	Iron sheets	Thatch/Dry leaves	Other	Bricks	Mud and Pole	Other	Cement screed	Rammed earth	Cow dung screed	Other	Total	Number of Households
Sex of household head												
Male headed	74.1	21.2	4.7	60.3	22.2	17.5	30.0	26.1	19.5	24.3	100	7,129,539
Female headed	76.0	18.9	5.1	61.6	19.0	19.4	33.4	23.3	16.9	26.5	100	3,569,374
Residence												
Urban	86.2	9.1	4.7	65.9	12.5	21.6	44.7	14.6	9.9	30.8	100	4,346,695
Rural	66.9	28.2	5.0	57.2	27.1	15.8	21.9	32.4	24.6	21.1	100	6,352,218
Sub Regions						0.0						
Kampala Capital City	89.5	0.9	9.7	63.5	1.7	34.8	55.4	2.4	0.7	41.5	100	529,057
Buganda	93.8	2.0	4.2	66.0	9.0	25.0	46.1	15.1	3.8	35.1	100	2,894,776
Busoga	82.5	14.2	3.3	71.6	11.0	17.4	33.3	24.8	12.6	29.2	100	965,299
Bukedi	73.4	23.8	2.9	69.2	19.5	11.3	28.6	21.6	30.6	19.2	100	503,727
Bugisu	94.9	2.3	2.8	30.8	56.3	12.8	18.7	18.2	45.0	18.0	100	446,015
Sebei	79.5	18.5	2.0	5.0	84.5	10.5	12.7	15.7	57.1	14.6	100	80,679
Teso	31.5	62.8	5.6	87.7	3.0	9.2	22.2	29.1	37.4	11.2	100	489,620
Karamoja	14.6	74.6	10.9	20.4	61.3	18.3	6.8	40.5	38.3	14.4	100	313,987
Lango	38.8	56.7	4.5	82.2	5.5	12.3	21.3	16.0	52.8	9.9	100	575,559
Acholi	20.6	71.4	8.1	83.6	3.5	12.9	14.7	22.7	50.5	12.1	100	466,128
West Nile	27.3	65.8	6.9	77.9	10.3	11.9	15.8	49.4	19.1	15.8	100	646,361
Madi	23.8	69.2	7.1	83.8	4.2	12.1	24.6	51.2	7.6	16.6	100	108,262
Bunyoro	78.4	16.5	5.1	48.7	35.9	15.5	24.3	39.2	10.4	26.1	100	663,258
Tooro	92.2	2.3	5.5	30.3	55.5	14.2	21.0	37.0	21.5	20.5	100	504,035
Rwenzori	95.0	1.5	3.6	51.4	35.3	13.3	20.8	46.9	2.3	30.0	100	272,449
Ankole	94.9	1.3	3.8	45.8	37.6	16.6	32.6	27.9	16.6	23.0	100	842,783
Kigezi	97.7	0.6	1.8	29.2	54.1	16.8	25.2	37.3	15.0	22.4	100	396,918
National	**74.7**	**20.4**	**4.9**	**60.7**	**21.2**	**18.1**	**31.2**	**25.2**	**18.6**	**25.1**	**100**	10,698,913

Table 11.4: Selected Overcrowding Indicators by Rural-Urban Residence

Housing Indicator	2014			2024		
	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural	National
Average Household Size	4.0	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.2
Average Room Occupancy density	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
Overcrowded Dwellings	48.3	58.9	55.9	40.9	49.5	46.0

Table 11.5: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking by Rural-Urban Residence

Background characteristics	Urban		Rural		National	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Main source of drinking water						
Piped water into dwelling	403,475	9.3	83,841	1.3	487,316	4.6
Piped water to the yard	432,454	10.0	117,346	1.9	549,800	5.1
Piped to neighbour	255,623	5.9	82,695	1.3	338,318	3.2
Public tap	981,727	22.6	643,348	10.1	1,625,075	15.2
Borehole	1,086,203	25.0	3,108,749	48.9	4,194,952	39.2
Protected well/spring	469,745	10.8	716,951	11.3	1,186,696	11.1
Unprotected well/spring	331,327	7.6	879,339	13.8	1,210,666	11.3
River/stream/lake	133,166	3.1	480,627	7.6	613,793	5.7
Vendor	39,167	0.9	26,331	0.4	65,498	0.6
Tanker Truck	35,841	0.8	36,026	0.6	71,867	0.7
Gravity Flow Scheme	12,989	0.3	28,813	0.5	41,802	0.4
Rain water	120,000	2.8	131,514	2.1	251,514	2.4
Bottled water	44,978	1.0	16,638	0.3	61,616	0.6
Improved/Unimproved Water Source						
Unimproved/surface water	584,479	13.5	1,438,961	22.7	2,023,440	18.9
Improved water	3,762,216	86.6	4,913,257	77.4	8,675,473	81.1
Basic or limited water services						
Basic water sources	3,453,562	79.5	4,036,599	63.6	7,490,161	70.0
Limited water sources	308,654	7.1	876,658	13.8	1,185,312	11.1
Unimproved water source	584,479	13.5	1,438,961	22.7	2,023,440	18.9
Distance to water Source						
On premises	1,617,909	37.2	965,712	15.2	2,583,621	24.1
< ½ km	1,521,860	35.0	2,296,448	36.2	3,818,308	35.7
½ km - < 1 km	774,792	17.8	1,793,373	28.2	2,568,165	24.0
1 km - 5 kms	372,738	8.6	1,115,729	17.6	1,488,467	13.9
More than 5 kms	59,396	1.4	180,956	2.8	240,352	2.2
Total	**4,346,695**	**100**	**6,352,218**	**100**	**10,698,913**	**100**

**Basic water sources include improved water sources within 1km*

**Limited water sources include improved water sources outside 1km*

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by type of Toilet Facility and Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Type of toilet facility									Number of Household
	Flush Toilet	VIP Latrine	Covered Pit Latrine with a slab	Covered Pit Latrine without a slab	Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab	Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab	Ecosan (compost toilet)	No facility/bush/ polythene bags/ bucket/ etc.	Total	
Sex of household head										
Male headed	5.8	15.6	19.6	25.4	9.3	16.4	1.4	6.6	100	7,129,539
Female headed	6.7	17.8	20.3	23.1	9.1	14.9	1.2	6.8	100	3,569,374
Residence										
Urban	11.6	25.0	23.5	18.4	7.8	10.0	0.8	3.0	100	4,346,695
Rural	2.4	10.4	17.4	28.9	10.2	19.9	1.7	9.2	100	6,352,218
Sub Regions										
Kampala Capital City	32.1	31.0	19.7	8.4	4.7	3.5	0.2	0.5	100	529,057
Buganda	8.1	26.9	25.8	16.2	8.8	10.4	1.1	2.7	100	2,894,776
Busoga	3.4	16.2	19.6	24.8	11.8	16.8	1.8	5.7	100	965,299
Bukedi	2.7	10.2	18.6	29.4	11.7	19.1	1.6	6.7	100	503,727
Bugisu	4.5	9.1	21.4	30.5	10.9	16.8	2.1	4.8	100	446,015
Sebei	1.8	5.1	14.4	40.9	9.7	19.5	1.3	7.4	100	80,679
Teso	2.6	6.4	16.1	32.2	8.0	19.2	0.9	14.6	100	489,620
Karamoja	1.0	4.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	11.7	1.1	60.2	100	313,987
Lango	2.9	9.9	14.2	32.3	9.9	22.9	0.9	7.0	100	575,559
Acholi	3.2	8.7	19.3	29.7	8.1	16.5	0.6	14.0	100	466,128
West Nile	2.8	4.6	16.3	28.7	11.6	25.2	1.3	9.6	100	646,361
Madi	6.4	7.2	20.9	33.3	8.0	13.3	1.0	10.0	100	108,262
Bunyoro	3.4	14.9	17.6	26.7	9.3	19.8	2.6	5.7	100	663,258
Tooro	2.9	11.3	19.1	32.8	9.5	20.1	1.6	2.8	100	504,035
Rwenzori	4.2	12.6	21.9	30.1	9.6	16.3	2.5	2.8	100	272,449
Ankole	4.9	16.5	17.9	30.5	9.3	17.9	1.3	1.7	100	842,783
Kigezi	4.2	10.5	14.9	37.1	9.3	21.4	1.3	1.4	100	396,918
National	**6.1**	**16.3**	**19.9**	**24.6**	**9.2**	**15.9**	**1.3**	**6.7**	**100**	10,698,913

Table 11.7: Household Sanitation Facilities by Residence and sex of Household Head

Background characteristics	Residence				Sex of household head					
	Urban		Rural		Male headed		Female headed		National	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Type of sanitation										
Flush Toilet	502,520	11.6	149,860	2.4	411,667	5.8	240,713	6.7	652,380	6.1
VIP Latrine	1,086,750	25.0	658,868	10.4	1,112,187	15.6	633,431	17.8	1,745,618	16.3
Covered Pit Latrine with a slab	1,020,276	23.5	1,103,541	17.4	1,397,965	19.6	725,852	20.3	2,123,817	19.9
Covered Pit Latrine without a slab	799,983	18.4	1,835,108	28.9	1,809,353	25.4	825,738	23.1	2,635,091	24.6
Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab	337,062	7.8	650,225	10.2	662,065	9.3	325,222	9.1	987,287	9.2
Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab	435,313	10.0	1,261,717	19.9	1,166,343	16.4	530,687	14.9	1,697,030	15.9
Ecosan (compost toilet)	35,510	0.8	107,143	1.7	98,762	1.4	43,891	1.2	142,653	1.3
No facility/bush/ polythene bags/ bucket/etc	129,281	3.0	585,756	9.2	471,197	6.6	243,840	6.8	715,037	6.7
Improved and unimproved sanitation										
Improved sanitation	2,645,056	60.9	2,019,412	31.8	3,020,581	42.4	1,643,887	46.1	4,664,468	43.6
Unimproved sanitation	1,572,358	36.2	3,747,050	59.0	3,637,761	51.0	1,681,647	47.1	5,319,408	49.7
No facility	129,281	3.0	585,756	9.2	471,197	6.6	243,840	6.8	715,037	6.7
Basic or limited sanitation										
Basic sanitation*	1,519,966	35.0	1,492,206	23.5	1,968,524	27.6	1,043,648	29.2	3,012,172	28.2
Limited sanitation*	1,125,090	25.9	527,206	8.3	1,052,057	14.8	600,239	16.8	1,652,296	15.4
Unimproved sanitation	1,572,358	36.2	3,747,050	59.0	3,637,761	51.0	1,681,647	47.1	5,319,408	49.7
Open defecation	129,281	3.0	585,756	9.2	471,197	6.6	243,840	6.8	715,037	6.7
Shared toilet facility										
Percentage of households with shared toilet facility	1,626,648	38.6	1,202,237	20.9	1,831,237	27.5	997,648	30.0	2,828,885	28.3
Total	**4,346,695**	**100**	**6,352,218**	**100**	**7,129,539**	**100**	**3,569,374**	**100**	**10,698,913**	**100**

**basic sanitation includes improved toilet facilities and are not shared*

**limited sanitation includes improved toilet facilities and shared*

Table 11.8: Percentage Distribution of Households with a Toilet Facility by presence of Handwashing Facility and selected Background characteris

Background characteristics	Water only	With water and soap	Without soap and water	With a fixed place for handwashing	Total	Total Number of Households
Sex of household head						
Male headed	10.2	24.2	12.4	46.8	100	6,658,342
Female headed	10.4	24.5	12.7	47.6	100	3,325,534
Residence						
Urban	11.0	29.0	11.6	51.6	100	4,217,414
Rural	9.7	20.9	13.2	43.8	100	5,766,462
Sub Regions						
Kampala Capital City	12.6	36.7	9.0	58.3	100	526,463
Buganda	12.7	31.0	13.1	56.8	100	2,816,207
Busoga	11.7	24.5	14.9	51.1	100	910,568
Bukedi	10.5	20.8	13.8	45.0	100	469,762
Bugisu	12.3	28.8	13.2	54.3	100	424,541
Sebei	13.7	18.0	15.0	46.8	100	74,725
Teso	6.0	14.2	9.8	30.1	100	418,145
Karamoja	15.6	17.6	12.2	45.4	100	124,975
Lango	6.3	13.4	11.1	30.8	100	535,246
Acholi	7.0	13.3	9.9	30.2	100	400,944
West Nile	10.2	13.0	12.4	35.6	100	584,316
Madi	11.9	27.9	13.7	53.4	100	97,459
Bunyoro	7.3	18.0	11.8	37.1	100	625,567
Tooro	7.3	22.2	13.1	42.5	100	490,176
Rwenzori	9.2	21.1	12.9	43.2	100	264,954
Ankole	7.2	27.3	12.8	47.3	100	828,629
Kigezi	10.0	23.1	12.0	45.1	100	391,199
National	**10.3**	**24.3**	**12.5**	**47.1**	**100**	**9,983,876**

Note: excluded are households without toilet facility

Table 11.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Bathroom

Background characteristics	Inside, drainage provided	Inside, no drainage provided	Outside built, drainage provided	Outside built, no drainage provided	Make shift	None (lakeshores, bush,etc)	Total	Total number of households
Sex of household head								
Male headed	7.4	3.6	33.1	29.7	17.5	8.6	100	7,129,539
Female headed	8.2	4.1	34.1	28.9	16.1	8.6	100	3,569,374
Residence								
Urban	13.5	4.5	40.8	25.3	11.4	4.6	100	4,346,695
Rural	3.7	3.3	28.4	32.2	20.9	11.4	100	6,352,218
Sub Regions								
Kampala Capital City	29.3	4.8	43.7	17.4	3.6	1.1	100	529,057
Buganda	12.3	5.2	39.8	25.1	12.5	5.1	100	2,894,776
Busoga	3.9	3.3	36.3	33.7	16.1	6.8	100	965,299
Bukedi	4.3	2.8	32.6	33.8	22.0	4.6	100	503,727
Bugisu	5.1	3.6	32.2	30.6	23.2	5.3	100	446,015
Sebei	2.7	3.0	29.6	40.7	16.7	7.2	100	80,679
Teso	3.1	2.0	29.1	30.1	26.7	9.0	100	489,620
Karamoja	1.9	1.8	10.0	21.5	21.1	43.7	100	313,987
Lango	3.7	3.2	34.7	33.5	17.7	7.2	100	575,559
Acholi	5.3	4.3	32.1	25.5	16.4	16.4	100	466,128
West Nile	2.6	2.8	36.9	33.7	12.8	11.1	100	646,361
Madi	3.6	3.0	44.8	28.2	12.1	8.3	100	108,262
Bunyoro	4.0	3.1	24.8	31.0	22.4	14.7	100	663,258
Tooro	3.6	2.9	25.0	34.7	24.0	9.9	100	504,035
Rwenzori	4.3	3.7	25.3	32.7	21.7	12.3	100	272,449
Ankole	7.1	3.7	27.5	33.8	20.8	7.2	100	842,783
Kigezi	5.6	3.1	27.8	34.3	21.3	8.0	100	396,918
National	**7.7**	**3.8**	**33.4**	**29.4**	**17.1**	**8.6**	**100**	**10,698,913**

Table 11.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by most used method of Waste Disposal

Background characteristics	Method of solid waste disposal				Total	
	Improper		Proper			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex of household head						
Male headed	6,577,492	92.3	552,047	7.7	7,129,539	100
Female headed	3,225,994	90.4	343,380	9.6	3,569,374	100
Residence						
Urban	3,557,499	81.8	789,196	18.2	4,346,695	100
Rural	6,245,987	98.3	106,231	1.7	6,352,218	100
Sub Regions						
Kampala Capital City	221,233	41.8	307,824	58.2	529,057	100
Buganda	2,530,845	87.4	363,931	12.6	2,894,776	100
Busoga	930,458	96.4	34,841	3.6	965,299	100
Bukedi	488,382	97.0	15,345	3.1	503,727	100
Bugisu	433,590	97.2	12,425	2.8	446,015	100
Sebei	79,378	98.4	1,301	1.6	80,679	100
Teso	483,647	98.8	5,973	1.2	489,620	100
Karamoja	311,471	99.2	2,516	0.8	313,987	100
Lango	566,817	98.5	8,742	1.5	575,559	100
Acholi	454,324	97.5	11,804	2.5	466,128	100
West Nile	635,361	98.3	11,000	1.7	646,361	100
Madi	107,569	99.4	693	0.6	108,262	100
Bunyoro	640,580	96.6	22,678	3.4	663,258	100
Tooro	486,941	96.6	17,094	3.4	504,035	100
Rwenzori	262,564	96.4	9,885	3.6	272,449	100
Ankole	786,558	93.3	56,225	6.7	842,783	100
Kigezi	383,768	96.7	13,150	3.3	396,918	100
National	**9,803,486**	**91.6**	**895,427**	**8.4**	**10,698,913**	**100**

**Proper includes local dump supervised and waste vendor*

**Improper includes Garden, Burning, Pit, Local dump-unsupervised, river/sea/stream/pond, Bush, other*

Table 11.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking

Background characteristic	Urban		Rural		National	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Have electricity						
Households with electricity	2,130,341	49	576,285	9.1	2,706,626	25.3
Main type of cooking fuel						
Kerosene/paraffin	35,233	0.9	48,387	0.8	83,620	0.8
Charcoal	1,979,431	48.6	903,557	14.7	2,882,988	28.2
Wood	1,678,953	41.2	4,914,957	80.0	6,593,910	64.5
Electricity	98,488	2.4	79,241	1.3	177,729	1.7
Biogas	83,390	2.1	23,749	0.4	107,139	1.1
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	99,214	2.4	16,719	0.3	115,933	1.1
Other*	101,768	2.5	160,894	2.6	262,662	2.6
Households using clean and technology fuel for cooking	283,375	6.5	122,747	1.9	406,122	3.8
Main source of energy for Lighting						
Electricity (grid and Min grid)	2,130,341	49.0	576,285	9.1	2,706,626	25.3
Solar	897,271	20.6	2,109,461	33.3	3,006,732	28.1
Rechargeable flashlight, mobile torch or lantern	219,514	5.1	619,265	9.7	838,779	7.8
Dry battery cells/Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	267,150	6.1	971,357	15.3	1,238,507	11.6
Biogas lamp	10,042	0.2	14,809	0.2	24,851	0.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp	75,701	1.7	181,785	2.9	257,486	2.4
Gasoline lamp	19,451	0.4	35,926	0.6	55,377	0.5
Kerosene/ paraffin lamp /tadooba	276,779	6.4	721,529	11.4	998,308	9.3
Candle	226,717	5.2	438,777	6.9	665,494	6.2
Open fire	104,004	2.4	448,865	7.1	552,869	5.2
Others	119,725	2.8	234,159	3.7	353,884	3.3
Clean energy for lighting						
Percentage using clean energy for lighting	*3,600,019*	*82.8*	*4,472,962*	*70.4*	*8,072,981*	*75.5*
Total	**4,346,695**	**100**	**6,352,218**	**100**	**10,698,913**	**100**

Other includes Alcohol/ethanol, Gasoline/diesel, Coal/lignite, Agricultural or crop residue/ grass/ straw/ shrubs/ corncobs, Animal waste/dung, processed biomass pellets, Garbage/plastic and Sawdusst

Table 11.12: Distribution of Households by Main Cooking Stove

Background Characteristics	Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels)	Electric stove	Biogas stove	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove (Modern low emission)	Traditional solid fuel stove (Sigiri)	Liquid fuel stove	Moveable firepan	Three stone stove/open fire	Other	Total
Sex of Household Head											
Male	0.88	0.86	0.97	1.07	1.05	24.54	0.71	2.22	61.32	6.38	100
Female	0.86	0.87	1.2	1.25	1.1	29.35	0.67	2.36	56.01	6.33	100
Residence											
Urban	0.73	1.69	2.05	2.43	1.18	44.84	0.76	2.33	37.76	6.23	100
Rural	0.97	0.32	0.39	0.27	0.99	13.81	0.65	2.23	73.93	6.45	100
Sub Region											
Kampala Capital City	0.68	6.67	6.17	9.72	1.76	64.05	0.88	1.82	3.39	4.86	100
Buganda	0.91	1.18	1.64	1.57	0.99	42.26	0.69	2.31	40.94	7.51	100
Busoga	1.21	0.68	0.53	0.44	0.81	23.25	1.01	2.06	62.67	7.34	100
Bukedi	0.79	0.3	0.54	0.36	0.62	13.07	0.38	2.12	76.32	5.51	100
Bugisu	0.99	0.48	0.7	0.46	0.94	17.07	0.72	2.52	70.39	5.71	100
Sebei	1.45	0.24	0.38	0.48	1.44	10.04	1.21	2.42	77.58	4.77	100
Teso	0.31	0.11	0.24	0.3	0.55	11.46	0.31	1.54	80.52	4.66	100
Karamoja	0.22	0.16	0.27	0.2	0.49	9.9	0.67	1.49	83.19	3.42	100
Lango	0.64	0.2	0.39	0.28	2.66	15.22	0.8	2.37	72.61	4.84	100
Acholi	0.56	0.23	0.47	0.36	1.13	22.64	0.58	3.29	64.46	6.27	100
West Nile	0.47	0.19	0.4	0.23	0.78	15.36	0.25	2.25	75.63	4.44	100
Madi	0.34	0.16	0.75	0.38	4.26	38.86	4.52	2.54	39.5	8.68	100
Bunyoro	1.21	0.44	0.48	0.3	0.62	18.14	0.46	2.84	67.96	7.55	100
Tooro	1.2	0.39	0.52	0.33	0.73	13.96	0.47	2.26	72.98	7.17	100
Rwenzori	0.81	0.37	0.43	0.23	2.84	27.2	0.56	2.77	57.26	7.53	100
Ankole	1.22	0.46	0.6	0.81	0.79	19.31	0.68	2.17	67.52	6.45	100
Kigezi	1.05	0.27	0.44	0.47	0.82	12.29	0.98	1.98	76.39	5.32	100
National	**0.87**	**0.86**	**1.05**	**1.13**	**1.07**	**26.18**	**0.69**	**2.27**	**59.51**	**6.36**	**100**

Table 11.13: Distribution of Households by Type of Kitchen

Background characteristics	In the main house: No separate room	In the main house: separate room	Outside the main house: in a separate room	Outside the main house: in open	Makeshift kitchen	Total
Sex of household head						
Male headed	8.0	5.6	43.2	29.5	13.7	100
Female headed	9.1	6.1	40.4	32.0	12.4	100
Residence						
Urban	11.5	8.1	35.0	34.4	11.0	100
Rural	6.2	4.2	47.2	27.6	14.8	100
sub Regions						
Kampala Capital City	22.5	13.5	17.0	38.7	8.3	100
Buganda	9.6	7.8	36.7	32.8	13.1	100
Busoga	6.8	4.4	44.3	29.2	15.4	100
Bukedi	5.0	3.4	55.1	21.6	14.9	100
Bugisu	6.6	7.9	47.8	24.4	13.3	100
Sebei	12.7	7.9	57.7	13.6	8.1	100
Teso	4.1	2.8	53.1	19.1	20.9	100
Karamoja	11.3	2.4	12.6	58.5	15.2	100
Lango	4.3	3.8	53.5	24.7	13.8	100
Acholi	25.5	9.1	34.3	19.2	11.9	100
West Nile	3.6	3.2	43.7	37.1	12.4	100
Madi	4.3	3.8	41.0	38.4	12.5	100
Bunyoro	4.7	3.6	37.9	38.5	15.4	100
Tooro	4.0	4.0	51.8	27.8	12.5	100
Rwenzori	4.8	5.2	44.9	34.7	10.4	100
Ankole	7.4	4.4	52.4	25.1	10.6	100
Kigezi	3.6	3.5	58.6	22.8	11.6	100
National	**8.4**	**5.8**	**42.3**	**30.4**	**13.3**	**100**

Table 11.14: Distribution of Households by Main source of Fuel for Cooking

Background characteristic	Urban		Rural		National	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Main type of cooking fuel						
Kerosene/paraffin	35,233	0.9	48,387	0.8	83,620	0.8
Charcoal unprocessed	1,979,431	48.6	903,557	14.7	2,882,988	28.2
Wood	1,678,953	41.2	4,914,957	80.0	6,593,910	64.5
Electricity	98,488	2.4	79,241	1.3	177,729	1.7
Biogas	83,390	2.1	23,749	0.4	107,139	1.1
Liquidfied petroleum gas	99,214	2.4	16,719	0.3	115,933	1.1
Other	101,768	2.5	160,894	2.6	262,662	2.6
Total	**4,076,477**	**100**	**6,147,504**	**100**	**10,223,981**	**100**

The total number of households is taken for only households that reported to be cooking

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES, SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE 12

Key Findings

- ***Households in Money economy:*** There were 7.2 million households in the money economy, accounting for 66.9 percent, whereas 3.5 million households (33.1%) were in subsistence economy.
- ***Households that benefited from Parish Development Model funds (PDM):*** Of the 3,543,400 households in subsistence economy, 832,746 households (23.5%) reported to have benefited from the Parish Development Model in last 12 months prior to the Census.
- ***Ownership of clothing and shoes:*** Sixty-nine percent of the households reported all members in a household having at least one pair of shoes and at least two sets of clothing.
- ***Ownership of land:*** Seventeen percent of the population own land. Thirty percent of the population aged 18 and above own land. More than half (58%) of adults (18 years and above) who own land have a title deed or legal documentation registered in their name.

Effective governance and social development are critical for improving the well-being of citizens. The Government of Uganda has implemented development programmes aimed at addressing the social and economic wellbeing of Ugandans.

12.1 Households that Benefitted from Parish Development Model

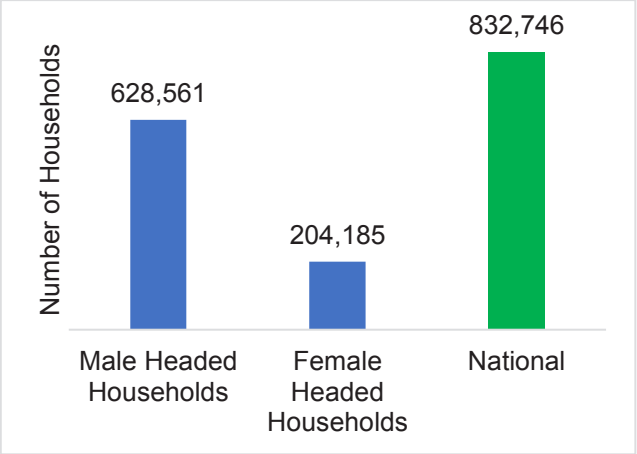
The Parish Development Model (PDM) is the last mile strategy for service delivery by Government of Uganda for improving incomes and welfare of all Ugandans at the household level (MoLG, 2017). The Parish Development Model (PDM): Is a community development approach focused on empowering local communities in rural areas to identify and address their specific needs through participatory decision-making processes and collaboration with various stakeholders. The model aims to enhance the overall well-being and quality of life in rural areas by addressing social, economic, environmental, and cultural aspects of development in an integrated manner.

Households were asked whether they had benefited from the Parish Development Model programme in the last 12 months prior to the Census.

The households that reported to have benefited from Parish Development Model were 832,746.

Majority of the households that reported to have benefitted from PDM were male headed households (628,561) as compared to the female headed households that were 204,185 **(Figure 12.1 & Table 12.1)**

Figure 12.1: Number of Households that benefited from PDM by sex of the Household Head



12.2 Beneficiaries of Other Government Programmes

The NPHC 2024 collected information about the population 18 years and above who had benefitted from any Government programmes twelve months prior to the census enumeration and the results are as presented below.

- **EMYOOGA programme:** The Government of Uganda launched an initiative aimed at transitioning the 68.9 percent of households currently engaged in subsistence farming into a money-driven economy with a focus on market-oriented production. **Figure 12.2** shows that less than one percent (0.4%) of households had at least one household member who had received the EMYOOGA funds.

- **The Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE).** This grant targets persons aged 80 and above. **Table 12.2** shows that SAGE had the highest percentage of beneficiaries of a Government programme at 17.6 percent. This means that 17.6 percent of the household population aged 80 and above had received the grant.

- **National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS)**. The overall goal of NAADS interventions is to contribute to increased commercialisation and competitiveness of agricultural production, value addition and agro-processing for improved household food security and incomes. **Figure 12.2** shows that NAADs programme had less than one percent (0.9%) of overall beneficiaries. More males (1.0%) than females (0.8%) benefited from this programme (**Figure 12.2 and Table 12.2**).

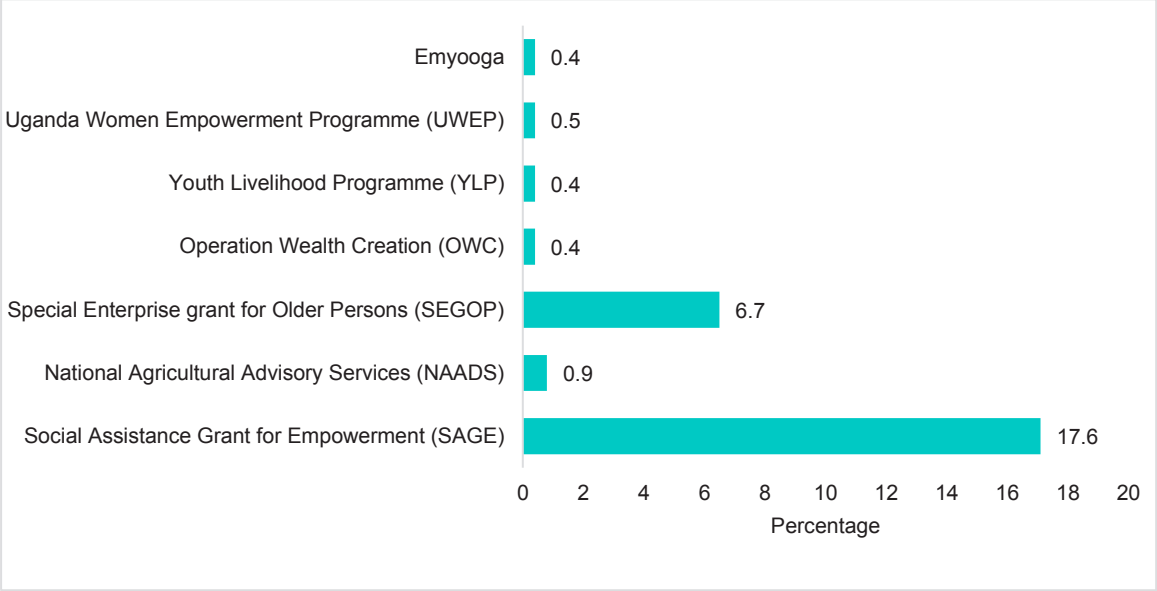
- **Special Enterprise Grant for Older Persons (SEGOP) aged 60-79 years**. The grant is to provide financial support to older persons for income generation. **Figure 12.2** shows that seven percent (6.7%) of the targeted household population (60-79 years) benefitted from SEGOP.

- **Operation Wealth Creation (OWC)** is a government intervention to efficiently facilitate national socio-economic transformation, with a focus on raising household income and wealth creation by transforming subsistence farmers into commercial farmers to end poverty. This question was asked to the population aged 18 and above. **Figure 12.2** shows that less than one percent (0.4%) of the household population benefited from OWC.

- **The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)** The Programme Development Objective is to empower the target youth to harness their socio-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels. The target population is persons aged 18 to 30 years. **Figure 12.2** shows that less than one percent (0.4%) of the targeted household population (18-30 years) benefited from YLP.

- **The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP)** is an initiative of the Government of Uganda that is aimed at improving access to financial services for women and equipping them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services. **Figure 12.2** shows that less than one percent one percent (0.5%) of women aged 18 and above (household population) had received the grant.

Figure 12.2: Persons who benefited from the various Government Programmes in the last 12 months prior to the Census (Percentage)



12.3 Households in Subsistence and Money Economy

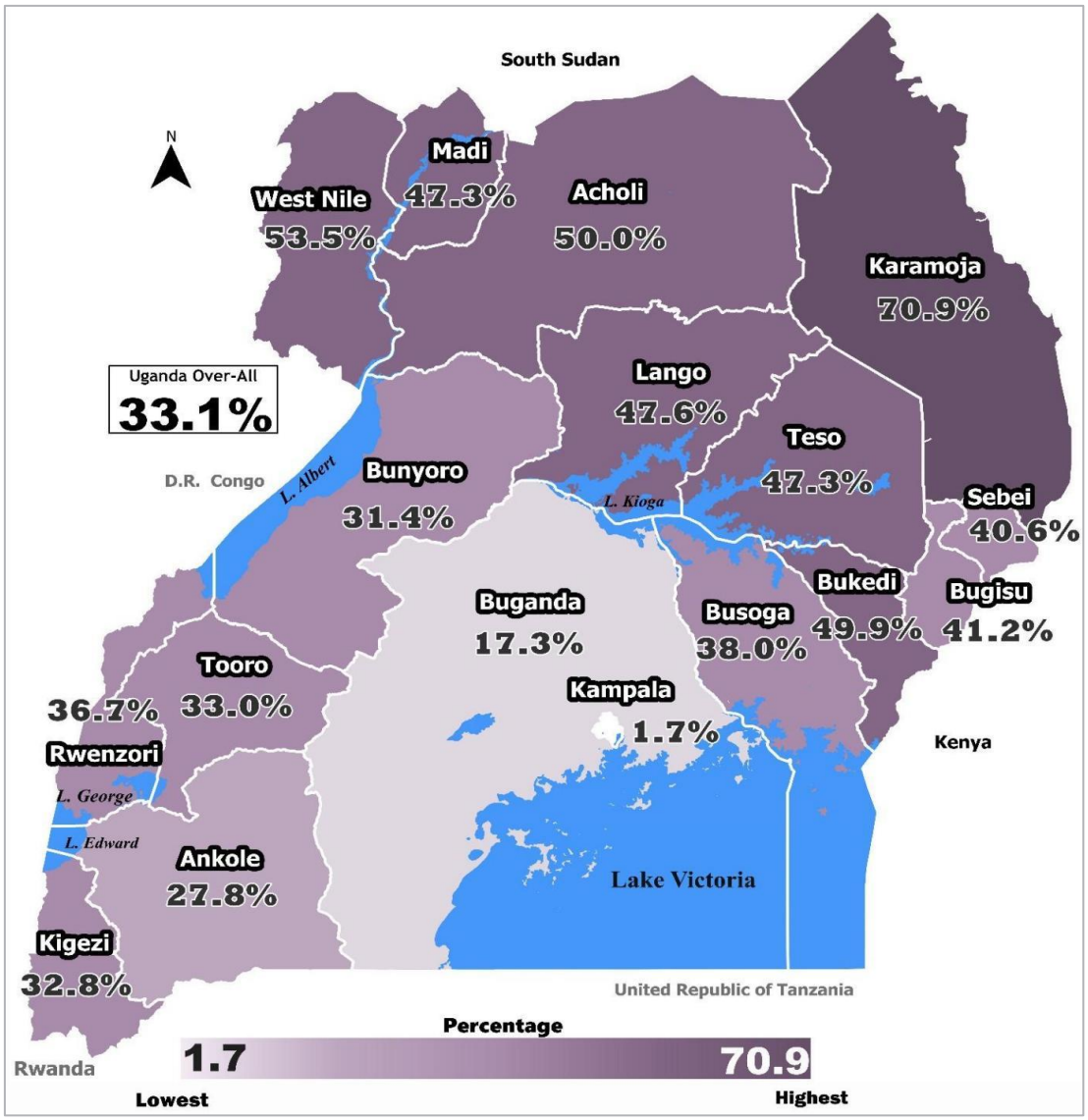
Households within the subsistence economy are those unable to satisfy their basic needs. Essential household requirements encompass both food and non-food items. The assessment of a household's capacity to fulfil these basic needs is crucial in identifying those within the subsistence economy. This category includes households involved in subsistence farming, those receiving wages that fall short of meeting basic needs, businesses generating insufficient returns, and households that are economically inactive and unable to meet their basic needs.

Conversely, households classified outside the subsistence economy belong to the money economy. These households are characterized by their ability to adequately meet their basic needs and remain with savings.

The findings indicated that one third (33.1%) were in the subsistence economy while two thirds of households (66.9%) were in the money economy **(Table 12.3).** Karamoja sub Region had the highest proportion at 70.9 percent while Kampala Capital City had the lowest (1.7%) **(Figure 12.3 and Table 12.3).** Table 12.4A shows characteristics of the households in subsistence or money economy.

In comparison with districts and cities (**Annex Table A4**); Kaabong district had the highest percentage of households (83.3%) in subsistence economy while Kampala Capital city had the lowest (1.7%).

Figure: 12.3: Percentage of Households in the Subsistence Economy by sub Region

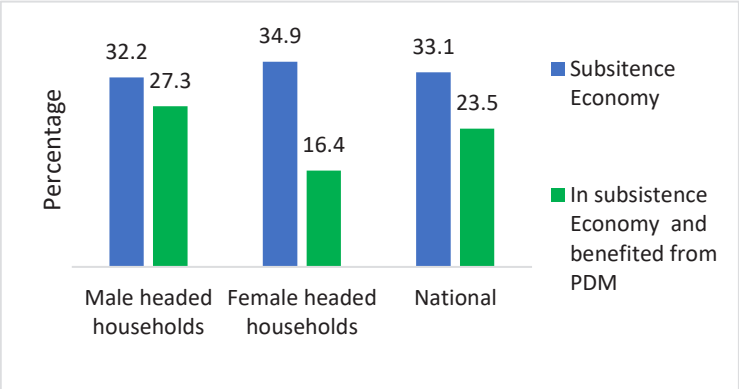


12.4 Households in Subsistence Economy that Benefited from Parish Development Model

This section provides statistics on households engaged in the subsistence economy that benefited from Parish Development Model.

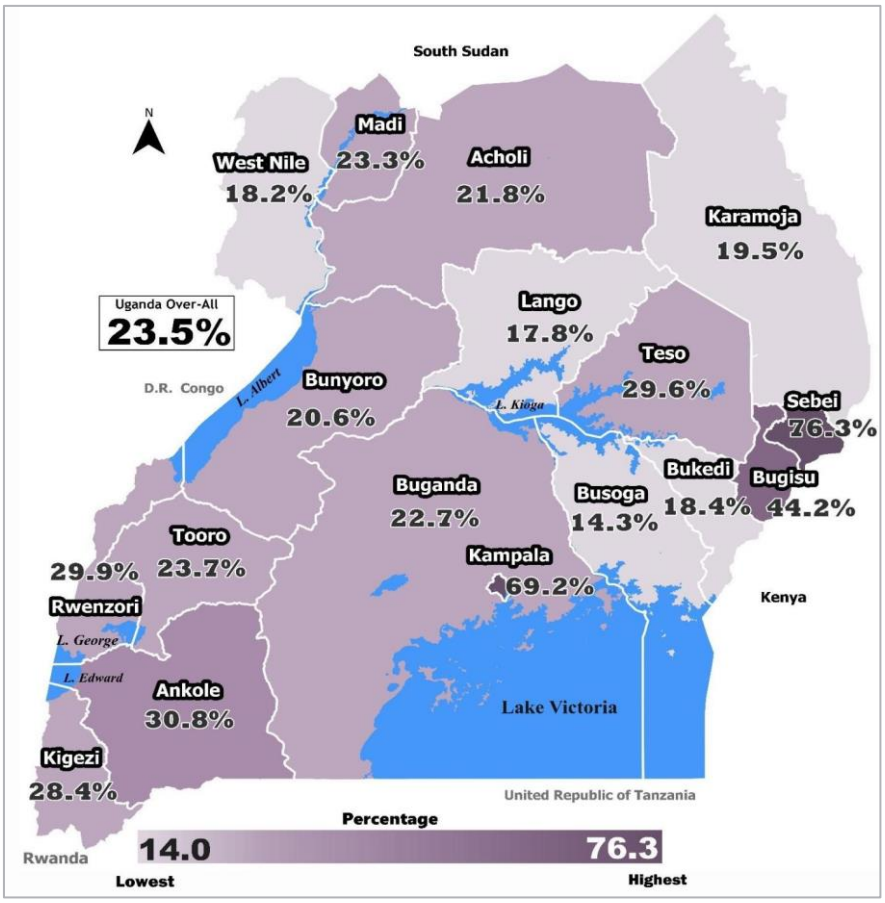
Overall, 23.5 percent of households in subsistence economy reported to have benefited from the Parish Development Model **(Figure 12.4 & Table 12.3).**

Figure 12.4: Percentage of Households in Subsistence Economy that benefited from PDM



Sebei sub Region had the highest proportion of households in subsistence economy that reported to have benefited in PDM at 76.3 percent whereas Busoga had lowest percentage (14.3%) **(Figure 12.5).**

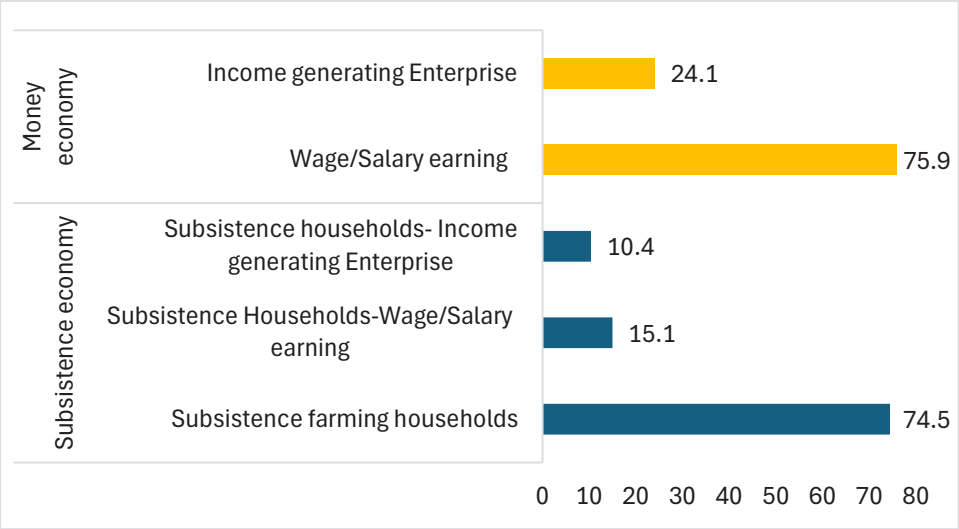
Figure: 12.5: Percentage of Households in the Subsistence Economy that benefitted from PDM by sub Region



12.5 Composition of Households In Subsistence and Money Economy

Eight in ten (75.9%) of households in the money economy were earning a wage or salary while 24.1 percent had an income-generating business enterprise**.** Three in every four households (74.5%) in the subsistence economy primarily relied on subsistence farming. Fifteen percent earned wages or salaries, while 10.4% were mainly involved in income-generating activities **(Figure 12.6 and Table 12.4B).**

Figure: 12.6: Percentage of Households in Subsistence and Money Economy



12.6 Household Welfare

Ownership of clothing, shoes, shelter and ownership of selected assets are some of the proxy indicators of household welfare.

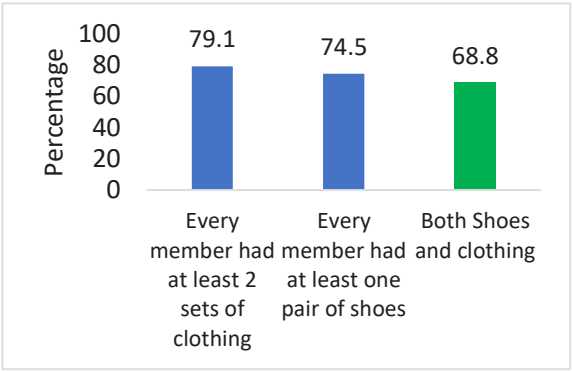
12.6.1 Ownership of Clothing and Shoes

Seven in ten households (68.8%) had every member in the household owning at least one pair of shoes and at least two sets of clothing **(Figure 12.7).**

Karamoja sub Region had the lowest percentage of households where every member owned at least two sets of clothing (57.1%) and a pair of shoes (37.5%).

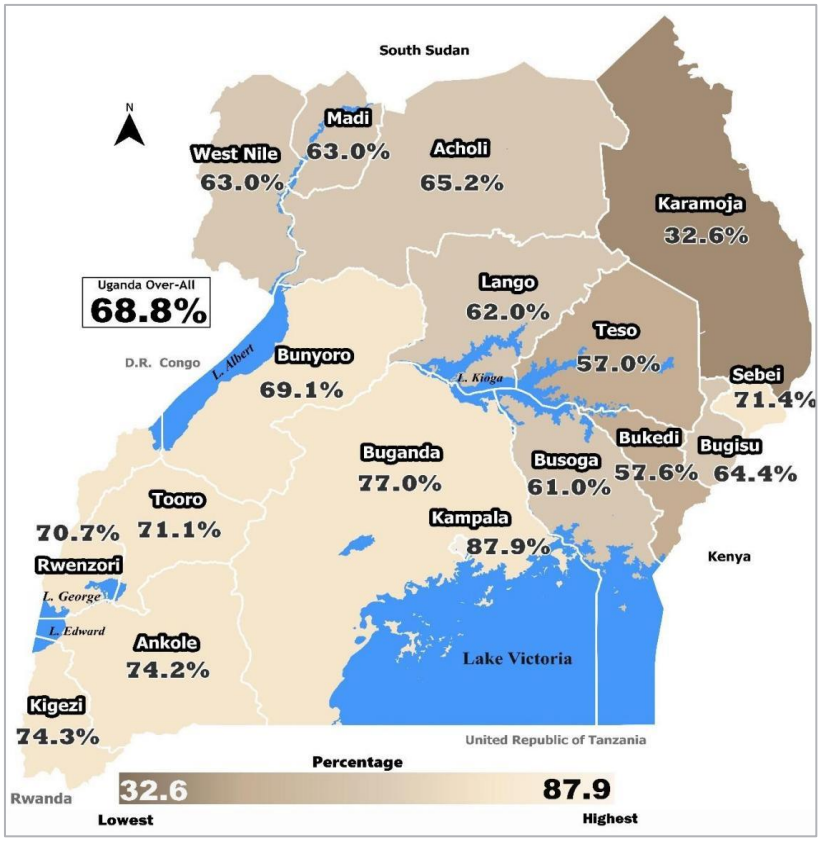
Male-headed households had a higher percentage (69.6%) of members owning both, at least a pair of shoes and at least two sets of clothing while female-headed households (67.4%). **(Table 12.5)**

Figure 12.7: Percentage of Households owning Clothing and Shoes



Kampala Capital City had the highest percentage of households that had every member of the household owning at least one pair of shoes and at least two sets of clothing (87.9%) while Karamoja sub Region had the lowest (32.6%) **(Figure 12.8).**

Figure: 12.8: Percentage of Households that had every member owning at least One pair of Shoes and at least Two sets of Clothing by sub Region

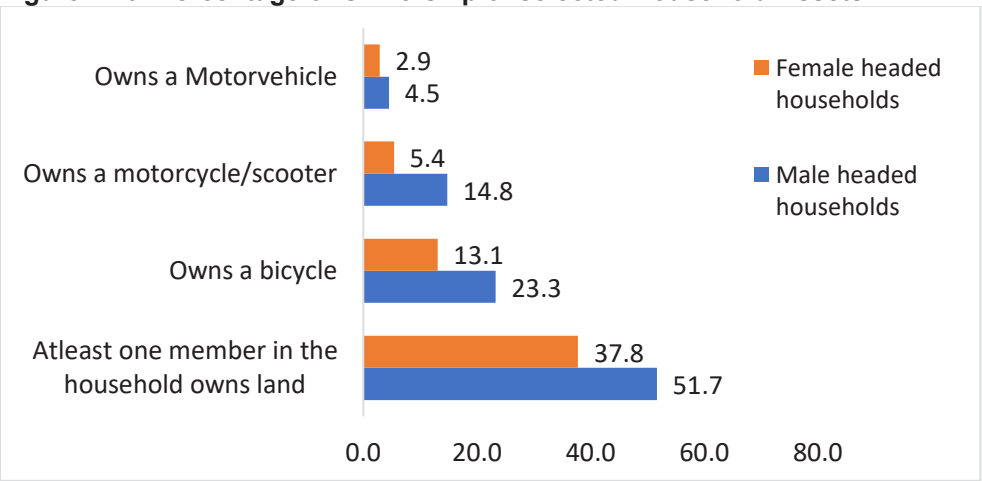


12.6.2 Ownership of Selected Household Assets

Ownership of assets such as household appliances, non-movable assets (house/dwelling unit, land), transport assets (bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, motor vehicle truck, motor vehicle saloon car, motor vehicle minibus, motor vehicle bus are some of the proxy indicators of household welfare. Assets can provide a safety net during times of crisis, enhance productivity, and generate additional income streams.

The percentage of households that had at least one member owning land were 47 percent. Of these 51.7 percent were male headed households while 37.8 percent were female headed households (**Figure 12.9 and Table 12.6**).

Figure 12.9: Percentage of Ownership of selected Household Assets



12.7 Ownership of Land and Legal Documentation at Individual Level

Land is a fundamental resource underpinning agriculture, housing, and industry, playing a key role in economic development and environmental sustainability. In Uganda, secure land ownership is pivotal for economic growth, providing the foundation for investment and productivity.

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Goal 1, Indicator 1.4.2. *This indicator tracks the proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation.*

12.7.1 Ownership of Land

Information on ownership of land was obtained at individual level. Respondents were asked a question whether they own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else. Of the total population, 7,392,769 (16.7%) owned land.

Disaggregation by age groups showed that 50.6 percent of persons aged 60 years and above owned land, while less than four percent (3.9%) of children (10-17 years) owned land. (**Table 12.7**). Findings further show that 6,618,715 persons aged 18 and above owned land, whereas 15,616,273 do not own (**Table 12.8**). Among the adult males, 36.7 percent owned land and among the adult females, 24.4 percent owned land.

12.7.2 Ownership of Legal Land Documents

Findings show that 58.0 percent of the adult population who owned land had legal documentation.

Kampala Capital City had the highest proportion of person that have land with legally recognized documentation (81.1%) while Lango sub Region had the lowest (29.3%) (**Figure 12.11 & Table 12.11**). Whereas 6,618,715 (29.8%) of adult population owned land, only 3,836,860 (58.0%) had legal documentation.

Figure 12.10: Percentage of Individuals aged 18 years and above who Owned Land with Legal Documentation.

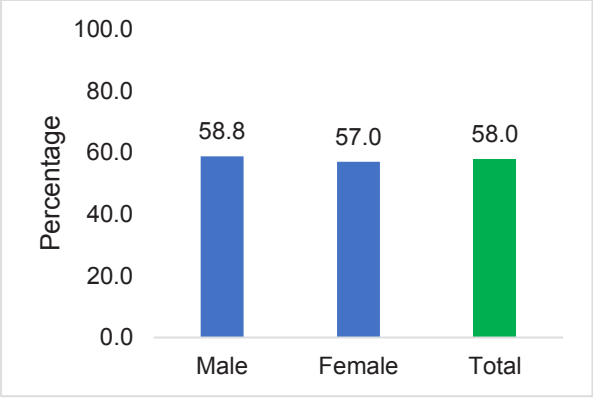


Figure 12.11: Percentage of Population aged 18 and above with Legal land Documentation by sub Region

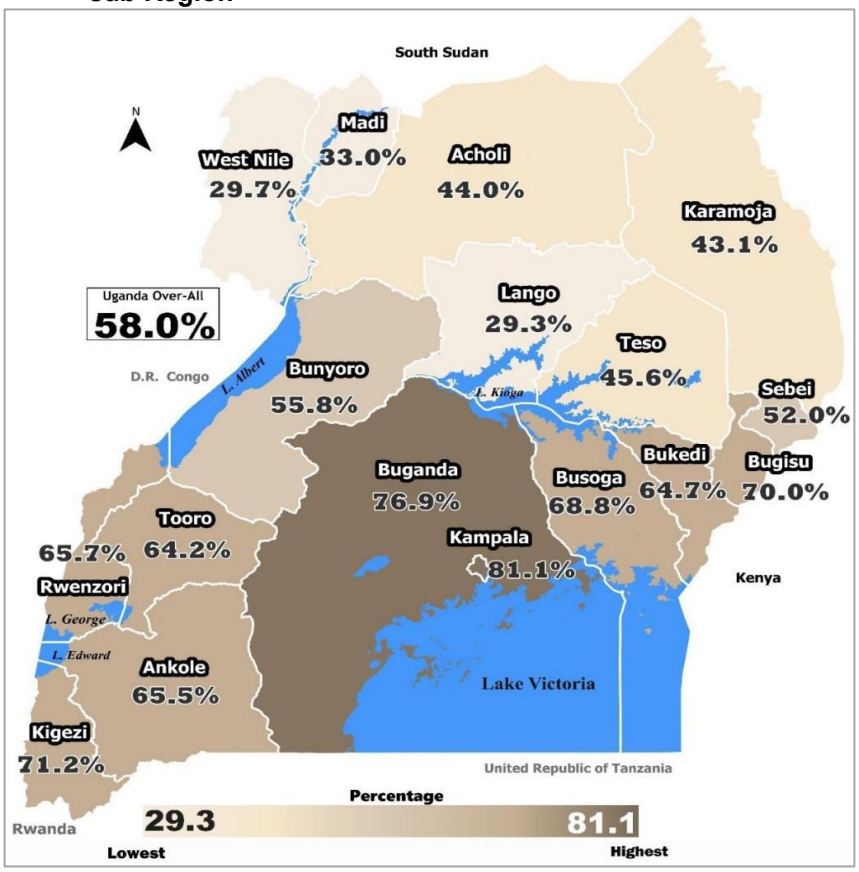


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Table 12.1: Households benefiting from Parish Development Model funds by Background characteristics

	Did not Benefit from PDM funds		Benefited from PDM funds		Total	
Background characteristics	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex of household head						
Male	6,449,304	91.1	628,561	8.9	7,077,865	100
Female	3,329,660	94.2	204,185	5.8	3,533,845	100
Residence						
Urban	4,053,656	94.1	256,037	5.9	4,309,693	100
Rural	5,725,308	90.8	576,709	9.2	6,302,017	100
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	518,104	98.8	6,198	1.2	524,302	100
Buganda	2,757,951	96.0	113,807	4.0	2,871,758	100
Busoga	900,861	94.5	52,316	5.5	953,177	100
Bukedi	452,634	90.7	46,363	9.3	498,997	100
Bugisu	358,701	81.5	81,250	18.5	439,951	100
Sebei	55,328	68.9	24,997	31.1	80,325	100
Teso	418,419	85.9	68,613	14.1	487,032	100
Karamoja	265,932	86.0	43,470	14.0	309,402	100
Lango	524,108	91.5	48,882	8.5	572,990	100
Acholi	412,932	89.0	50,839	11.0	463,771	100
West Nile	577,917	90.2	62,984	9.8	640,901	100
Madi	95,756	88.9	11,917	11.1	107,673	100
Bunyoro	614,259	93.5	42,807	6.5	657,066	100
Tooro	460,838	92.1	39,398	7.9	500,236	100
Rwenzori	240,435	89.0	29,846	11.0	270,281	100
Ankole	766,234	91.4	72,169	8.6	838,403	100
Kigezi	358,555	90.7	36,890	9.3	395,445	100
National	**9,778,964**	**92.2**	**832,746**	**7.8**	**10,611,710**	**100**

Table 12.2: Number and Proportions of persons 18 years and above who benefited from Government programmes 12 months prior to the Census.

Background characteristics	Operation Wealth Creation		Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment		Youth Livelihood Programme		Uganda Wowen Entrepreneurship Programme		National Agriculture Advisory Services		EMYOOGA		Special Enterprise Grant For Older Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex														
Male	47,408	0.5	32,318	17	20,393	0.4	na	na	95,413	1	37,106	0.4	55,574	6.1
Female	51,654	0.4	53,565	17.9	21,877	0.4	56,975	0.5	94,358	0.8	47,351	0.4	92,969	7.1
Residence														
Urban	29,641	0.3	24,375	16.6	15,840	0.4	20,449	0.4	63,730	0.7	31,615	0.4	41,921	6
Rural	69,421	0.5	24,375	18	26,430	0.4	36,526	0.5	126,041	0.9	52,842	0.4	106,622	7
Sub Region														
Kampala Capital City	2,430	0.3	405	6.2	1,834	0.4	1,641	0.3	7,732	0.8	2,427	0.3	1,063	2.5
Buganda	16,651	0.3	11,836	12.1	8,833	0.4	11,847	0.4	44,566	0.8	14,083	0.3	23,749	5
Busoga	7,444	0.4	6,467	12.3	4,117	0.4	4,377	0.4	14,955	0.7	5,204	0.3	11,119	5
Bukedi	3,173	0.3	5,237	16.6	1,567	0.3	1,928	0.3	7,043	0.6	2,314	0.2	8,323	6.3
Bugisu	3,486	0.4	4,252	17.7	1,844	0.4	2,584	0.5	8,829	0.9	2,045	0.2	6,387	5.6
Sebei	479	0.3	830	20	279	0.3	423	0.4	1,140	0.6	498	0.3	1,202	6.9
Teso	7,190	0.6	9,209	32.5	2,448	0.4	3,743	0.6	9,538	0.8	4,303	0.4	12,530	10.1
Karamoja	9,105	1.4	2,689	14.8	2,640	0.8	2,331	0.7	15,637	2.4	2,593	0.4	7,983	13.5
Lango	3,713	0.3	8,448	29.3	2,338	0.4	4,012	0.5	7,256	0.6	3,417	0.3	13,756	10.6
Acholi	3,336	0.3	2,740	12.5	2,533	0.5	2,743	0.5	9,237	0.9	2,656	0.3	4,872	5.3
West Nile	21,178	1.4	6,081	20.4	3,333	0.4	3,880	0.5	20,151	1.3	4,938	0.3	12,930	8.7
Madi	2,735	1.1	532	11.9	528	0.4	650	0.5	2,768	1.1	956	0.4	643	2.7
Bunyoro	4,022	0.3	3,612	14.5	2,354	0.4	3,213	0.4	9,142	0.7	3,619	0.3	5,098	4.5
Tooro	4,011	0.4	5,860	25.7	1,894	0.4	2,908	0.5	7,473	0.7	7,438	0.7	9,971	9.3
Rwenzori	1,866	0.3	1,603	12	1,354	0.5	1,530	0.5	3,917	0.7	3,675	0.7	2,907	4.9
Ankole	5,836	0.3	10,490	21.2	3,017	0.4	6,064	0.5	13,741	0.7	16,435	0.9	17,303	7.6
Kigezi	2,407	0.3	5,592	18.6	1,357	0.4	3,101	0.6	6,646	0.8	7,856	0.9	8,707	7
National	**99,062**	**0.4**	**85,883**	**17.6**	**42,270**	**0.4**	**56,975**	**0.5**	**189,771**	**0.9**	**84,457**	**0.4**	**148,543**	**6.7**

Table 12.3: Percentage of Households in Money Economy, Subsistence Economy and Households benefiting from PDM Funds by Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Households in Money Economy		Households in Subsistence Economy		% Housheolds in subsistence economy that benefited from PDM funds
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Sex of household head					
Male	4,830,497	67.8	2,298,946	32.2	27.3
Female	2,324,871	65.1	1,244,454	34.9	16.4
Residence					
Urban	3,530,348	81.2	816,274	18.8	31.4
Rural	3,625,020	57.1	2,727,126	42.9	21.1
Sub Region					
Kampala Capital City	520,089	98.3	8,959	1.7	69.2
Buganda	2,392,548	82.7	502,095	17.3	22.7
Busoga	598,269	62.0	367,030	38.0	14.3
Bukedi	252,218	50.1	251,509	49.9	18.4
Bugisu	262,351	58.8	183,664	41.2	44.2
Sebei	47,934	59.4	32,745	40.6	76.3
Teso	258,040	52.7	231,580	47.3	29.6
Karamoja	91,496	29.1	222,491	70.9	19.5
Lango	301,516	52.4	274,043	47.6	17.8
Acholi	233,022	50.0	233,106	50.0	21.8
West Nile	300,592	46.5	345,769	53.5	18.2
Madi	57,057	52.7	51,205	47.3	23.3
Bunyoro	455,123	68.6	208,135	31.4	20.6
Tooro	337,457	67.0	166,578	33.0	23.7
Rwenzori	172,468	63.3	99,979	36.7	29.9
Ankole	608,356	72.2	234,426	27.8	30.8
Kigezi	266,832	67.2	130,086	32.8	28.4
National	**7,155,368**	**66.9**	**3,543,400**	**33.1**	**23.5**

Table 12.4A: Characteristics of Households in Subsistence and Money Economy

Background characteristics	Subsistence economy			Money economy	
	Subsistence farming households	Subsistence Households-Wage/Salary earning	Subsistence households-Income generating Enterprise	Wage/ Salary earning	Income generating Enterprise
Sex of Household Head					
Male	23.9	5.2	3.1	54.3	13.5
Female	26.2	4.6	4.1	43.7	21.5
Residence					
Urban	13.9	2.7	2.2	61.5	19.7
Rural	32.1	6.6	4.3	43.4	13.7
Sub Region					
Kampala Capital City	0.8	0.4	0.4	74.6	23.7
Buganda	11.7	3.3	2.3	64.0	18.7
Busoga	30.6	3.5	4.0	40.8	21.1
Bukedi	41.4	4.2	4.3	34.3	15.7
Bugisu	29.2	6.2	5.7	41.1	17.7
Sebei	25.0	9.4	6.2	44.8	14.6
Teso	43.3	2.3	1.7	40.8	11.9
Karamoja	41.4	20.9	8.6	21.4	7.7
Lango	42.5	2.8	2.3	38.6	13.8
Acholi	42.1	4.7	3.3	38.6	11.4
West Nile	40.8	7.9	4.9	34.5	12.1
Madi	41.9	2.2	3.2	34.3	18.4
Bunyoro	19.9	6.9	4.5	53.1	15.5
Tooro	21.0	7.3	4.8	52.4	14.6
Rwenzori	24.0	7.4	5.3	46.6	16.7
Ankole	18.5	5.8	3.5	58.6	13.6
Kigezi	23.2	6.7	3.0	57.4	9.8
National	**24.7**	**5.0**	**3.4**	**50.7**	**16.2**
Number	**2,640,401**	**535,002**	**367,997**	**5,427,626**	**1,727,742**

**subtotal may not add up due to rounding off*

Table 12.4B: Percentage Distribution of Households in Subsistence Economy and Money Economy

Background characteristic	Households in Subsistence economy				Households in Money economy		
	Subsistence farming households	Subsistence Households-Wage/Salary earning	Subsistence households-Income generating Enteprise	Total	Wage/Salary earning	Income generating Enteprise	Total
Sex of household head							
Male	1,706,939	369,523	222,484	2,298,946	3,869,192	961,305	4,830,497
Female	933,462	165,479	145,513	1,244,454	1,558,434	766,437	2,324,871
Rural Urban							
Urban	603,576	118,287	94,411	816,274	2,673,587	856,761	3,530,348
Rural	2,036,825	416,715	273,586	2,727,126	2,754,039	870,981	3,625,020
Sub regions							
Kampala Capital City	4,446	2,320	2,193	8,959	394,486	125,603	520,089
Buganda	338,687	96,525	66,883	502,095	1,851,961	540,587	2,392,548
Busoga	294,964	33,757	38,309	367,030	394,294	203,975	598,269
Bukedi	208,644	21,101	21,764	251,509	172,975	79,243	252,218
Bugisu	130,387	27,802	25,475	183,664	183,386	78,965	262,351
Sebei	20,181	7,588	4,976	32,745	36,162	11,772	47,934
Teso	212,195	11,283	8,102	231,580	199,897	58,143	258,040
Karamoja	129,948	65,481	27,062	222,491	67,336	24,160	91,496
Lango	244,882	15,905	13,256	274,043	222,210	79,306	301,516
Acholi	196,014	21,856	15,236	233,106	179,812	53,210	233,022
West Nile	263,406	50,909	31,454	345,769	222,727	77,865	300,592
Madi	45,362	2,358	3,485	51,205	37,116	19,941	57,057
Bunyoro	132,216	46,054	29,865	208,135	352,399	102,724	455,123
Tooro	105,890	36,565	24,123	166,578	263,951	73,506	337,457
Rwenzori	65,344	20,130	14,505	99,979	127,038	45,430	172,468
Ankole	155,936	48,896	29,594	234,426	494,104	114,252	608,356
Kigezi	91,899	26,472	11,715	130,086	227,772	39,060	266,832
Number of Households	**2,640,401**	**535,002**	**367,997**	**3,543,400**	**5,427,626**	**1,727,742**	**7,155,368**
% Households	**74.5**	**15.1**	**10.4**	**100**	**75.9**	**24.1**	**100**

Table 12.5: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Clothing and Shoes by selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Every member had atleast 2 sets of clothing		Every member had atleast one pair of shoes		Both Shoes and clothing	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex of household head						
Male	5,685,392	79.7	5,359,307	75.2	4,960,540	69.6
Female	2,778,793	77.9	2,610,854	73.2	2,403,814	67.4
Residence						
Urban	3,609,968	83.1	3,569,488	82.1	3,346,545	77.0
Rural	4,854,217	76.4	4,400,673	69.3	4,017,809	63.3
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	474,173	89.6	484,681	91.6	465,045	87.9
Buganda	2,368,461	81.8	2,390,400	82.6	2,229,244	77.0
Busoga	710,532	73.6	649,899	67.3	588,718	61.0
Bukedi	375,637	74.6	318,882	63.3	290,100	57.6
Bugisu	350,676	78.6	312,367	70.0	287,086	64.4
Sebei	63,749	79.0	63,153	78.3	57,638	71.4
Teso	396,599	81.0	301,037	61.5	278,853	57.0
Karamoja	179,356	57.1	117,875	37.5	102,335	32.6
Lango	443,992	77.1	393,262	68.3	356,895	62.0
Acholi	367,761	78.9	331,691	71.2	303,755	65.2
West Nile	502,054	77.7	448,202	69.3	407,148	63.0
Madi	85,706	79.2	74,159	68.5	68,208	63.0
Bunyoro	519,044	78.3	498,380	75.1	458,414	69.1
Tooro	399,720	79.3	388,561	77.1	358,259	71.1
Rwenzori	214,961	78.9	210,909	77.4	192,627	70.7
Ankole	680,711	80.8	672,314	79.8	625,147	74.2
Kigezi	331,053	83.4	314,389	79.2	294,882	74.3
Education level of Household head						
No formal education	1,667,491	63.6	1,517,337	57.9	1,320,201	50.3
Some primary	2,342,970	80.8	2,097,427	72.4	1,938,937	66.9
Completed primary	1,200,918	83.7	1,132,481	79.0	1,056,560	73.7
Some secondary	886,396	84.4	856,655	81.6	801,649	76.3
Completed secondary	1,376,635	86.6	1,372,645	86.4	1,296,026	81.6
Post Secondary and above	946,851	90.0	954,452	90.7	914,567	86.9
Age group of household head						
5-9	902	47.4	959	50.3	777	40.8
10-17	76,257	71.2	75,219	70.3	67,368	62.9
18-30	2,471,325	79.4	2,404,605	77.3	2,217,504	71.3
31-59	4,662,280	79.8	4,368,779	74.8	4,049,250	69.3
60+	1,253,421	76.6	1,120,599	68.5	1,029,455	62.9
National	**8,464,185**	**79.1**	**7,970,161**	**74.5**	**7,364,354**	**68.8**

Table 12.6: Ownership of selected Household Assets by Sex of the Household Head

Selected Assets owned at Household level	Sex of household head				Total	
	Male headed households		Female headed households			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Owner occupied dwellings/ Households	4,805,798	67.4	2,230,055	62.5	7,035,853	65.8
Atleast one member in the household owns land	3,685,459	51.7	1,347,982	37.8	5,033,441	47.0
Owns a bicycle	1,662,366	23.3	466,831	13.1	2,129,197	19.9
Owns a motorcycle/scooter	1,055,465	14.8	190,854	5.4	1,246,319	11.7
Owns a motorvehicle	319,658	4.5	102,612	2.9	422,270	4.0
Owns a wheel chair	109,020	1.53	46,334	1.3	155,354	1.45
Owns a canoe boat	72,065	1.01	25,521	0.71	97,586	0.91
Owns a generator	73,516	1.03	27,579	0.77	101,095	0.94

Table 12.7: Distribution of Total Population by Ownership of Land and Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Does not own land		Owns land		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	16,824,055	80.9	3,972,343	19.1	20,796,398	100
Female	20,170,702	85.5	3,420,426	14.5	23,591,128	100
Residence						
Urban	13,992,689	86.2	2,243,994	13.8	16,236,683	100
Rural	23,002,068	81.7	5,148,775	18.3	28,150,843	100
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	1,352,142	89.6	157,608	10.4	1,509,750	100
Buganda	9,335,435	89.0	1,153,052	11.0	10,488,487	100
Busoga	3,786,006	88.3	501,007	11.7	4,287,013	100
Bukedi	2,039,773	86.4	322,231	13.6	2,362,004	100
Bugisu	1,480,265	82.1	323,015	17.9	1,803,280	100
Sebei	305,853	81.5	69,377	18.5	375,230	100
Teso	1,902,023	78.6	517,080	21.4	2,419,103	100
Karamoja	1,130,240	77.0	338,009	23.0	1,468,249	100
Lango	1,843,096	73.1	679,760	26.9	2,522,856	100
Acholi	1,563,541	77.4	455,692	22.6	2,019,233	100
West Nile	2,656,217	80.7	636,639	19.3	3,292,856	100
Madi	441,010	81.8	97,865	18.2	538,875	100
Bunyoro	2,363,611	85.3	408,714	14.7	2,772,325	100
Tooro	1,715,879	81.3	395,113	18.7	2,110,992	100
Rwenzori	987,902	81.8	219,818	18.2	1,207,720	100
Ankole	2,825,355	79.9	709,671	20.1	3,535,026	100
Kigezi	1,266,409	75.6	408,118	24.4	1,674,527	100
Education level attained						
No formal education	15,850,024	88.9	1,977,490	11.1	17,827,514	100
Some primary	11,874,027	83.0	2,428,046	17.0	14,302,073	100
Completed primary	2,544,833	72.2	977,978	27.8	3,522,811	100
Some secondary	2,905,878	82.2	627,135	17.8	3,533,013	100
Completed secondary	2,602,981	77.7	748,229	22.3	3,351,210	100
Post secondary and above	1,177,717	66.4	596,447	33.6	1,774,164	100
Special Age Group						
10-17 years	8,799,909	96.1	354,824	3.9	9,154,733	100
18-30 years	8,573,204	83.0	1,750,398	17.0	10,323,602	100
60 years and above	1,092,447	49.4	1,120,264	50.6	2,212,711	100
18 years and above	15,616,273	70.2	6,618,715	29.8	22,234,988	100
National	**36,994,757**	**83.3**	**7,392,769**	**16.7**	**44,387,526**	**100**

Table 12.8: Distribution of Adults (18 years and above) by Ownership of Land and Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Does not own land		Owns land		Total	
	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number
Sex						
Male	6,152,055	63.3	3,567,957	36.7	9,720,012	100
Female	9,464,218	75.6	3,050,758	24.4	12,514,976	100
Residence						
Urban	6,595,783	75.9	2,091,702	24.1	8,687,485	100
Rural	9,020,490	66.6	4,527,013	33.4	13,547,503	100
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	806,138	84.0	153,217	16.0	959,355	100
Buganda	4,371,826	80.0	1,094,502	20.0	5,466,328	100
Busoga	1,593,111	77.9	451,795	22.1	2,044,906	100
Bukedi	830,453	74.3	287,897	25.7	1,118,350	100
Bugisu	640,797	67.9	302,658	32.1	943,455	100
Sebei	119,041	64.5	65,389	35.5	184,430	100
Teso	714,556	62.7	425,677	37.3	1,140,233	100
Karamoja	375,935	58.5	266,871	41.5	642,806	100
Lango	700,331	54.3	588,354	45.7	1,288,685	100
Acholi	625,885	62.8	370,512	37.2	996,397	100
West Nile	983,209	65.6	515,378	34.4	1,498,587	100
Madi	177,794	70.1	75,774	29.9	253,568	100
Bunyoro	944,268	71.5	376,908	28.5	1,321,176	100
Tooro	649,111	63.7	369,794	36.3	1,018,905	100
Rwenzori	357,924	64.0	201,470	36.0	559,394	100
Ankole	1,234,338	64.5	679,344	35.5	1,913,682	100
Kigezi	491,556	55.6	393,175	44.4	884,731	100
Education level attained						
No formal education	3,921,051	71.9	1,532,247	28.1	5,453,298	100
Some primary	3,919,656	64.7	2,141,923	35.3	6,061,579	100
Completed primary	1,937,681	66.9	958,107	33.1	2,895,788	100
Some secondary	2,081,920	77.4	606,415	22.6	2,688,335	100
Completed secondary	2,546,728	77.3	746,578	22.7	3,293,306	100
Post secondary and above	1,172,050	66.3	596,191	33.7	1,768,241	100
National	**15,616,273**	**70.2**	**6,618,715**	**29.8**	**22,234,988**	**100**

Table 12.9: Distribution of the Population Owning Land by Sex and selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residence						
Urban	1,239,734	16.5	1,004,260	11.5	2,243,994	13.8
Rural	2,732,609	20.6	2,416,166	16.2	5,148,775	18.3
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	102,353	14.3	55,255	7.0	157,608	10.4
Buganda	675,090	13.6	477,962	8.6	1,153,052	11.0
Busoga	287,655	14.5	213,352	9.3	501,007	11.7
Bukedi	191,306	17.4	130,925	10.4	322,231	13.6
Bugisu	189,648	22.6	133,367	13.8	323,015	17.9
Sebei	38,342	21.2	31,035	16.0	69,377	18.5
Teso	284,935	25.0	232,145	18.1	517,080	21.4
Karamoja	160,385	23.1	177,624	22.9	338,009	23.0
Lango	337,324	28.8	342,436	25.4	679,760	26.9
Acholi	238,666	24.9	217,026	20.5	455,692	22.6
West Nile	337,670	21.5	298,969	17.4	636,639	19.3
Madi	50,849	19.7	47,016	16.8	97,865	18.2
Bunyoro	225,667	17.2	183,047	12.6	408,714	14.7
Tooro	209,065	21.0	186,048	16.7	395,113	18.7
Rwenzori	117,984	20.6	101,834	16.1	219,818	18.2
Ankole	351,616	21.8	358,055	18.6	709,671	20.1
Kigezi	173,788	23.5	234,330	25.0	408,118	24.4
Education level attained						
No formal education	811,381	9.8	1,166,109	12.2	1,977,490	11.1
Some primary	1,262,067	19.0	1,165,979	15.3	2,428,046	17.0
Completed primary	580,705	36.8	397,273	20.4	977,978	27.8
Some secondary	373,842	24.0	253,293	12.8	627,135	17.8
Completed secondary	520,311	30.0	227,918	14.1	748,229	22.3
Post secondary and above	394,731	43.2	201,716	23.5	596,447	33.6
Age group						
Children aged 10-17 years	188,261	4.2	166,563	3.6	354,824	3.9
Youth age (18-30)	967,552	20.9	782,846	13.7	1,750,398	17.0
Old persons (60+)	548,441	60.5	571,823	43.8	1,120,264	50.6
Adult (18+)	3,567,957	36.7	3,050,758	24.4	6,618,715	29.8
National	**3,972,343**	**19.1**	**3,420,426**	**14.5**	**7,392,769**	**16.7**

Table 12.10: Distribution of Population aged 18 and above Owning Land by sex and Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residence						
Urban	1,160,344	30.4	931,358	19.1	2,091,702	24.1
Rural	2,407,613	40.8	2,119,400	27.7	4,527,013	33.4
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	100,042	22.0	53,175	10.5	153,217	16.0
Buganda	644,933	26.3	449,569	14.9	1,094,502	20.0
Busoga	262,368	30.5	189,427	16.0	451,795	22.1
Bukedi	173,185	36.6	114,712	17.8	287,897	25.7
Bugisu	179,121	43.6	123,537	23.2	302,658	32.1
Sebei	36,342	43.1	29,047	29.0	65,389	35.5
Teso	236,806	47.9	188,871	29.2	425,677	37.3
Karamoja	124,627	43.7	142,244	39.8	266,871	41.5
Lango	290,307	52.4	298,047	40.5	588,354	45.7
Acholi	193,924	43.5	176,588	32.1	370,512	37.2
West Nile	271,715	41.3	243,663	29.0	515,378	34.4
Madi	38,969	34.5	36,805	26.2	75,774	29.9
Bunyoro	209,087	35.6	167,821	22.9	376,908	28.5
Tooro	195,760	43.8	174,034	30.4	369,794	36.3
Rwenzori	108,364	43.4	93,106	30.0	201,470	36.0
Ankole	336,097	42.0	343,247	30.8	679,344	35.5
Kigezi	166,310	48.0	226,865	42.1	393,175	44.4
Education level attained						
No formal education	580,719	29.1	951,528	27.5	1,532,247	28.1
Some primary	1,109,314	43.7	1,032,609	29.3	2,141,923	35.3
Completed primary	570,998	43.8	387,109	24.3	958,107	33.1
Some secondary	363,592	30.1	242,823	16.4	606,415	22.6
Completed secondary	519,514	30.3	227,064	14.4	746,578	22.7
Post secondary and above	394,595	43.3	201,596	23.5	596,191	33.7
National	**3,567,957**	**36.7**	**3,050,758**	**24.4**	**6,618,715**	**29.8**

Table 12.11: Distribution of the Population aged 18 and above Owning Land with a Title deed or Document of Ownership and selected Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Residence						
Urban	762,092	65.7	594,237	63.8	1,356,329	64.8
Rural	1,334,699	55.4	1,145,832	54.1	2,480,531	54.8
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	79,991	80.0	44,339	83.4	124,330	81.1
Buganda	500,881	77.7	340,434	75.7	841,315	76.9
Busoga	182,379	69.5	128,671	67.9	311,050	68.8
Bukedi	113,110	65.3	73,217	63.8	186,327	64.7
Bugisu	126,847	70.8	85,073	68.9	211,920	70.0
Sebei	19,065	52.5	14,952	51.5	34,017	52.0
Teso	106,952	45.2	87,311	46.2	194,263	45.6
Karamoja	55,221	44.3	59,822	42.1	115,043	43.1
Lango	82,877	28.5	89,259	29.9	172,136	29.3
Acholi	84,128	43.4	78,988	44.7	163,116	44.0
West Nile	80,706	29.7	72,463	29.7	153,169	29.7
Madi	13,135	33.7	11,899	32.3	25,034	33.0
Bunyoro	116,393	55.7	94,034	56.0	210,427	55.8
Tooro	125,445	64.1	111,824	64.3	237,269	64.2
Rwenzori	70,890	65.4	61,403	65.9	132,293	65.7
Ankole	220,580	65.6	224,548	65.4	445,128	65.5
Kigezi	118,191	71.1	161,832	71.3	280,023	71.2
Education level attained						
No formal education	346,814	59.7	526,755	55.4	873,569	57.0
Some primary	603,149	54.4	539,311	52.2	1,142,460	53.3
Completed primary	320,721	56.2	222,212	57.4	542,933	56.7
Some secondary	213,260	58.7	148,321	61.1	361,581	59.6
Completed secondary	329,282	63.4	151,416	66.7	480,698	64.4
Post secondary and above	272,381	69.0	148,128	73.5	420,509	70.5
Age group						
Youth age (18-30)	513,881	53.1	412,818	52.7	926,699	52.9
Old persons (60+)	341,615	62.3	340,475	59.5	682,090	60.9
National	**2,096,791**	**58.8**	**1,740,069**	**57.0**	**3,836,860**	**58.0**

ACCESS TO AND USE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES 13

Key Findings

- ***Savers:*** Forty three percent of the household population aged 16 and above had saved money in the last 12 months prior to the Census.
- ***Saving strands:*** Sixty four percent of savers used formal saving strands. More males (69.3%) used formal strands compared to females (59.6%).
- ***Saving mechanisms:*** Forty six percent of savers used mobile money, while two percent used credit institutions.
- ***Accesss and Use of Mobile money services:*** Forty one percent of the household population aged 16 and above had transacted using mobile money services in the last 30 days prior to the Census.

The NPHC 2024 collected information on the population with access and use to financial services in the last 12 months. This included savings and savings mechanisms, that is formal or informal institutions, and keeping money in the house or with a friend. The analysis was done for persons aged 16 and above. This section offers an overview of the current state of savings and mobile money usage in the country, exploring formal and informal financial institutions, as well as those using other methods (saving at home or with a friend).

Formal financial service providers – are financial services provided by formal financial service providers, e.g. commercial banks, microfinance institutions (including deposit-taking institutions), Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs), credit institutions, cooperatives, mobile money service providers, insurance service providers, pension funds, capital markets, forex bureaus and money transfer institutions (such as Western Union and MoneyGram).

Informal financial services – are financial services provided by an institution or individual that is not regulated or supervised. e.g. savings groups, village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), rotating savings and credit associations (ROSCAs), Merry-Go-Rounds, investment clubs and community-based money lenders and burial societies. Family and friends are not regarded as informal service providers.

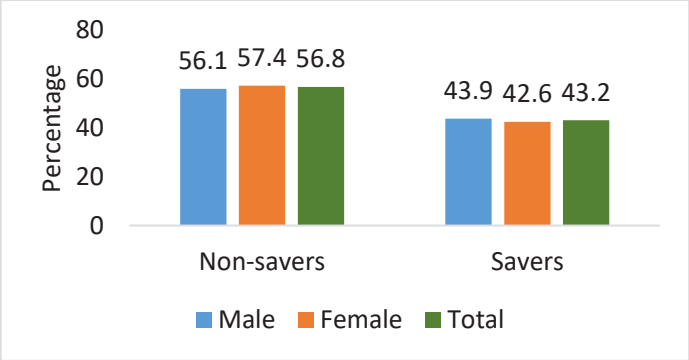
Saving service – provides the user with a means to put aside money for safe keeping

13.1 Uptake of Savings Services

A saving mechanism refers to the methods or tools individuals use to save money and manage their finances effectively using formal, informal and those using financially excluded methods. Household members were asked about the type of saving mechanisms used, 12 months preceding the NPHC 2024.

Figure 13.1 shows that 43.2 percent of the household population aged 16 and above had saved money in the last 12 months prior to the Census.

Figure 13. 1: Proportion of Persons aged 16 and above that Saved money

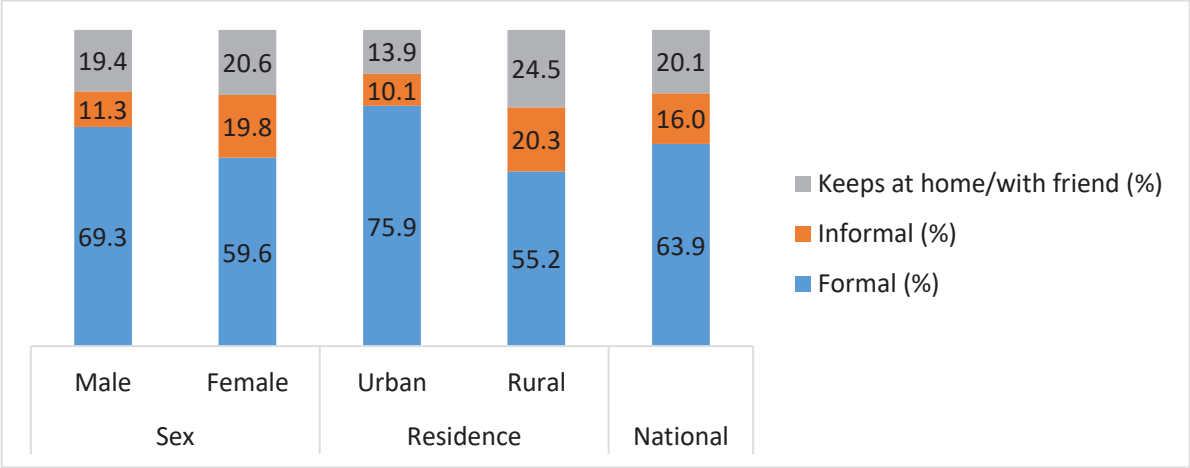


13.2 Saving Strands

The NPHC 2024 collected information on how persons aged 16 years and above used different saving strands. Figure 13.2 shows that 64 percent of the savers used formal saving strands. More males (69.3%) used formal saving strands compared to females (59.6%). More savers in the rural areas kept money at home or with a friend (24.5%), compared to those in urban areas (13.9%). (**Figure 13.2**)

The highest percentage of savers using formal strands had Post secondary and above education (91.2%), while the least had no formal education (46.4%). The highest percentage of savers using informal strands (22.8%) and keeping money at home or with a friend (30.8%) had no formal education while the least had post secondary and above (4.3% and 4.5%). Kampala Capital City had the highest proportion of savers using formal strands (88.4%), while Karamoja had the least (36.8%), Acholi sub Region had the highest percentage of savers using informal strands (31.0%), while Kampala Capital City had the least (3.2%). (**Table 13.1**).

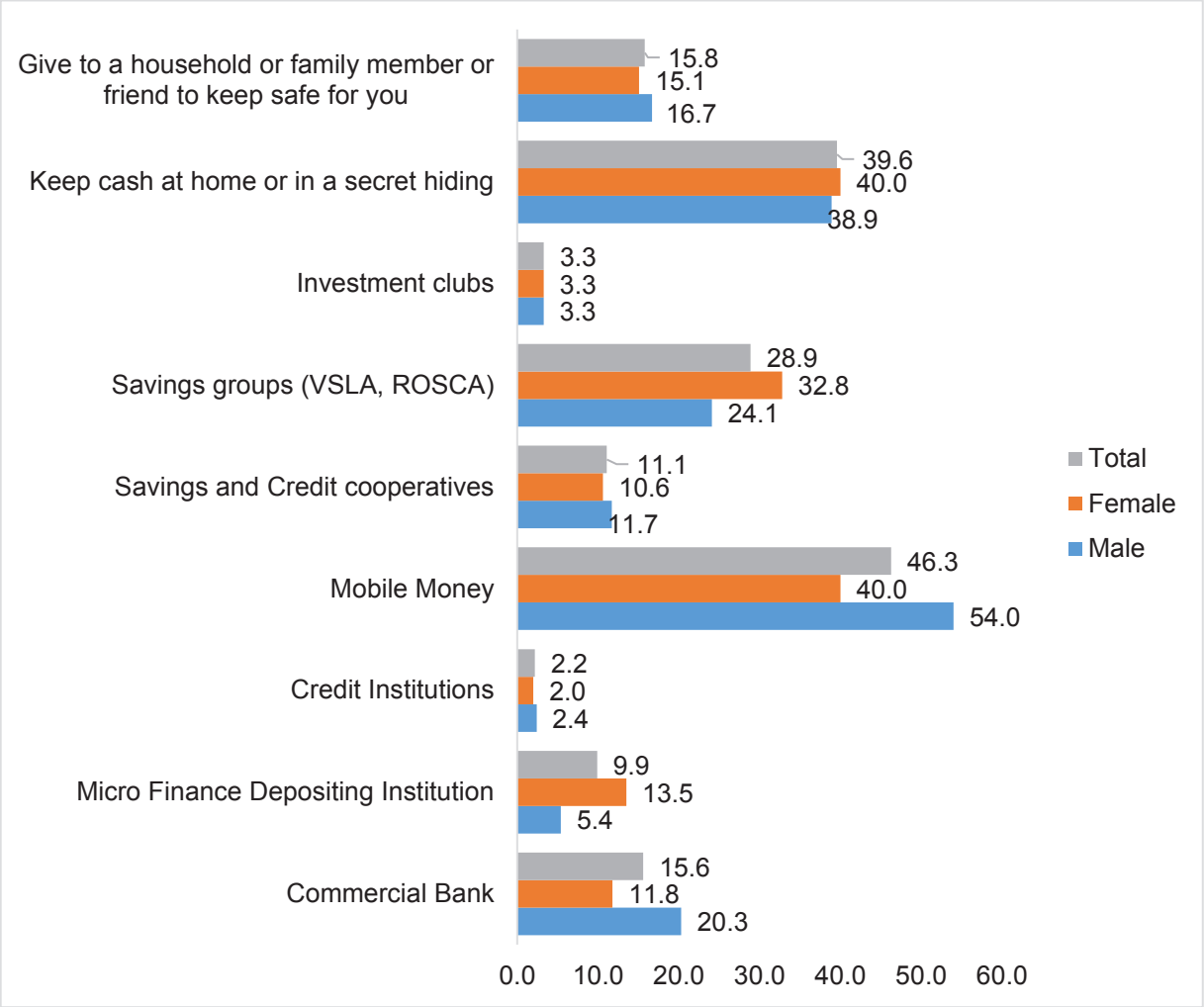
Figure 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Savers (16 years and above) by Saving strands



13.3 Uptake of Saving Mechanisms

Figure 13.3 shows that among the household population aged 16 and above, 46.3 percent of savers used mobile money, 39.6 percent kept cash at home or in a secret hiding and 28.9 percent used saving groups. Two percent of savers used Credit institutions, three percent used Investment clubs and 9.9 percent used MDIs. More men saved with mobile money (54.0%), commercial banks (20.3%) and SACCOs (11.7%) than women (40.0%, 11.8% and 10.6%), while more women saved with MDIs (13.5%) and Savings groups (32.8%) than men (5.4% and 24.1%).

Figure 13. 3: Savers by sex and Saving mechanism (Percentage)



Among the sub Regions, Kampala Capital City had the highest proportion of savers using mobile money (68.2%) and commercial banks (40.5%), while Karamoja sub Region had the least (26.8% and 6.6%) . Karamoja sub Region had the highest proportion of savers who kept cash at home or in a secret hiding (57.9%), while Kampala Capital City had the least (25.0%). More savers in the urban areas used mobile money (56.3%), commercial banks (25.0%) and SACCOs (12.4%) than those in the rural areas (39.0%, 8.8% and 10.1%), while more savers in the rural areas used MDIs (10.6%) and Savings groups (33.4%) than those in the urban areas (8.9% and 22.6%) **(Table 13.2).**

13.4 Access and Use of Mobile Money Services

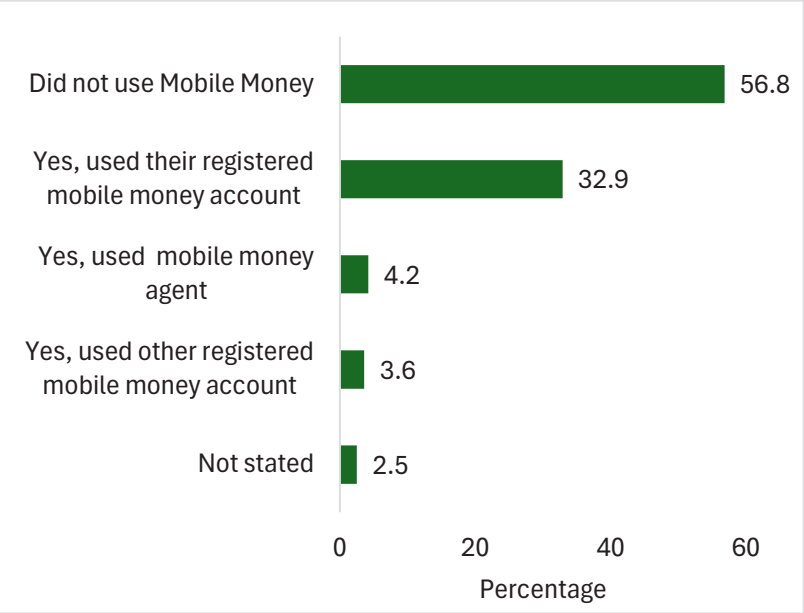
This section provides an overview of mobile money services in Uganda, highlighting its accessibility and usage.

Money services refer to electronic wallet solutions that allow users to send, receive, and manage money through mobile devices. These services enable financial transactions without the need for traditional banking infrastructure. Users can perform various functions, such as making payments, transferring funds, paying bills, and purchasing goods and services, all using their mobile phones. Mobile money helps bridge the gap for underserved populations, empowering them to save, invest, and manage finances effectively.

Table 13.3 shows that, 40.7 percent of the population aged 16 and above had transacted using mobile money services in the last 30 days prior to the Census.

Among them, 32.9 percent conducted transactions using their registered accounts, while four percent utilized agents or other registered mobile accounts (**Figure 13.4 and Table 13.3**).

Figure 13. 4: Percentage of Population (16 years and above) that made Mobile Money transactions 30 days to Enumeration.



List of Tables

For more information on access to and use of financial services, see the following tables:

- Table 13.1: Distribution of Savers by Saving Strand
- Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Population aged 16 and above by Saving Mechanism
- Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Population aged 16 and above that made a mobile money transaction within 30 days prior to the Census 2024

Table 13.1: Distribution of Savers by Saving strand

	Formal		Informal		Keeps at home/with friend		Total	
Background Characteristics	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Sex								
Male	3,267,439	69.3	535,219	11.3	915,527	19.4	4,718,185	100
Female	3,448,073	59.6	1,145,600	19.8	1,193,434	20.6	5,787,107	100
Residence								
Urban	3,365,742	75.9	448,243	10.1	617,991	13.9	4,431,976	100
Rural	3,349,770	55.2	1,232,576	20.3	1,490,970	24.5	6,073,316	100
Education level attained								
No formal education	753,642	46.4	370,049	22.8	499,307	30.8	1,622,998	100
Some primary	1,528,810	50.9	664,464	22.1	811,464	27.0	3,004,738	100
Completed primary	968,044	62.8	265,420	17.2	307,225	19.9	1,540,689	100
Some secondary	871,173	68.0	171,798	13.4	237,244	18.5	1,280,215	100
Completed secondary	1,428,560	81.0	145,413	8.2	189,408	10.7	1,763,381	100
Post secondary and above	1,139,194	91.2	53,793	4.3	56,313	4.5	1,249,300	100
Sub Region								
Kampala Capital City	508,059	88.4	18,295	3.2	48,161	8.4	574,515	100
Buganda	2,094,727	78.1	211,066	7.9	376,512	14.0	2,682,305	100
Busoga	479,558	67.0	113,754	15.9	122,472	17.1	715,784	100
Bukedi	216,201	55.8	87,157	22.5	84,404	21.8	387,762	100
Bugisu	251,502	68.3	67,209	18.3	49,470	13.4	368,181	100
Sebei	45,236	59.0	6,653	8.7	24,824	32.4	76,713	100
Teso	208,030	40.0	157,037	30.2	154,454	29.7	519,521	100
Karamoja	83,609	36.8	58,736	25.8	85,050	37.4	227,395	100
Lango	260,420	40.7	193,029	30.2	186,185	29.1	639,634	100
Acholi	283,896	49.0	179,755	31.0	115,690	20.0	579,341	100
West Nile	285,409	48.7	138,611	23.6	162,100	27.7	586,120	100
Madi	55,372	54.0	31,313	30.5	15,928	15.5	102,613	100
Bunyoro	388,271	59.7	96,723	14.9	165,268	25.4	650,262	100
Tooro	327,840	59.9	91,087	16.7	128,137	23.4	547,064	100
Rwenzori	196,352	69.1	36,169	12.7	51,694	18.2	284,215	100
Ankole	719,998	68.3	113,484	10.8	220,163	20.9	1,053,645	100
Kigezi	311,032	61.0	80,741	15.8	118,449	23.2	510,222	100
National	**6,715,512**	**63.9**	**1,680,819**	**16.0**	**2,108,961**	**20.1**	**10,505,292**	**100**

Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Population aged 16 and above by Saving Mechanism

Background Characteristics	Commercial bank	Micro Finance Depositing Institution (MFDIs)	Credit Institutions	Mobile Money	Savings and Credit cooperatives (SACCOs)	Savings groups (VSLA, ROSCA)	Investment clubs	Keep cash at home or in a secret hiding	Give to a household or family member or friend to keep safe for you
Sex									
Male	20.3	5.4	2.4	54.0	11.7	24.1	3.3	38.9	16.7
Female	11.8	13.5	2.0	40.0	10.6	32.8	3.3	40.0	15.1
Residence									
Urban	25.0	8.9	2.4	56.3	12.4	22.6	3.3	31.5	12.4
Rural	8.8	10.6	1.9	39.0	10.1	33.4	3.4	45.4	18.3
Education level attained									
No formal education	5.9	10.3	2.5	29.4	8.6	30.8	3.6	46.6	20.8
Some primary	4.6	10.4	1.6	35.9	9.0	33.8	3.2	47.9	18.2
Completed primary	7.9	11.2	1.7	46.6	11.1	31.6	3.3	41.4	15.5
Some secondary	10.2	10.0	1.9	52.4	10.5	26.9	2.9	37.9	15.0
Completed secondary	24.4	8.0	2.2	62.9	12.6	22.4	2.8	30.2	12.1
Post secondary and above	57.6	9.0	3.7	63.0	17.9	21.7	4.4	22.8	9.9
Not stated	9.9	6.0	1.7	47.8	8.8	43.5	2.8	45.5	19.1
Sub Region									
Kampala Capital City	40.5	3.1	2.4	68.2	13.8	13.1	2.9	25.0	9.9
Buganda	24.0	8.6	2.4	59.2	10.3	18.2	3.1	30.1	11.0
Busoga	11.8	16.9	2.8	44.0	9.4	28.5	3.4	32.0	14.0
Bukedi	9.5	12.0	1.8	37.1	8.7	34.9	2.4	38.6	17.5
Bugisu	10.4	19.2	2.5	42.8	14.3	34.8	3.5	28.3	13.9
Sebei	11.4	10.0	1.9	45.5	7.2	16.6	4.2	56.6	20.4
Teso	7.0	6.4	1.5	28.2	6.0	42.4	2.0	52.6	22.9
Karamoja	6.6	5.3	2.2	26.8	5.9	39.0	2.1	57.9	41.1
Lango	7.6	6.9	1.4	29.6	4.6	44.0	2.2	52.3	20.5
Acholi	12.0	5.2	1.5	37.7	6.4	49.8	2.5	42.7	19.7
West Nile	9.0	6.8	1.9	35.4	8.0	35.8	2.2	48.8	21.4
Madi	11.5	7.5	1.7	37.9	13.7	50.6	1.8	32.7	14.8
Bunyoro	10.2	8.6	1.8	45.7	9.6	28.4	2.5	48.6	17.5
Tooro	10.4	9.8	2.2	45.7	10.9	32.5	4.1	47.2	17.0
Rwenzori	13.8	4.4	2.8	53.4	20.1	28.5	3.4	40.6	18.1
Ankole	13.1	16.5	2.1	44.4	20.2	23.5	5.4	41.2	12.8
Kigezi	11.4	15.4	2.4	40.0	17.1	30.7	6.9	48.5	16.7
National	**15.6**	**9.9**	**2.2**	**46.3**	**11.1**	**28.9**	**3.3**	**39.6**	**15.8**

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Population aged 16 and above that made a mobile money transaction within 30 days prior to the Census 2024

Background Characteristic	Yes, used their registered mobile money account	Yes, used other registered mobile money account	Yes, used mobile money agent	No	Don't know	Total	Used their own, or other mobile money account or mobile ageny
Sex							
Male	36.2	3.8	4.5	52.6	2.8	100	44.5
Female	30.2	3.4	4.0	60.1	2.3	100	37.6
Residence							
Urban	42.1	4.5	4.8	46.1	2.5	100	51.4
Rural	27.0	3.0	3.8	63.6	2.5	100	33.8
Sub Region							
Kampala Capital City	57.4	6.3	5.3	29.0	2.0	100	69.0
Buganda	43.7	4.8	5.2	43.6	2.6	100	53.7
Busoga	29.1	3.4	5.1	59.2	3.2	100	37.6
Bukedi	24.7	2.9	3.5	65.6	3.3	100	31.1
Bugisu	31.3	3.4	3.8	59.6	2.0	100	38.5
Sebei	29.1	2.8	3.0	63.6	1.5	100	34.9
Teso	23.8	2.3	3.2	68.8	1.9	100	29.3
Karamoja	15.0	1.5	2.0	79.5	2.0	100	18.5
Lango	22.3	2.6	2.8	69.9	2.4	100	27.7
Acholi	26.8	3.9	3.2	63.9	2.2	100	33.9
West Nile	22.5	2.7	2.5	69.1	3.2	100	27.7
Madi	24.2	2.9	1.8	67.9	3.2	100	28.9
Bunyoro	28.7	3.4	4.4	61.6	1.8	100	36.5
Tooro	30.6	3.3	4.0	59.8	2.3	100	37.9
Rwenzori	31.8	3.5	5.6	56.3	2.7	100	40.9
Ankole	35.8	3.4	4.5	53.8	2.5	100	43.7
Kigezi	32.4	2.9	4.1	58.3	2.4	100	39.4
National	**32.9**	**3.6**	**4.2**	**56.8**	**2.5**	**100**	**40.7**

HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT 14

Key Findings

- ***Methods of solid waste disposal:*** Nine in every ten (91.6%) households used improper methods of solid waste disposal.
- ***Most commonly used method of solid waste disposal:*** More than half of the households (51.2%) dispose solid waste in the rubbish pit (burn/bury), while 3.7 percent dispose into local dump supervised by urban authorities and 4.7 percent had solid waste collected by waste vendor.
- ***Electronic-Waste:*** Nineteen percent (18.8%) of households had a non-functional electronic or electrical equipment due for disposal.

Household waste management has both environmental and health implications on individuals and communities. Improper disposal of waste by households has been a key contributor to flooding in urban centres due to blockage of drainage channels and also leads to proliferation and breeding of disease-causing agents; vectors like mosquitoes and flies, rodents like rats and bacteria in the environment leading to disease outbreaks such as malaria, cholera, dysentery, typhoid among others. Waste has been highlighted as a key contributor to climate change and as a key emitter of methane gas generated through the decomposition of biodegradable waste.

14.1 Solid Waste

This section will cover aspects of solid waste management. Household waste management has both environmental and health implications on individuals and communities.

Household Solid Waste refers to the unwanted or discarded solid materials generated by residential activities. This type of waste includes a variety of items produced/generated in daily living, such as: Organic Waste, Recyclable Materials, Non-recyclable Waste, Bulky Waste and Hazardous Waste.

14.2 Categories of Solid Waste Disposal

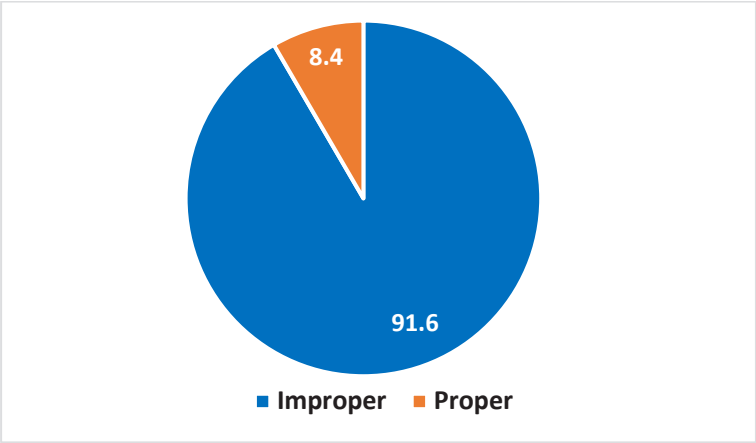
The 2024 census collected information from households on the categories of solid waste disposal, which include proper and improper waste disposal.

Proper waste disposal methods include: local dump supervised by an urban authority and Waste vendor.

Improper waste disposal methods include: disposing in the garden, Burning, Pit, Local dump-unsupervised, river/sea/stream/pond, Bush and other methods.

The results show that, overall majority (92%) of the households (9.8 million) used improper methods of solid waste disposal. **(Figure 14.1 and Table 14.1**)

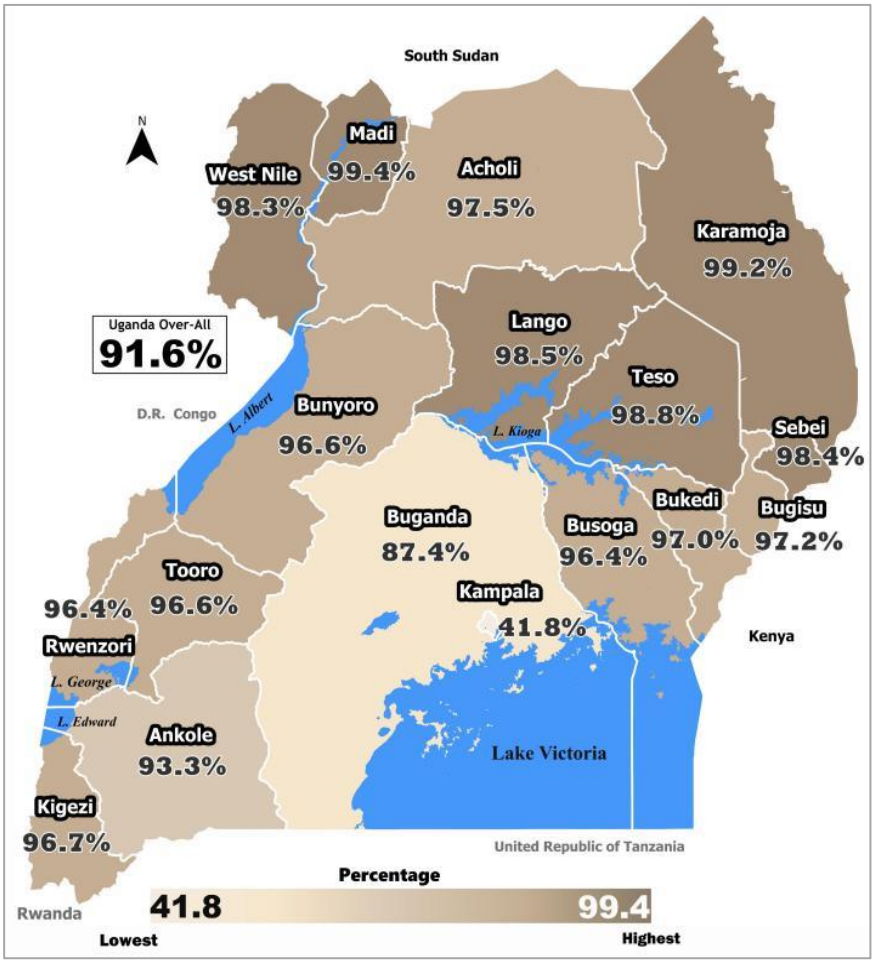
Figure 14.1: Distribution of Households by Categories of Solid Waste Disposal (Percentage)



**Proper: local dump supervised by Urban Authority and waste vendor*
**Improper: Garden, Burning, Pit, Local dump-unsupervised, river/sea/stream/pond, Bush, other*

Improper waste disposal was higher among households in rural areas (98.3%) compared to urban areas (81.8%) **(Table 14.1**). Madi sub Region had the highest proportion of households with improper methods of waste disposal at 99.4 percent , while Kampala Capital City had the lowest (41.8%) **(Figure 14.2).**

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Improper Solid Waste Disposal



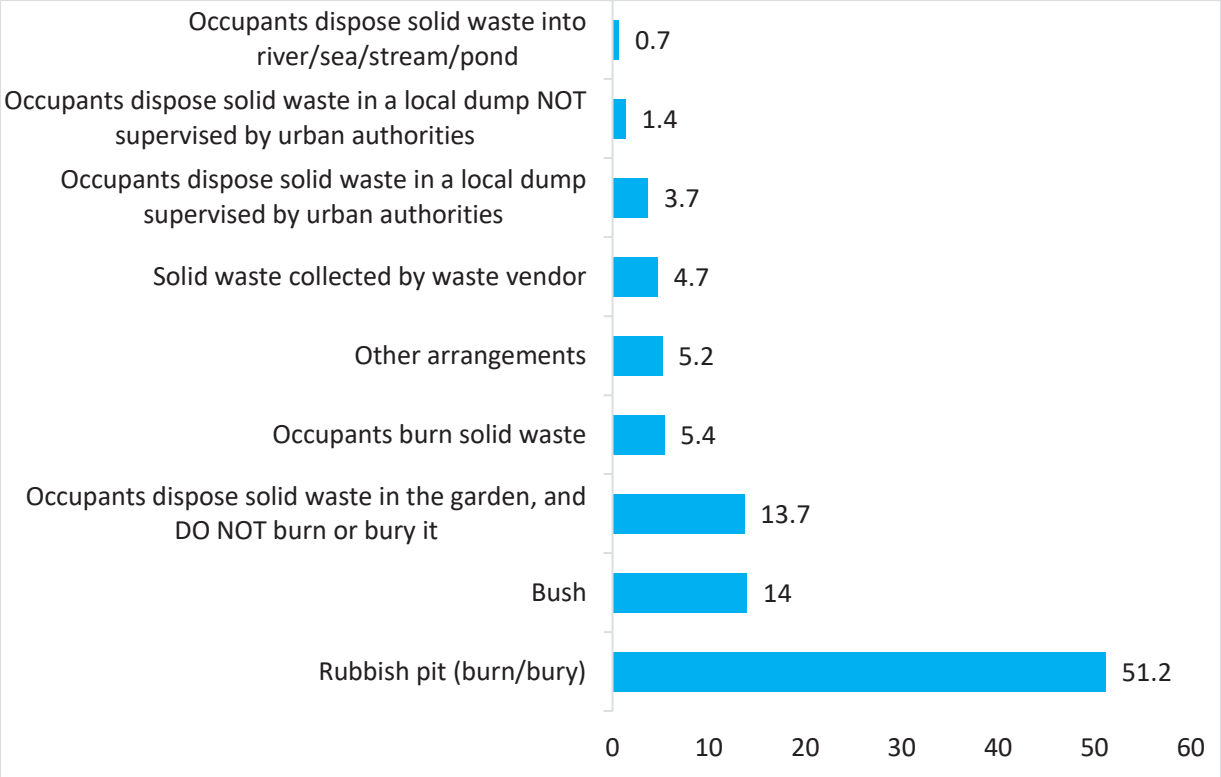
14.2.1 Most commonly used Methods of Solid Waste Disposal

Results presented in **Figure 14.3** show that more than half of the households (51.2%) dispose solid waste in the rubbish pit (burn/bury), while one percent dispose into river/sea/stream/pond or a local dump not supervised by urban authorities.

Disaggregation by sub Region shows that disposing by;

- More households in the rural areas reported the Rubbish pit (52.7%), Bush (18.2%) and Garden (16.0%) as the most commonly used method of solid waste disposal , compared to those in urban areas (49.1%, 7.9% and 10.3%).
- More households in the urban areas reported collection by waste vendor (10.4%), local dump supervised by urban authorities (7.7%) and burning (6.8%) as the most commonly used method of solid waste disposal, compared to those in rural areas (0.8%, 0.9% and 4.5%).
- Madi sub Region had the highest percentage of households (77.8%) whose most commonly used method of solid waste disposal was Rubbish pit, while Kampala Capital City had the least (23.3%). (**Table 14.2**)

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Household's Main Methods of Solid Waste Disposal

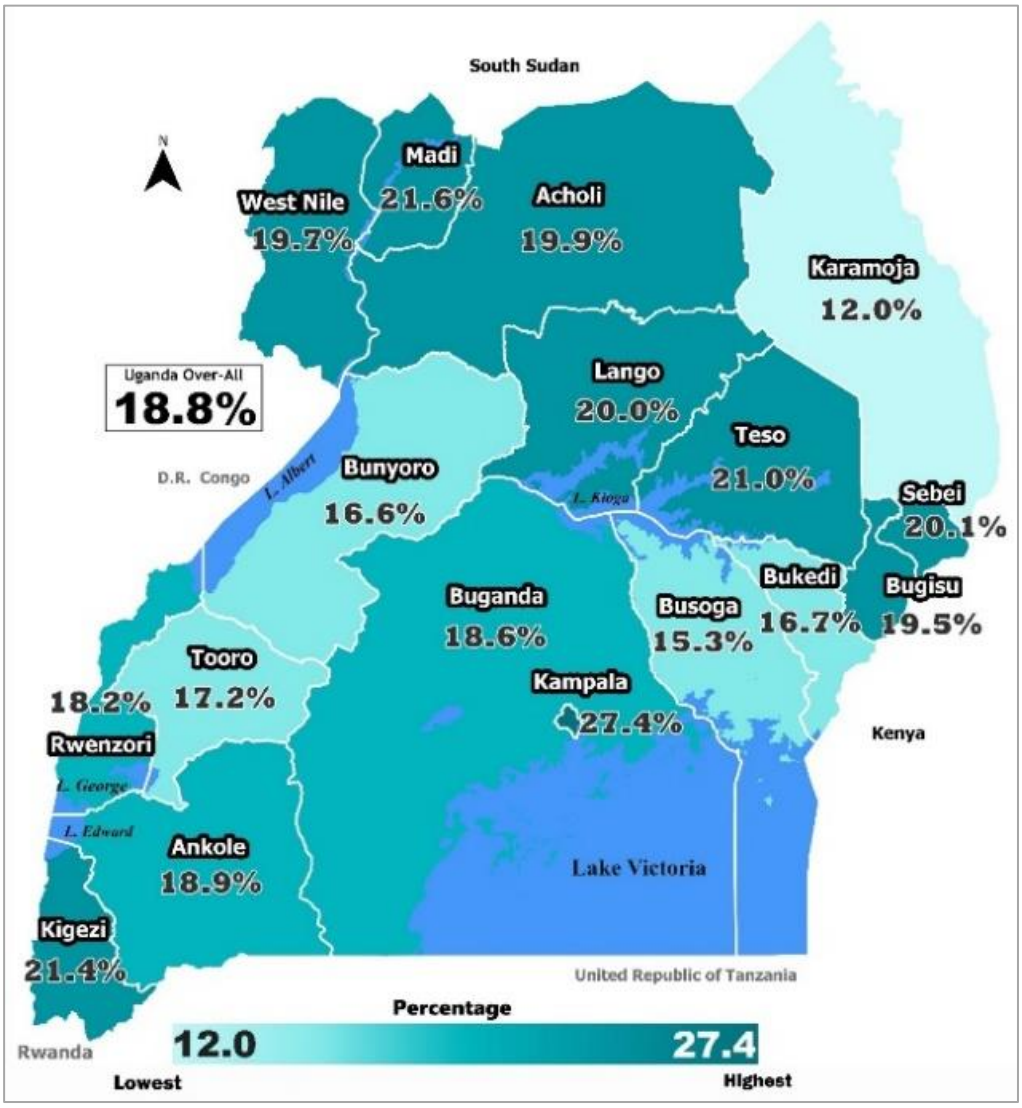


14.3 Electronic-Waste

During the census data collection, respondents were asked whether there was any household member that had a non-functional electronic or electrical appliance/device including mobile phones, batteries, television, computer/ laptop, refrigerator, radios, flat irons, electronic kitchen appliances. Subsequently, they were asked about the most commonly used method of electronic waste disposal.

Results show that 18.8 percent of the households had at least one household member with a non-functional electronic or electrical equipment. Possession of a non-functional electronic or electrical equipment by at least a member in the household was highest in Kampala Capital City (27.4%) and lowest in Karamoja sub Region at (12.0%) **(Figure 14.4 and Table 14.3**).

Figure 14.4: Households in Possession of Non-functional Electronic or Electrical Equipment by sub Region (Percentage)



List of Tables

For more information on household waste management, see the following tables:

Table 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Category of Solid Waste Disposal
Table 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by the Most Commonly Used Method of Solid Waste Disposal/ rubbish and Background characteristics
Table 14.3: Distribution of Households with Non-functional Electronic or Electrical equipment due for Disposal by Background characteristics

Table 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Category of Solid Waste Disposal

Background characteristics	Improper waste disposal method		Proper Waste disposal method		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex of household head						
Male headed	6,577,492	92.3	552,047	7.7	7,129,539	100
Female headed	3,225,994	90.4	343,380	9.6	3,569,374	100
Residence						
Urban	3,557,499	81.8	789,196	18.2	4,346,695	100
Rural	6,245,987	98.3	106,231	1.7	6,352,218	100
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	221,233	41.8	307,824	58.2	529,057	100
Buganda	2,530,845	87.4	363,931	12.6	2,894,776	100
Busoga	930,458	96.4	34,841	3.6	965,299	100
Bukedi	488,382	97.0	15,345	3.1	503,727	100
Bugisu	433,590	97.2	12,425	2.8	446,015	100
Sebei	79,378	98.4	1,301	1.6	80,679	100
Teso	483,647	98.8	5,973	1.2	489,620	100
Karamoja	311,471	99.2	2,516	0.8	313,987	100
Lango	566,817	98.5	8,742	1.5	575,559	100
Acholi	454,324	97.5	11,804	2.5	466,128	100
West Nile	635,361	98.3	11,000	1.7	646,361	100
Madi	107,569	99.4	693	0.6	108,262	100
Bunyoro	640,580	96.6	22,678	3.4	663,258	100
Tooro	486,941	96.6	17,094	3.4	504,035	100
Rwenzori	262,564	96.4	9,885	3.6	272,449	100
Ankole	786,558	93.3	56,225	6.7	842,783	100
Kigezi	383,768	96.7	13,150	3.3	396,918	100
National	**9,803,486**	**91.6**	**895,427**	**8.4**	**10,698,913**	**100**

**Proper: local dump supervised and waste vendor*

**Improper: Garden, Burning, Pit, Local dump-unsupervised, river/sea/stream/pond, Bush, other*

14.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by the Most Commonly Used Method of Solid Waste Disposal/rubbish and Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn or bury it	Occupants burn solid waste	Rubbish pit (burn/bury)	Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities	Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities	Solid waste collected by waste vendor	Occupants dispose solid waste into river/sea/stream/pond	Bush	Other arrangements	Total	Number of Households
Sex of household head											
Male	14	5.4	51.4	3.4	1.3	4.4	0.7	14.2	5.2	100	7,129,539
Female	13	5.5	50.8	4.3	1.5	5.3	0.7	13.7	5.3	100	3,569,374
Residence											
Urban	10.3	6.8	49.1	7.7	2.1	10.4	0.7	7.9	5.0	100	4,346,695
Rural	16.0	4.5	52.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	18.2	5.4	100	6,352,218
Sub Region											
Kampala Capital City	2.4	4.8	23.3	25.1	4.5	33.1	1.0	0.9	4.9	100	529,057
Buganda	14.5	8.9	48.5	4.4	1.5	8.2	0.6	8.0	5.6	100	2,894,776
Busoga	13.2	4.7	49.3	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.7	21.9	5.5	100	965,299
Bukedi	13.6	3.4	58.0	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	16.1	4.1	100	503,727
Bugisu	16.2	5.7	57.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.9	11.1	5.1	100	446,015
Sebei	17.5	4.7	60.9	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	8.7	4.9	100	80,679
Teso	12.1	3.1	55.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	23.9	2.5	100	489,620
Karamoja	5.2	2.7	37.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	2.4	46.2	4.4	100	313,987
Lango	8.3	2.6	65.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	16.9	4.3	100	575,559
Acholi	4.5	2.3	64.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	20.2	4.4	100	466,128
West Nile	8.6	2.8	63.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	16.7	4.5	100	646,361
Madi	2.7	3.9	77.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	10.3	3.6	100	108,262
Bunyoro	13.6	3.8	52.4	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	19.4	5.6	100	663,258
Tooro	18.9	4.7	51.3	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.5	13.0	7.1	100	504,035
Rwenzori	13.5	5.8	47.6	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	21.4	6.0	100	272,449
Ankole	25.3	5.7	46.9	3.3	1.4	3.4	0.6	6.9	6.7	100	842,783
Kigezi	28.5	5.4	47.3	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.4	8.2	5.8	100	396,918
National	**13.7**	**5.4**	**51.2**	**3.7**	**1.4**	**4.7**	**0.7**	**14.0**	**5.2**	**100**	10,698,913

Table 14.3: Distribution of Households with Non-functional Electronic or Electrical Equipment due for Disposal by Background characteristics

Background characteristics	Number	Percent
Sex of household head		
Male	1,386,780	19.5
Female	620,109	17.4
Residence		
Urban	933,471	21.5
Rural	1,073,418	16.9
Sub Regions		
Kampala Capital City	144,991	27.4
Buganda	537,697	18.6
Busoga	147,777	15.3
Bukedi	83,997	16.7
Bugisu	86,819	19.5
Sebei	16,207	20.1
Teso	102,686	21.0
Karamoja	37,581	12.0
Lango	115,018	20.0
Acholi	92,763	19.9
West Nile	127,609	19.7
Madi	23,373	21.6
Bunyoro	109,939	16.6
Tooro	86,569	17.2
Rwenzori	49,682	18.2
Ankole	159,301	18.9
Kigezi	84,880	21.4
National	**2,006,889**	**18.8**

DISABILITY

15

Key Findings

- ***Disability Prevalence***
  - Disability prevalence was 3.4 percent (1,289,513 persons) among the population aged 5 and above.
  - Disability prevalence was 3.4 percent (1,421,632 persons) among the population aged 2 and above.
  - Disability prevalence was 2.4 percent (460,805 persons) among children aged 2-17.
- ***Albinism:*** 78,876 persons aged 2 and above had Albinism.
- ***Little persons:*** 194, 271 persons aged 18 and above were little persons.
- ***Multiple disability:*** 478,462 persons aged 2 and above had multiple disability.

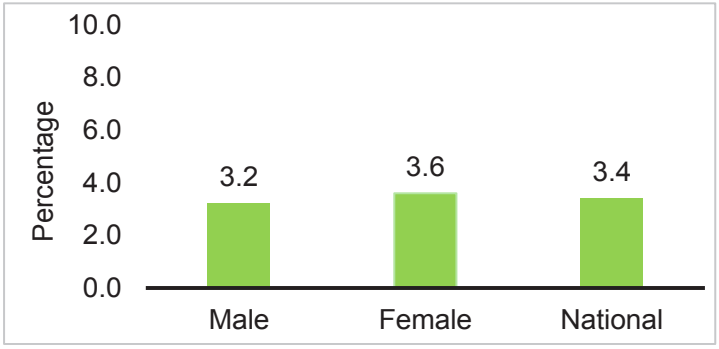
The NPHC 2024 used the recommended measure by the Principles and Recommendations of Population and Housing Censuses (Revision 3), the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health 2001, and guidelines of Washington Group on Disability Statistics of 2022 and 2023 to define disability.

Accordingly, a person is defined as having a disability if they report having "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" in at least one of the six questions focusing on Vision; Hearing; Mobility; Cognition (Remembering); Self-care and Communication. The questions, therefore, provide basic necessary information on disability comparable at an international level. It is important to understand that the figures reported in this chapter are derived from the population in households only.

15.1 Prevalence of Disability

Persons With Disability aged 5 and above were 1,289,513, equivalent to a prevalence rate of 3.4 percent**.** Females had a higher prevalence (3.6%) than males (3.2%). **(Figure 15.1 and Table 15.1)**

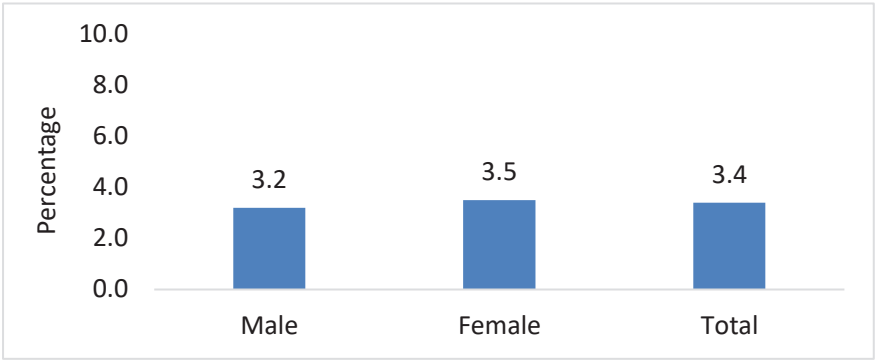
Figure 15.1: Percentage of Persons aged 5 and above with a Disability by Sex



15.2 Disability Prevalence – 2 years and above

The Persons With Disability aged 2 and above were 1,421,632, equivalent to the prevalence rate of 3.4 percent**.** Females had a higher prevalence (3.5%) than males (3.2%). **(Figure 15.2 and Table 15.1)**

Figure 15.2 Percentage of Persons aged 2 and above with a Disability by Sex



15.3 Children With Disability

The Washington Group/UNICEF Child Functioning Difficulty classifies children with disability into age groups 2-4 years and 5-17 years. The NPHC 2024 revealed that there were 460,805 children aged 2-17 with disability, equivalent to a disability prevalence of 2.4 percent.

The number of children with disability aged 2-4 was 132,119, equivalent to a disability prevalence rate of 3.3 percent (**Figure 15.3**). The number of children with disability aged 5-17 was 328,686, equivalent to a disability prevalence rate of 2.1 percent (**Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.3 Number of Children with a Disability aged 2-4 by Sex

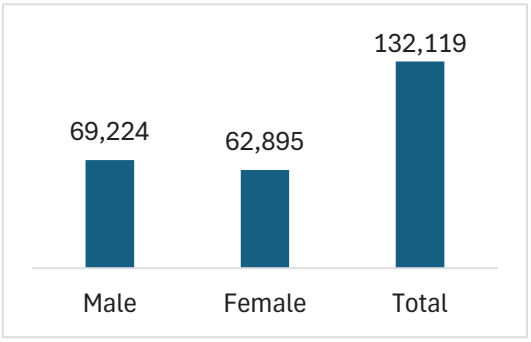
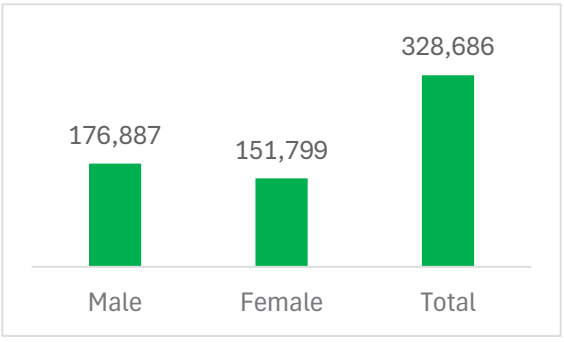


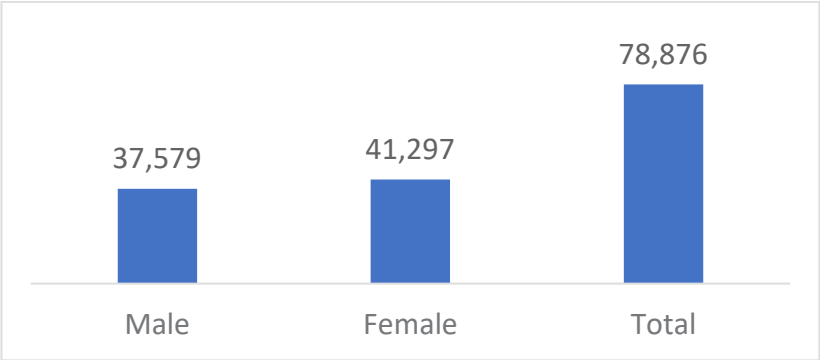
Figure 15.4 Number of Children with a Disability aged 5-17 by Sex



15.4 Albinism and Little persons

The Revised National Policy of Persons with Disabilities in Uganda, 2023**,** includes Albinism and Little Persons as part of the categories of Disability. The policy includes forms of impairments including deaf and hard of hearing, blind and low vision, deaf and blind, and neurological disorders, among others.

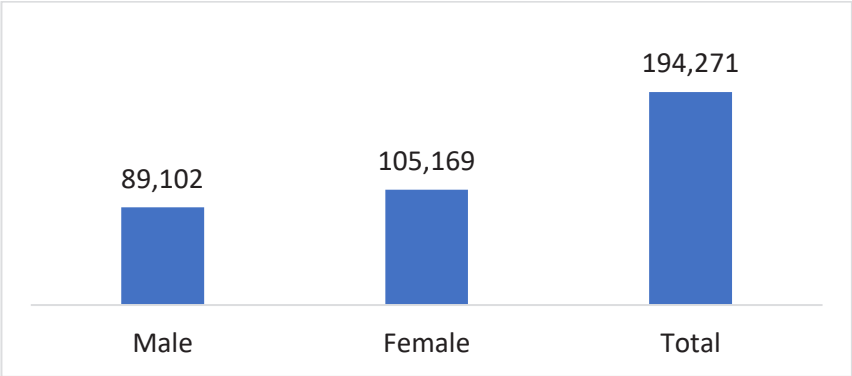
Figure 15.5 Number of Persons aged 2 and above with Albinism



Findings show that there were 78,876 persons aged 2 and above with albinism (**Figure 15.5**). Of these, 10,291 had a disability (13.1%).

The Census 2024 defined a little person as a genetic or medical condition that usually results in an adult height of 147cm (4 feet and 10 inches) or shorter. The analysis on little persons focused on persons aged 18 years and above. Figure 15.6 shows that 194, 271 persons (0.9%) aged 18 and above were Little persons.

Figure 15.6 Number of Little Persons aged 18 and above



15.5 Forms of Impairments

The NPHC 2024 collected information on forms of impairments including deaf and hard of hearing, blind and low vision, deaf and blind, and neurological disorders. The information on the severe impairments highlighted in the revised disability policy can be derived from the six domains for disability measurement, based on the levels of severity for each domain, for instance those who could not hear at all are classified as deaf while those who had difficulty hearing are classified as persons with 'hard of hearing'.

15.5.1 Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Deafness is a condition of total loss in Hearing. In the NPHC 2024, this was considered as "cannot do at all" for Hearing whereas hard of Hearing was considered as "a lot of difficulty". The results show that 41,431 persons were deaf and 273,167 persons were hard of hearing. **(Figure 15.7)**

15.5.2 Blind and Low Vision

A person was considered "blind" or having "low vision" if he/she reported that they "cannot do at all" or had "a lot of difficulty" with Vision respectively. The results show that 28,843 persons were blind and 329,489 persons had low vision. **(Figure 15.7)**

15.5.3 Deaf-Blind

A person was considered “deaf-blind” if he/she reported that they “cannot do at all” for Hearing and Vision. The results show that 6,314 persons were deaf blind **(Figure 15.7).**

Figure 15.7: Number of Persons aged 5 and above with Selected Forms of Impairments

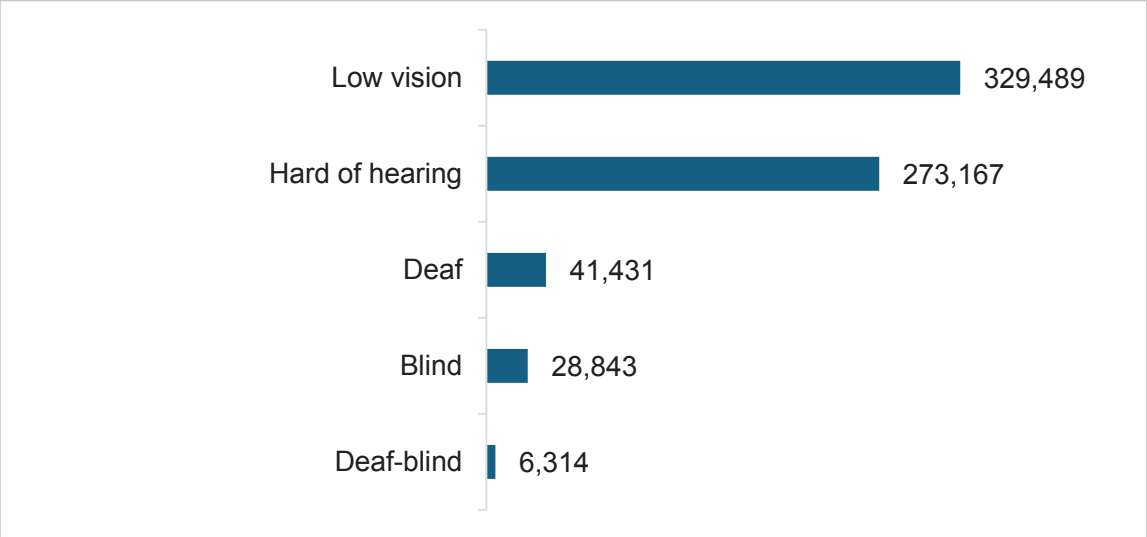
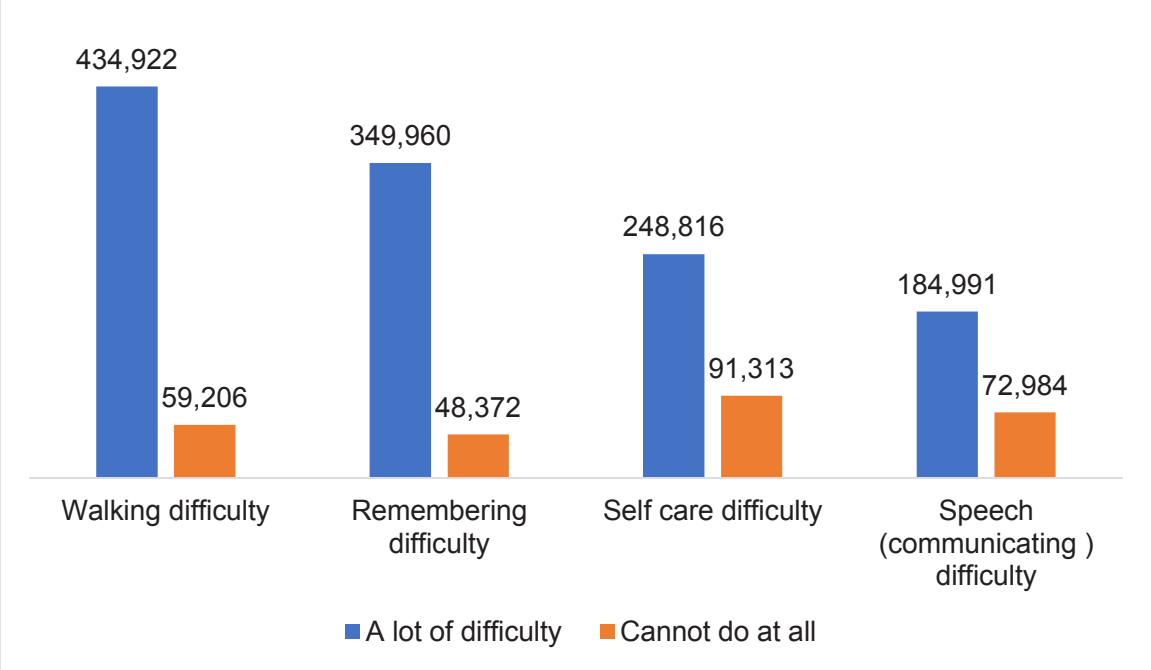


Figure 15.8 shows that 91,313 persons could not care for themselves at all, 72,984 persons could not communicate (speak) at all, 59,206 persons could not walk at all and 48,372 persons could not remember at all.

Figure 15.8: Number of Persons aged 5 and above with Selected Forms of Walking, remembering Self care or Speech Difficulty



15.6 Multiple Disability

Multiple disability
Persons who reported having at least two categories of disability, as defined in the PWD Act are considered having multiple disability. For instance this includes a person who is blind and cannot walk, the deaf-blind, among others.

Among persons aged 2 and above with disability, 478,462 had multiple disabilities while 437,819 persons aged 5 and above had multiple disabilities **(Figure 15.9, Figure 15.10 and Table 15.3)**

Figure 15.9: Persons aged 2 and above with Multiple Disabilities

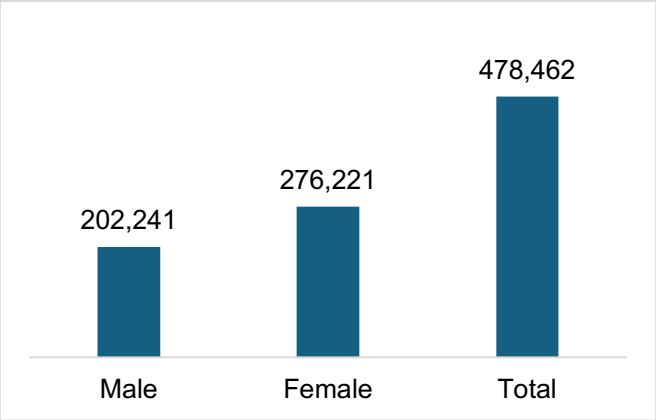
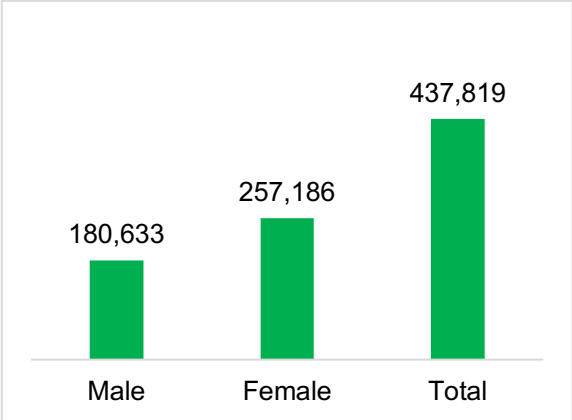


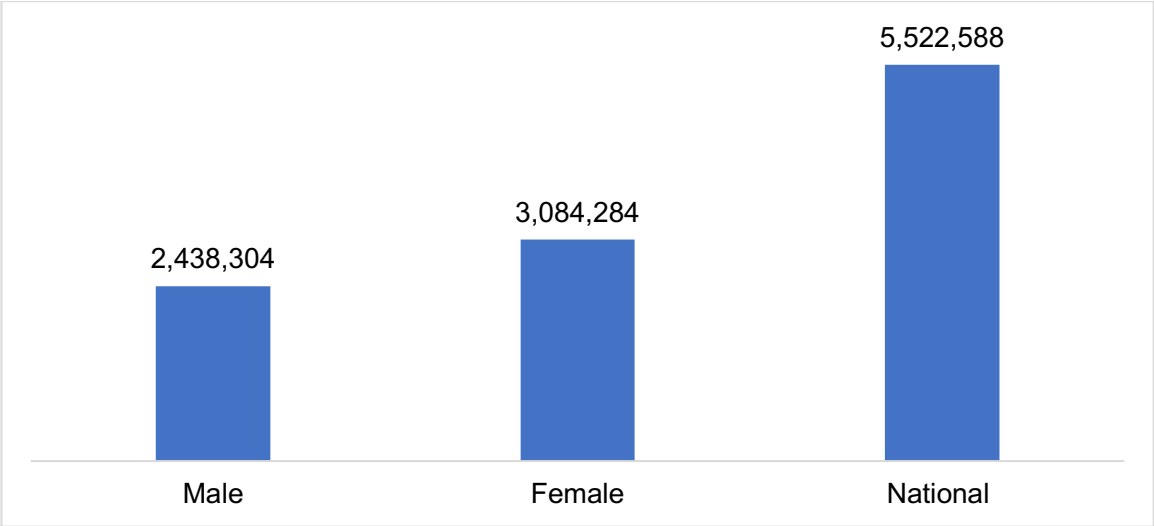
Figure 15.10: Persons aged 5 and above with Multiple Disabilities



15.7 Disability Prevalence using six Questions and including Some Difficulty

The number of Persons With Disability aged 5 and above, based on the six questions and who reported having Some Difficulty; A lot of difficulty; or Cannot do at all were 5,153,649 persons, which represents a prevalence rate of 13.6%.The number of Persons With Disability aged 2 and above is 5,522,588, which represents a prevalence rate of 13.2% **(Figure 15.11 and Table 15.4)**. This cannot be compared with 2014 findings.

Figure 15.11: Number of persons aged 2 and above with a disability by sex and age group, 2024



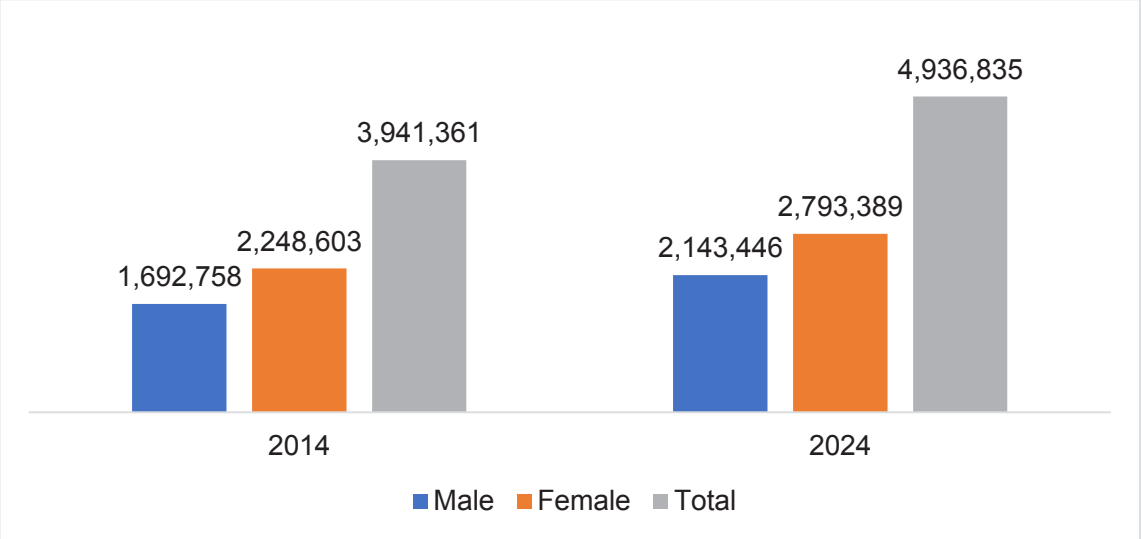
Note: *Using the six questions and including Some Difficulty of the calculation of disability prevalence rate NPHC 2024 cannot be compared to NPHC2014*

15.8 Disability Prevalence using Four questions and including "Some Difficulty", 2014-2024

This section compares disability prevalence in Census 2024 with what was reported in Census 2014, using four functioning questions focusing on Vision; Hearing; Cognition (remembering) and Mobility,for persons who reported having ***Some Difficulty***; ***Alot of Difficulty***; or ***Cannot do at all***. The findings (based on similar measurement used in the NPHC 2014) are presented in Figures 15.12 and 15.13.

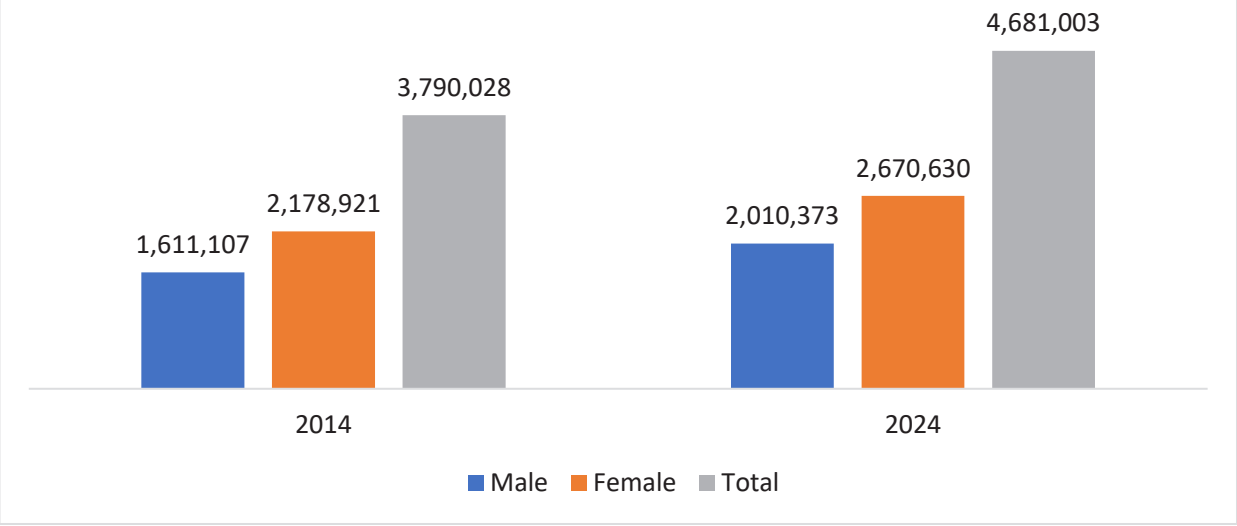
Figure 15.12 shows that the number of persons aged 2 and above with a disability increased from 3,941,361 persons (equivalent to 12.4%) in 2014 to 4,936,835 (equivalent to 11.8%) in 2024.

Figure 15.12: Number of persons 2 years and above with disability by sex, 2014 – 2024



Persons with a disability aged 5 and above increased from 3,790,028 persons (equivalent 13.6%) in 2014 to 4,681,003 persons (equivalent to 12.4%) in 2024.

Figure 15.13: Number of persons aged 5 and above with a disability by sex and age group, 2014 – 2024



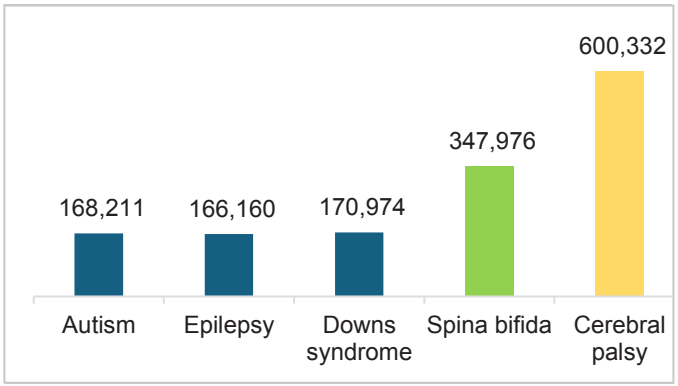
15.9 Neurological disorders

These are conditions that target how the nervous system (brain, spinal cord and nerves) functions. Information was collected on neurological conditions of household members, including autism, cerebral palsy, down syndrome, epilepsy and spina bifida *(International Classification of Diseases, 11th Revision).* The NPHC 2024 sought to understand how many persons aged 5 and above had any neurological condition.

- **Autism:** Those who reported to be with Autism 168,211 persons.
- **Cerebral palsy:** Those who reported to be with Cerebral palsy were 600,332 persons.
- **Downs syndrome:** Those who reported to be with Downs syndrome were 170,974 persons.
- **Epilepsy:** Those who reported to be with Epilepsy were 166,160 persons.
- **Spina bifida:** Those who reported to be with Spina bifida were 347,976 persons.

The most common neurological disorder was Cerebral Palsy (600,332 persons), while the least common neurological disorder was Epilepsy (166,160 persons) (**Figure 15.14).** Details for persons aged 2 and above are presented in **Table 15.5.**

Figure 15.14: Number of Persons aged 5 and above with Neurological Disorders



List of Tables

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- Table 15.1: Disability Prevalence by Age Group, Sex, Residence and sub Region
- Table 15.2A: Persons aged 5 and above who reported “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in the six Domains by Background characteristics
- Table 15.2B: Persons aged 2 and above who reported “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in the six Domains by Background characteristics
- Table 15.3: Persons aged 5 and above with Multiple Disability by Background characteristics
- Table 15.4: Disability Prevalence by Age Group, Sex, Residence and sub Region (Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty and can not do at all in any of the six questions)
- Table 15.5: Persons aged 2 and above with Neurological Conditions by Background characteristics

Table 15.1: Disability Prevalence by Age Group, Sex, Residence and Sub Region

Background characteristic	(2 years and above)		(5 years and above)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex				
Male	632,831	3.2	563,607	3.2
Female	788,801	3.5	725,906	3.6
Residence				
Urban	433,102	2.8	395,287	2.8
Rural	988,530	3.7	894,226	3.8
Sub Regions				
Kampala Capital City	25,128	1.8	23,295	1.7
Buganda	264,203	2.7	243,920	2.7
Busoga	173,338	4.3	156,625	4.3
Bukedi	91,073	4.1	80,925	4.1
Bugisu	69,391	4.1	62,209	4.0
Sebei	7,660	2.2	6,982	2.2
Teso	85,141	3.8	72,557	3.6
Karamoja	34,155	2.5	28,570	2.4
Lango	109,294	4.6	98,975	4.6
Acholi	93,747	5.0	85,698	5.0
West Nile	119,040	3.8	108,056	3.9
Madi	18,138	3.6	16,278	3.5
Bunyoro	83,592	3.2	75,502	3.3
Tooro	68,704	3.5	63,491	3.6
Rwenzori	32,444	2.9	29,062	2.9
Ankole	97,156	2.9	91,586	3.0
Kigezi	49,428	3.1	45,782	3.1
National	**1,421,632**	**3.4**	**1,289,513**	**3.4**

**considered population enumerated in households*

Table 15.2A: Persons aged 5 and above who reported "a Lot of Difficulty" or "Cannot Do at all" in the six Domains by Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Selfcare		Speech	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex												
Male	144,773	0.8	134,971	0.8	205,986	1.2	157,295	0.9	152,633	0.87	120,607	0.7
Female	213,559	1.1	179,627	0.9	288,142	1.4	241,037	1.2	187,496	0.92	137,368	0.7
Residence												
Urban	113,819	0.8	89,364	0.6	153,140	1.1	114,915	0.8	100,942	0.72	77,734	0.6
Rural	244,513	1.0	225,234	1.0	340,988	1.4	283,417	1.2	239,187	1.01	180,241	0.8
Sub region												
Kampala Capital City	7,538	0.6	4,011	0.3	8,346	0.6	4,740	0.4	4,789	0.36	3,989	0.3
Buganda	67,258	0.8	55,801	0.6	99,040	1.1	72,084	0.8	63,045	0.7	50,377	0.6
Busoga	40,488	1.1	44,063	1.2	60,702	1.7	54,243	1.5	46,513	1.28	34,517	1.0
Bukedi	20,885	1.1	21,110	1.1	30,270	1.5	24,638	1.2	23,107	1.16	16,537	0.8
Bugisu	16,194	1.0	16,243	1.1	25,855	1.7	20,355	1.3	16,830	1.09	12,396	0.8
Sebei	1,587	0.5	1,839	0.6	3,024	1.0	1,849	0.6	2,083	0.66	1,399	0.4
Teso	18,430	0.9	14,871	0.7	27,420	1.4	21,838	1.1	22,978	1.13	14,648	0.7
Karamoja	6,801	0.6	7,894	0.7	10,817	0.9	7,983	0.7	9,337	0.79	5,682	0.5
Lango	32,262	1.5	25,780	1.2	34,024	1.6	30,648	1.4	23,303	1.08	19,294	0.9
Acholi	26,656	1.6	19,974	1.2	31,517	1.8	25,716	1.5	17,574	1.03	14,041	0.8
West Nile	30,811	1.1	26,868	1.0	41,668	1.5	30,708	1.1	25,969	0.93	20,158	0.7
Madi	4,735	1.0	3,921	0.9	6,219	1.4	4,593	1.0	3,923	0.85	2,976	0.7
Bunyoro	20,705	0.9	18,296	0.8	26,851	1.2	22,546	1.0	18,386	0.79	14,762	0.6
Tooro	17,570	1.0	15,469	0.9	23,587	1.3	21,985	1.2	16,647	0.94	12,886	0.7
Rwenzori	7,146	0.7	6,531	0.6	9,987	1.0	10,113	1.0	8,225	0.81	6,829	0.7
Ankole	26,550	0.9	21,288	0.7	35,774	1.2	28,723	0.9	23,756	0.77	18,242	0.6
Kigezi	12,716	0.9	10,639	0.7	19,027	1.3	15,570	1.1	13,664	0.94	9,242	0.6
National	**358,332**	**1.0**	**314,598**	**0.8**	**494,128**	**1.3**	**398,332**	**1.1**	**340,129**	**0.9**	**257,975**	**0.7**

Table 15.2B: Persons aged 2 and above who reported "a Lot of Difficulty" or "Cannot Do at all" in the six Domains by Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Selfcare		Speech	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex												
Male	150,585	0.77	143,890	0.7	219,526	1.13	171,856	0.9	200,550	1.0	139,213	0.71
Female	218,417	0.98	187,536	0.8	299,329	1.34	253,889	1.1	232,305	1.0	153,299	0.69
Residence												
Urban	116,755	0.76	93,658	0.6	159,948	1.04	122,186	0.8	128,334	0.8	87,807	0.57
Rural	252,247	0.95	237,768	0.9	358,907	1.36	303,559	1.2	304,521	1.2	204,705	0.77
Sub region												
Kampala Capital City	7,647	0.53	4,163	0.3	8,621	0.6	4,961	0.4	6,164	0.4	4,570	0.32
Buganda	69,019	0.7	58,576	0.6	103,197	1.04	75,917	0.8	77,005	0.8	55,869	0.56
Busoga	41,862	1.04	46,837	1.2	64,200	1.59	58,159	1.4	57,636	1.4	38,827	0.96
Bukedi	21,570	0.98	22,457	1.0	32,111	1.45	26,580	1.2	30,357	1.4	18,954	0.86
Bugisu	16,712	0.98	17,139	1.0	27,160	1.59	22,008	1.3	22,202	1.3	14,312	0.84
Sebei	1,641	0.47	1,946	0.6	3,160	0.9	2,022	0.6	2,554	0.7	1,585	0.45
Teso	18,945	0.84	15,633	0.7	29,061	1.29	24,106	1.1	33,417	1.5	17,364	0.77
Karamoja	7,160	0.52	8,609	0.6	11,955	0.87	9,575	0.7	13,405	1.0	7,333	0.53
Lango	33,200	1.4	26,983	1.1	35,595	1.5	32,622	1.4	30,578	1.3	21,979	0.93
Acholi	27,414	1.45	20,834	1.1	32,789	1.73	27,397	1.5	23,252	1.2	16,189	0.86
West Nile	31,921	1.03	28,476	0.9	43,688	1.41	33,277	1.1	33,089	1.1	22,783	0.73
Madi	4,873	0.96	4,114	0.8	6,495	1.27	4,926	1.0	5,296	1.0	3,437	0.67
Bunyoro	21,374	0.82	19,386	0.8	28,416	1.1	24,053	0.9	23,701	0.9	16,953	0.65
Tooro	18,159	0.92	16,288	0.8	24,831	1.25	23,216	1.2	19,903	1.0	14,420	0.73
Rwenzori	7,434	0.66	6,921	0.6	10,783	0.95	10,840	1.0	10,511	0.9	7,848	0.69
Ankole	27,164	0.81	22,072	0.7	37,092	1.1	29,884	0.9	27,352	0.8	19,916	0.59
Kigezi	12,907	0.81	10,992	0.7	19,701	1.24	16,202	1.0	16,433	1.0	10,173	0.64
National	**369,002**	**0.88**	**331,426**	**0.8**	**518,855**	**1.24**	**425,745**	**1.0**	**432,855**	**1.0**	**292,512**	**0.7**

Table 15.3: Persons with Multiple Disability by Age Group and Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	2 years and above		5 years and above	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sex				
Male	202,241	1.0	180,633	1.0
Female	276,221	1.2	257,186	1.3
Residence				
Urban	140,441	0.9	129,095	0.9
Rural	338,021	1.3	308,724	1.3
Sub Region				
Kampala Capital City	6,154	0.4	5,631	0.4
Buganda	88,456	0.9	82,482	0.9
Busoga	65,559	1.6	60,090	1.7
Bukedi	30,439	1.4	27,393	1.4
Bugisu	24,776	1.5	22,379	1.4
Sebei	2,615	0.8	2,364	0.8
Teso	27,178	1.2	23,734	1.2
Karamoja	11,946	0.9	9,827	0.8
Lango	35,944	1.5	32,915	1.5
Acholi	28,368	1.5	25,877	1.5
West Nile	38,742	1.3	35,433	1.3
Madi	5,692	1.1	5,216	1.1
Bunyoro	25,944	1.0	23,628	1.0
Tooro	24,007	1.2	22,243	1.3
Rwenzori	11,340	1.0	10,181	1.0
Ankole	33,187	1.0	31,358	1.0
Kigezi	18,115	1.1	17,068	1.2
National	**478,462**	**1.1**	**437,819**	**1.2**

Table 15.4: Disability Prevalence by Age Group, Sex, Residence and Sub Region (Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty and can not do at all in any of the six questions)

Background characteristic	2 years and above		5 years and above	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex				
Male	2,438,304	12.5	2,247,245	12.9
Female	3,084,284	13.8	2,906,404	14.3
Residence				
Urban	1,718,945	11.2	1,617,267	11.6
Rural	3,803,643	14.4	3,536,382	14.9
Sub Regions				
Kampala Capital City	125,083	8.7	120,515	9.0
Buganda	1,019,819	10.3	961,238	10.7
Busoga	659,939	16.4	610,522	16.8
Bukedi	345,466	15.6	318,363	16.0
Bugisu	292,983	17.2	272,754	17.6
Sebei	30,465	8.7	28,538	9.0
Teso	346,898	15.4	317,716	15.7
Karamoja	147,495	10.7	130,268	11.0
Lango	412,581	17.4	386,593	18.0
Acholi	320,747	16.9	300,011	17.5
West Nile	454,080	14.6	422,652	15.2
Madi	65,553	12.9	60,963	13.2
Bunyoro	336,919	13.0	312,912	13.5
Tooro	261,748	13.2	245,225	13.8
Rwenzori	134,795	11.9	124,518	12.3
Ankole	368,197	10.9	351,460	11.4
Kigezi	199,820	12.6	189,401	13.0
National	**5,522,588**	**13.2**	**5,153,649**	**13.6**

Table 15.5: Persons aged 2 and above with Neurological Conditions by Background characteristics

	Celebral Palsy		Down syndrome		Epilepsy		Autism		Spina Bifida	
Background characteristics	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Sex										
Male	309,347	1.6	88,257	0.5	91,610	0.5	87,501	0.4	144,598	0.7
Female	346,569	1.6	96,413	0.4	87,535	0.4	91,572	0.4	212,814	1.0
Residence										
Urban	204,010	1.3	55,444	0.4	50,151	0.3	55,150	0.4	109,667	0.7
Rural	451,906	1.7	129,226	0.5	128,994	0.5	123,923	0.5	247,745	0.9
Sub Regions										
Kampala Capital City	12,931	0.9	3,044	0.2	2,370	0.2	3,329	0.2	7,324	0.5
Buganda	137,118	1.4	36,922	0.4	30,496	0.3	37,263	0.4	67,717	0.7
Busoga	88,220	2.2	22,969	0.6	16,767	0.4	21,589	0.5	52,959	1.3
Bukedi	42,530	1.9	9,720	0.4	9,485	0.4	9,061	0.4	17,043	0.8
Bugisu	31,291	1.8	9,192	0.5	7,032	0.4	9,003	0.5	17,178	1.0
Sebei	4,138	1.2	1,182	0.3	764	0.2	1,094	0.3	1,848	0.5
Teso	35,150	1.6	8,205	0.4	10,089	0.4	10,099	0.4	13,855	0.6
Karamoja	18,579	1.4	5,569	0.4	5,687	0.4	3,981	0.3	5,620	0.4
Lango	34,192	1.4	10,454	0.4	15,292	0.6	9,318	0.4	14,991	0.6
Acholi	27,787	1.5	10,119	0.5	15,151	0.8	8,030	0.4	13,320	0.7
West Nile	53,999	1.7	14,651	0.5	18,317	0.6	12,348	0.4	20,927	0.7
Madi	8,339	1.6	2,442	0.5	3,628	0.7	1,785	0.4	2,977	0.6
Bunyoro	42,212	1.6	12,451	0.5	12,121	0.5	12,508	0.5	26,353	1.0
Tooro	34,780	1.8	10,872	0.5	10,649	0.5	11,639	0.6	26,170	1.3
Rwenzori	19,370	1.7	6,037	0.5	3,457	0.3	4,491	0.4	11,843	1.0
Ankole	43,592	1.3	14,050	0.4	11,724	0.3	16,495	0.5	38,901	1.2
Kigezi	21,688	1.4	6,791	0.4	6,116	0.4	7,040	0.4	18,386	1.2
Education level attained										
No formal education	287,426	1.9	87,894	0.6	87,733	0.6	88,583	0.6	124,017	0.8
Some primary	215,008	1.5	58,371	0.4	59,010	0.4	55,223	0.4	126,859	0.9
Completed primary	49,194	1.4	12,762	0.4	11,088	0.3	11,667	0.3	38,597	1.1
Some secondary	45,410	1.3	11,170	0.3	9,303	0.3	9,790	0.3	28,235	0.8
Completed secondary	39,065	1.2	9,437	0.3	7,727	0.2	8,814	0.3	24,577	0.7
Post secondary and above	18,626	1.0	4,685	0.3	3,923	0.2	4,666	0.3	14,073	0.8
Not stated	1,187	1.5	351	0.5	361	0.5	330	0.4	1,054	1.4
Total	**655,916**	**1.6**	**184,670**	**0.4**	**179,145**	**0.4**	**179,073**	**0.4**	**357,412**	**0.9**

Key Findings

- ***Children (0-17):*** Half (49.9%) of the household population (22.2 million) were children aged 0-17; an increase from 18.9 million in 2014.
- ***Birth Certification:*** One in every ten (10.3%) children under 5 years had full birth registration.
- ***Orphanhood:*** Thirteen percent (12.9%) of children were orphans who had lost either one parent or both.
- ***Children not in Primary One by Age 6:*** Six in every ten (59.9%) children were not in their first year of Primary by age 6, with Karamoja sub Region having the highest percentage at 82.8.
- ***Idle Children:*** Nearly three out of every ten (27%) children aged 14-17 were out of school and not working, with Karamoja sub Region having the highest proportion (51%).

The Uganda constitution defines a child as any human being below the age of 18 years and this aligns with the definition by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which considers anyone under the age of 18 as a child.

This section examines the distribution and share of children aged 0 to 17 years among the population, their birth registration, orphanhood; and living with their biological parents and the housing conditions in which they live. Data on children is required to monitor indicators of SDGs and other development programmes.

The data is examined in respect of the children's age, Sex, sub Regions, and District/City.

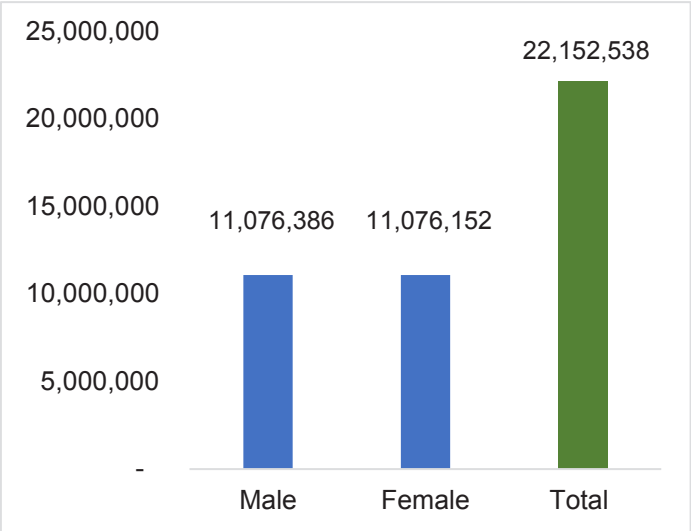
16.1 Sex and Age of Children

The NPHC 2024 obtained information to offer an in-depth understanding into the number, distribution, and characteristics of children, which is critical for planning in education, health, and social services. Census data on children aged 0-17 gives a comprehensive understanding of this demographic group, focusing on age subgroups, regional and gender distribution, school enrolments, vulnerability, and housing conditions. This information is critical for policymakers to create and execute successful programmes in education, healthcare, and social services, ensuring that the needs of this important part of society are satisfied. Of the 45.9 million persons in Uganda, 22.15 million were children aged 0-17.

16.1.1 Sex Distribution

There was a total of 22,152,538 children in 2024 . **(Figure 16.1& Table 16.1)**.

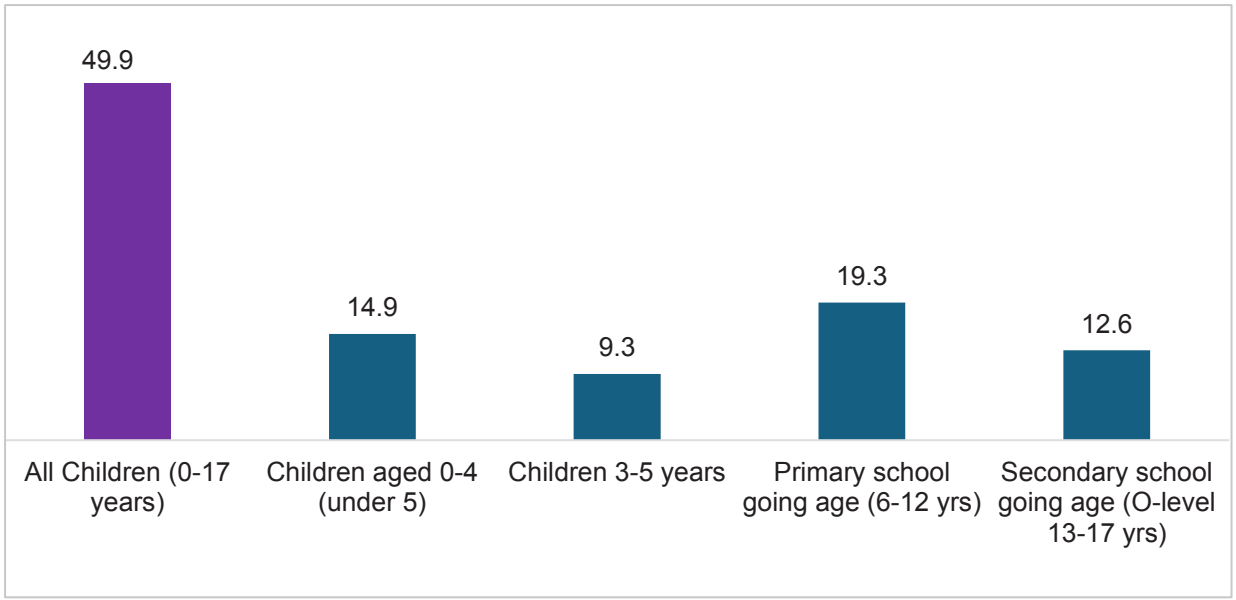
Figure 16.1: Number of Children aged 0-17 by Sex



16.1.2 Children by Age Group

Figure 16.2 indicates that half (49.9%) of the household population comprised children: 14.9 percent were under the age of five, of which 9.3 percent were in 3-5 years age group, 19.3 percent in the primary school going age (6-12) group, and 12.6 percent in the secondary school going age (13-17). (**see Figure 16.2 & Table 16.1**).

Figure 16.2 Children by Age Group (Percentage)



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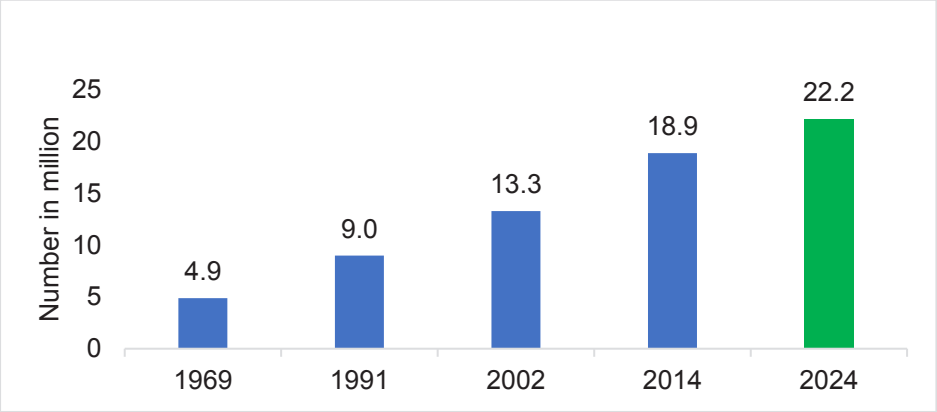
16.1.3 Trends in distribution of children

Figure 16.3 indicates an increase in the number of children from 4.9 million in 1969 to 22.2 million in 2024.

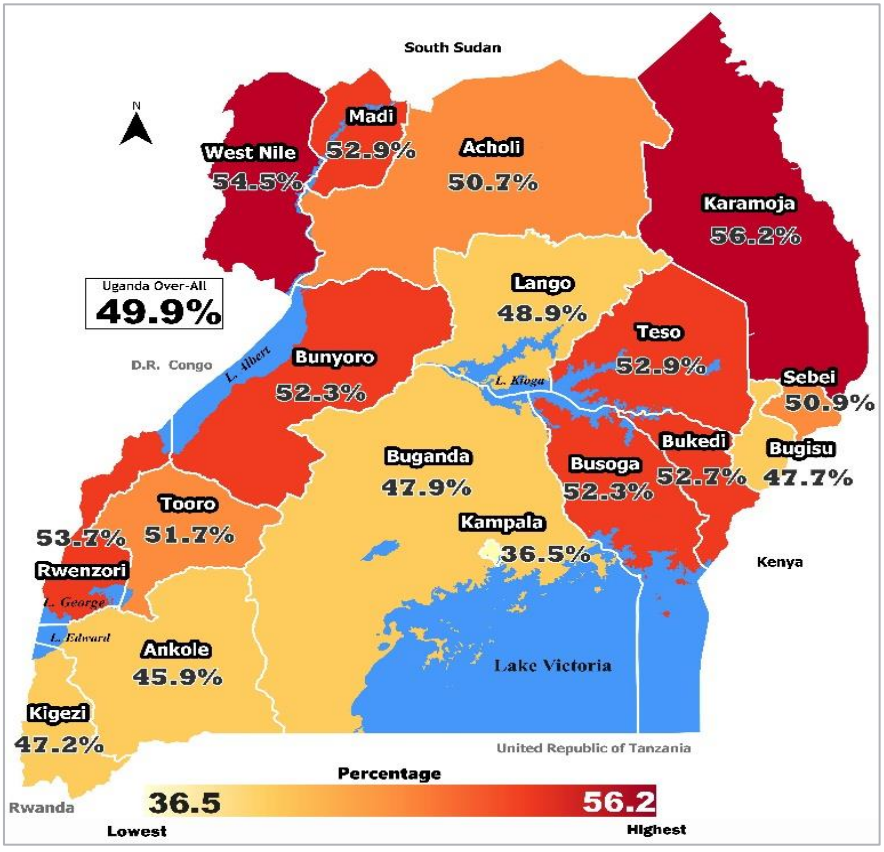
Figure 16.3 Number of Children (million), 1969- 2024



16.1.4 Children by sub Region

Figure 16.4 shows that Karamoja sub Region had the highest proportion of children (56.2%), while Kampala Capital City (36.5%) had the least. (**Table 16.2).**

Figure 16.4 Proportion of Children (0-17) within sub Region



16.2 Birth Certification of Children

In Uganda, birth registration and certification are governed by the Registration of Persons Act, 2015, which provides the legal framework for registering births, deaths, and other vital events. The registering of births and issuing birth certificate is coordinated by the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) putting emphasis on registering births within 90 days from the date of birth. The possession of a birth certificate is the earliest formal recognition of a child's existence and citizenship of a country. The long birth certificate indicates that the child's birth has been officially recorded in the civil registry while short birth certificates and notification are process of attaining the children's complete birth registration. Birth certification is a critical legal document for children, as it serves several important functions that impact their rights, access to services, and future opportunities and these include: child's nationality, school enrollment and access to health services.

- Registered children are those who have obtained official long birth certificates
- Non-registered children include those who have received a birth notification from their place of birth or Village Health Teams (VHT), as well as those who have not received any notification at all.

Figure 16.5 shows that 9.8 percent of the children under one year and 10.3 percent under five years had their births registered, indicating they acquired long birth certificates.

Table 16.4 indicates that Kampala Capital City (15.4%) had the highest proportion of children under one year registered births, while Teso sub Region had the least (5.7%).

Figure 16.5: Percentage of Children under One year and under 5 years by Birth Registration Status

Figure 16.6: Percentage of Birth Registration for Under 5 Children by sub Region

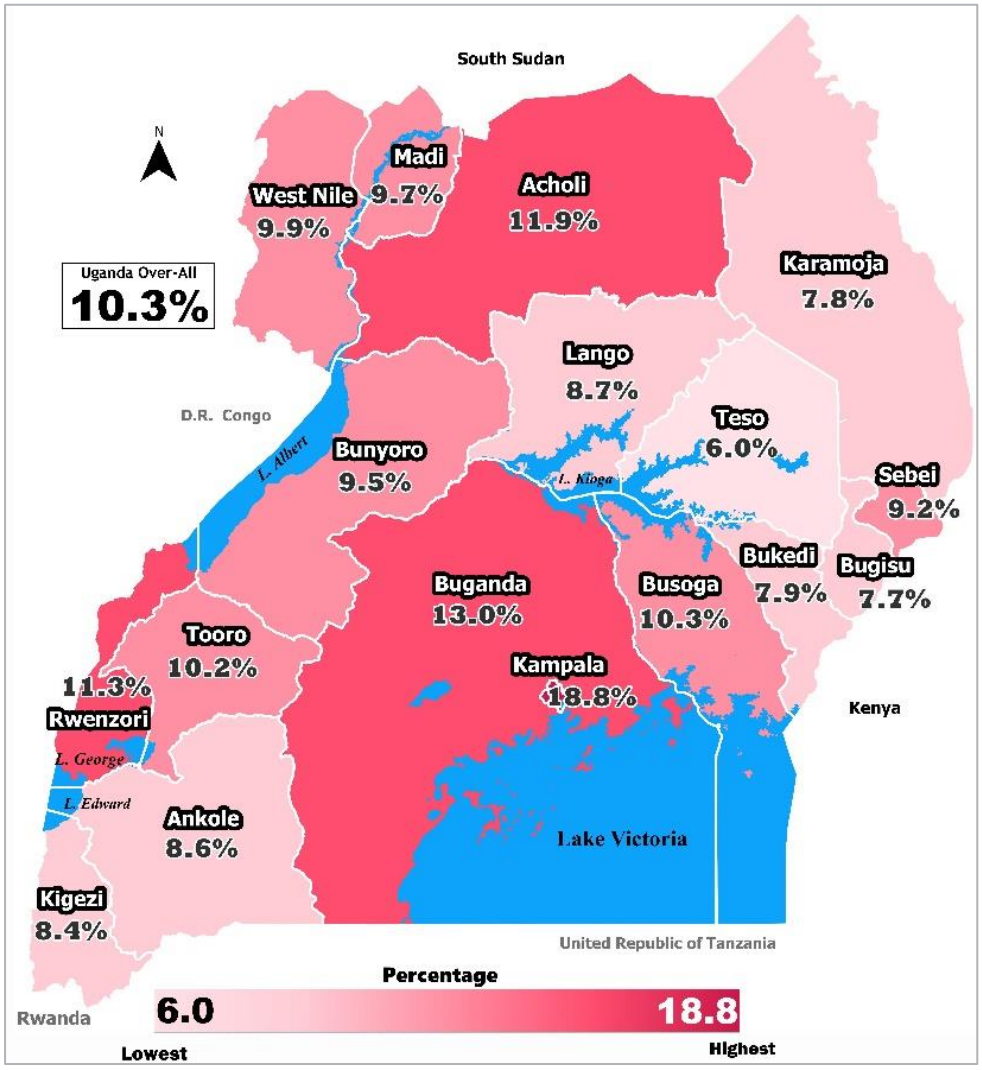


Figure 16.6 indicates that Kampala Capital City (18.8%) had the highest proportion of registered births, while Teso sub Region had the least (6.0%) **(Table 16.5).**

16.3 Orphaned Children

Orphanhood is defined as a child under the age of 18 who has lost one or both parents. A Maternal Orphan as a child who has lost their mother but whose father is still alive; A Paternal Orphan as a child who has lost their father but whose mother is still alive; Complete Orphan is a child who has lost both parents (mother and father).

Data on parental survival was collected in the census to derive orphanhood indicators to guide policymakers make choices about child welfare, social support systems, and the needs of vulnerable groups. This information will be used to design interventions for orphans, notably in education, healthcare, and other social protection mechanisms.

The results in **Figure 16.7** indicate that 13.0 percent of children were orphaned. Four percent (4.2%) of children were complete orphans (both their parents were dead).

Madi sub Region (20.1%) had the highest percentage of orphaned children, while Teso had the least (9.5%) **(Figure 16.8 and Table 16.6).**

Figure 16.7: Orphaned Children (Percentage)

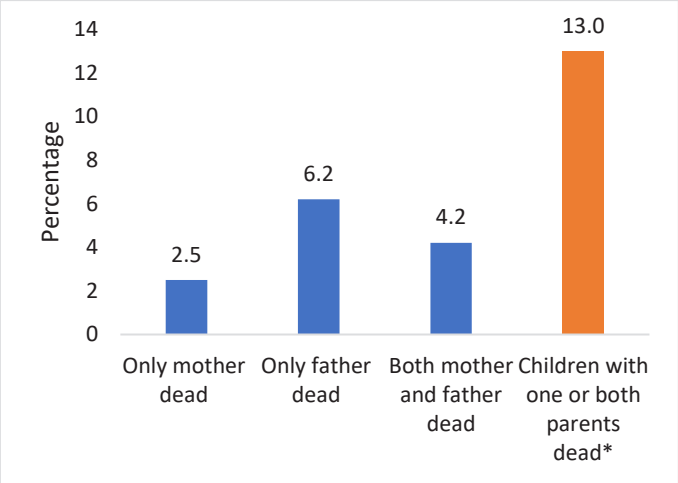
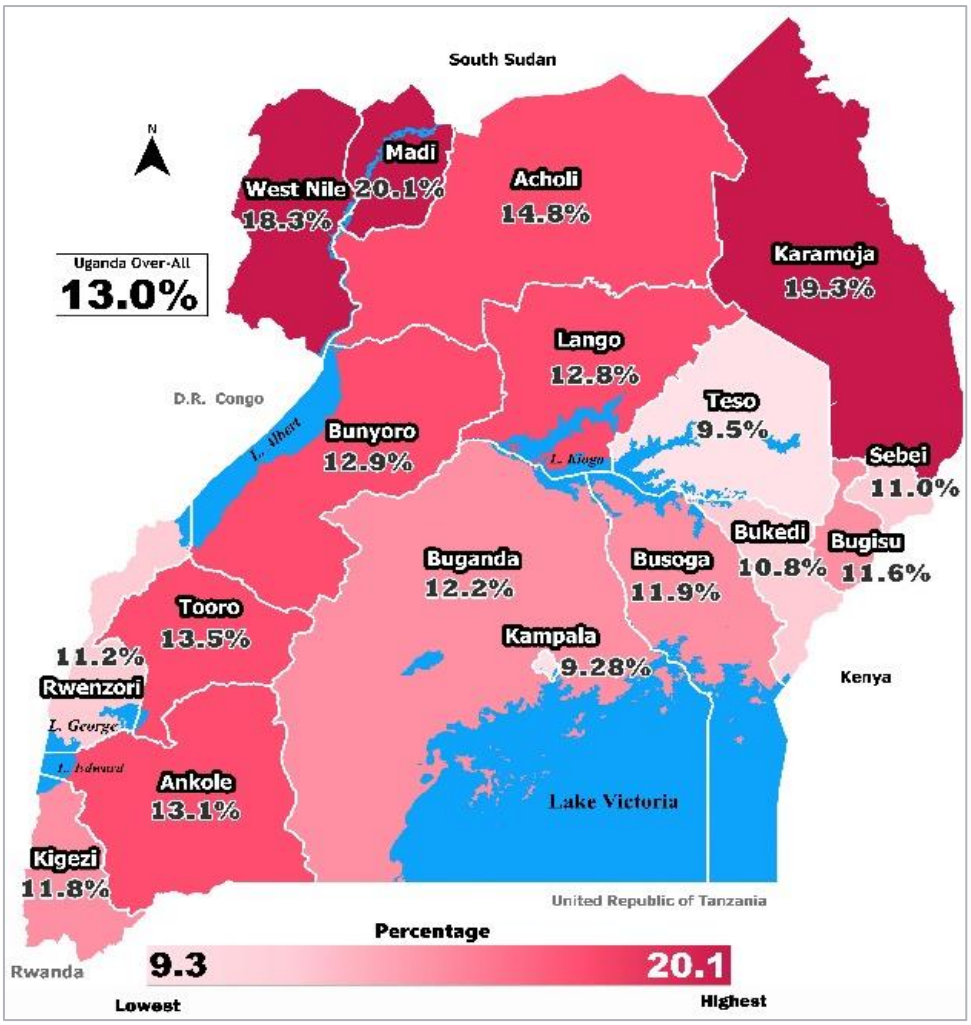


Figure 16.8: Percentage of Orphans by sub Region



16.4 Child Marriages

The Children's Act as amended 2016 defines child marriage as any union whether formal or informal involving any person below the age of 18 years for the purpose of living as husband and wife.

Seven percent of children were married/cohabiting. These comprised more females (7.7%) than males (5.6%).

Buganda sub Region had the highest (100,190) number of children who were married, while Madi sub Region had the least at 5,770 (**Figure 16.10**).

Figure 16.9 Children aged 10-17 who were Married/Cohabiting (Percentage)

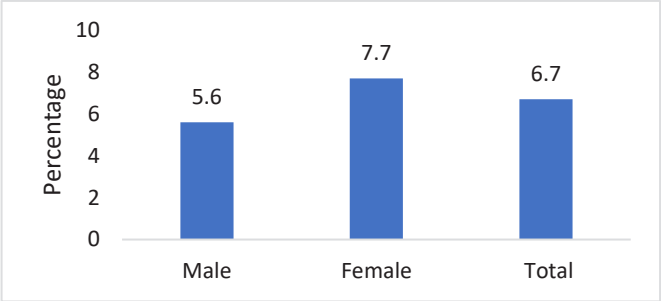
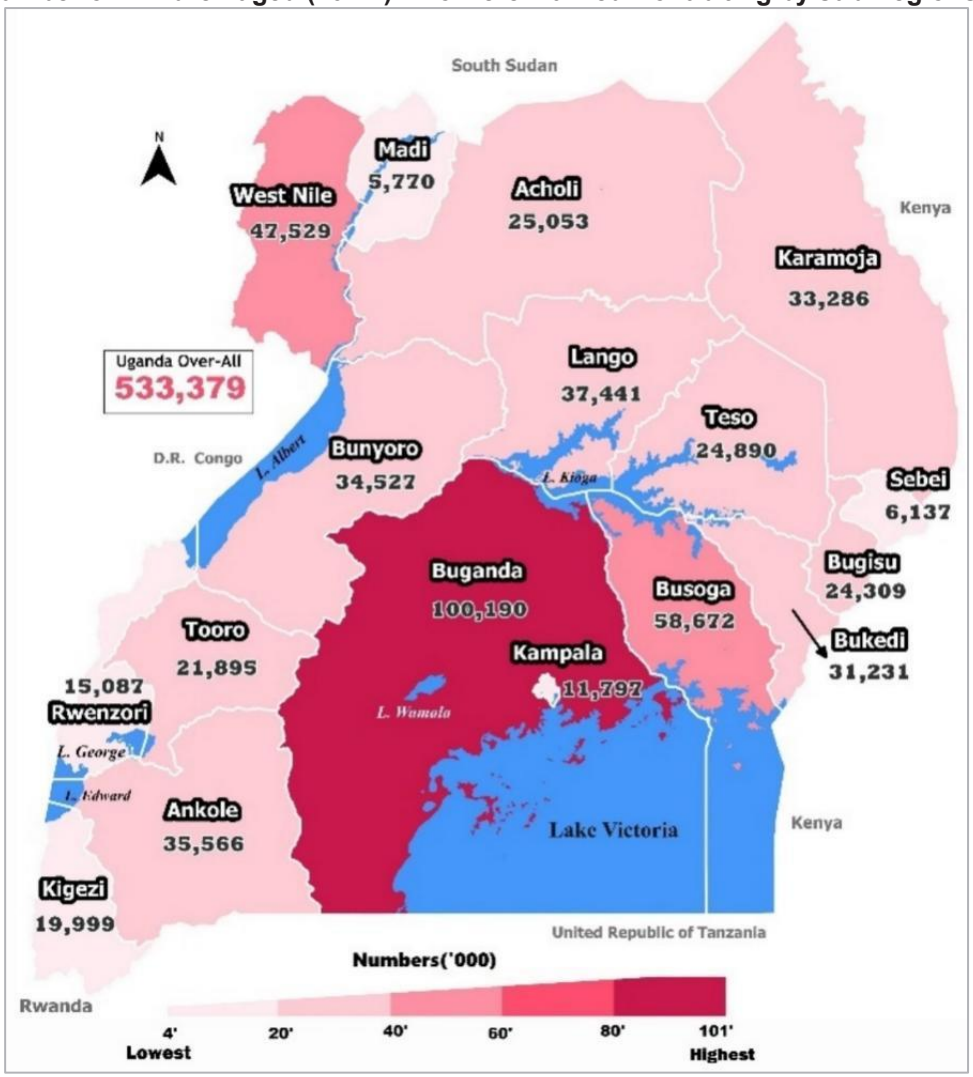


Figure 16.10 Number of Children aged (10-17) who were Married/Cohabiting by sub Regions



16.5 Children by Schooling Status

The Children (Amendment) Act 2016 (59): emphasizes the right of every child to education and places responsibilities on parents and the state to ensure children attend school and receive proper care and guidance.

The NPHC 2024 collected information on formal current school attendance and highest grade completed for all persons aged 3 years and over.

Figure 16.11 Children not in Primary One by Age 6 (Percentage)

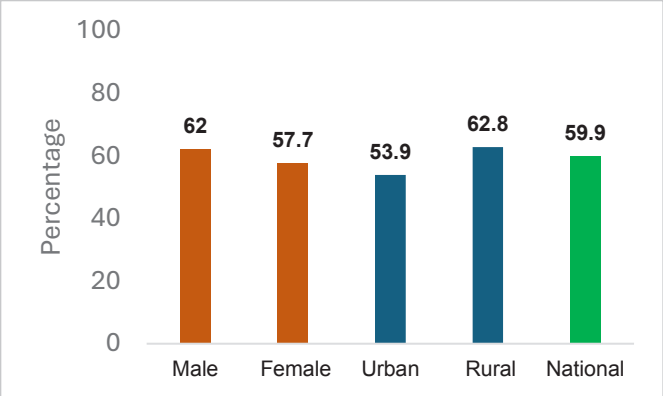


Figure 16.11 shows that 59.9 percent of children were not in their first year of primary school by age six.

There were more males (62.0%) compared to females (58%) who were not in Primary One by age 6,

The results further shows that they were more children in rural areas (62.8%) not in Primary One by age , compared in urban areas (53.9%).

Figure 16.12 Proportion of Children of Primary School going age (6-12 years) that were out of school

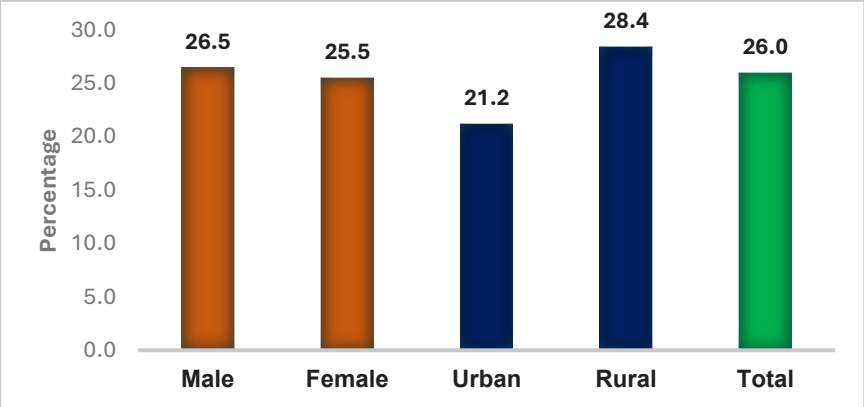
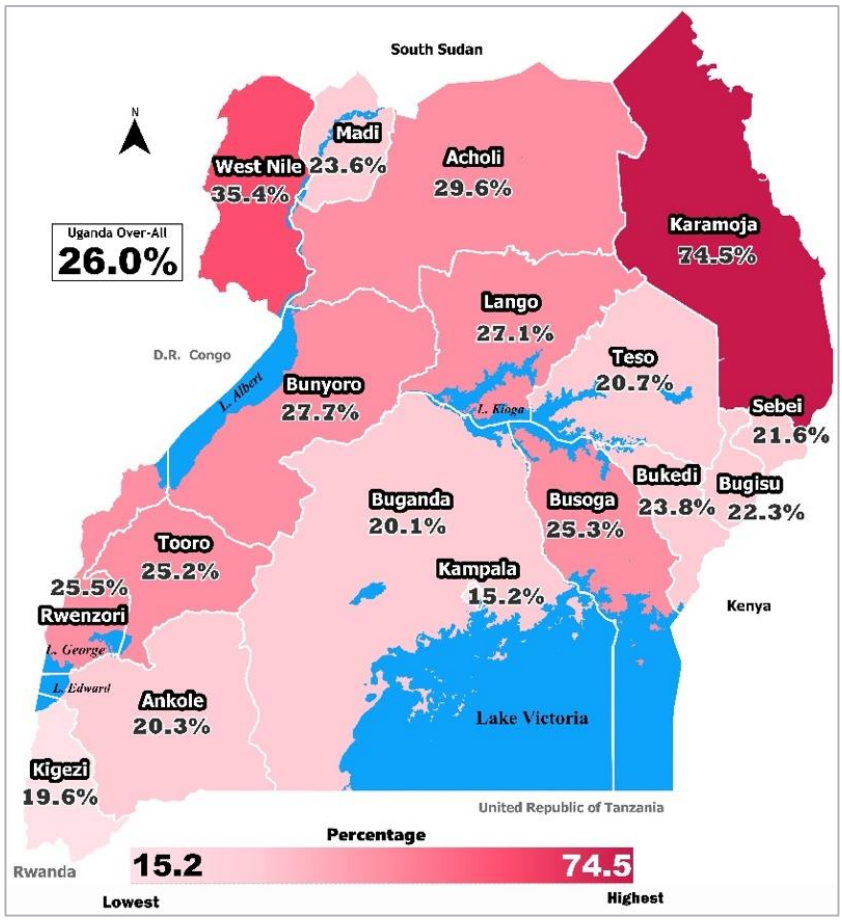


Figure 16.12 shows that 26.0 percent of children aged 6 to 12 were out of school.

Classification by rural-urban shows that (28.4%) of the children in rural areas were out of school compred to (21.2%) of those in urban areas.

Figure 16.13 shows that Karamoja sub Region had the highest proportion (74.5%) of children aged 6-12 who were out of school, while Kampala Capital City had the least (15.2%) *(***Table 16.3***).*

Figure 16.13 Proportion of Primary School-age Children (6-12 years) out of School by sub Region



Findings reveal that 34.2 percent of children aged 13-17 were out of school with higher percentages for females (34.5%) compared to that of males (33.8%) and children living in rural areas (35.8%) compared to those living in urban areas (31.3%) (**Figure 16.14**).

Figure 16.14 Percentage of Secondary School going age (13-17 years) that were out of School

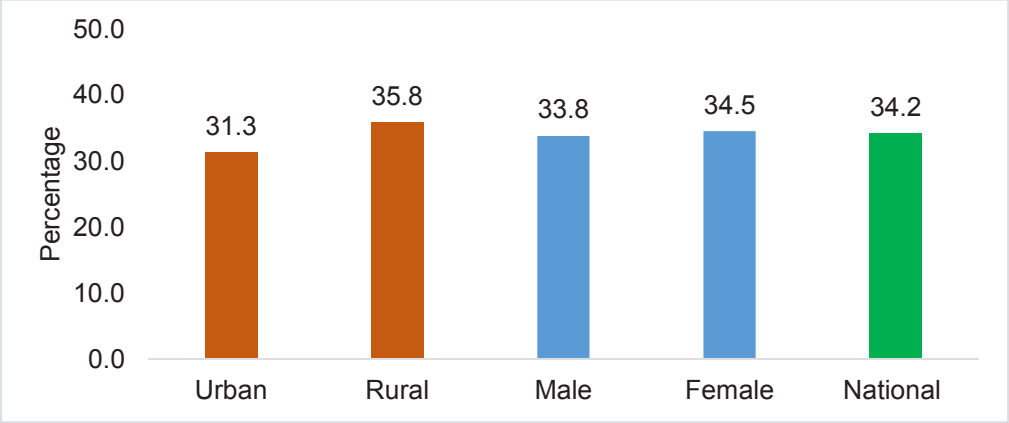
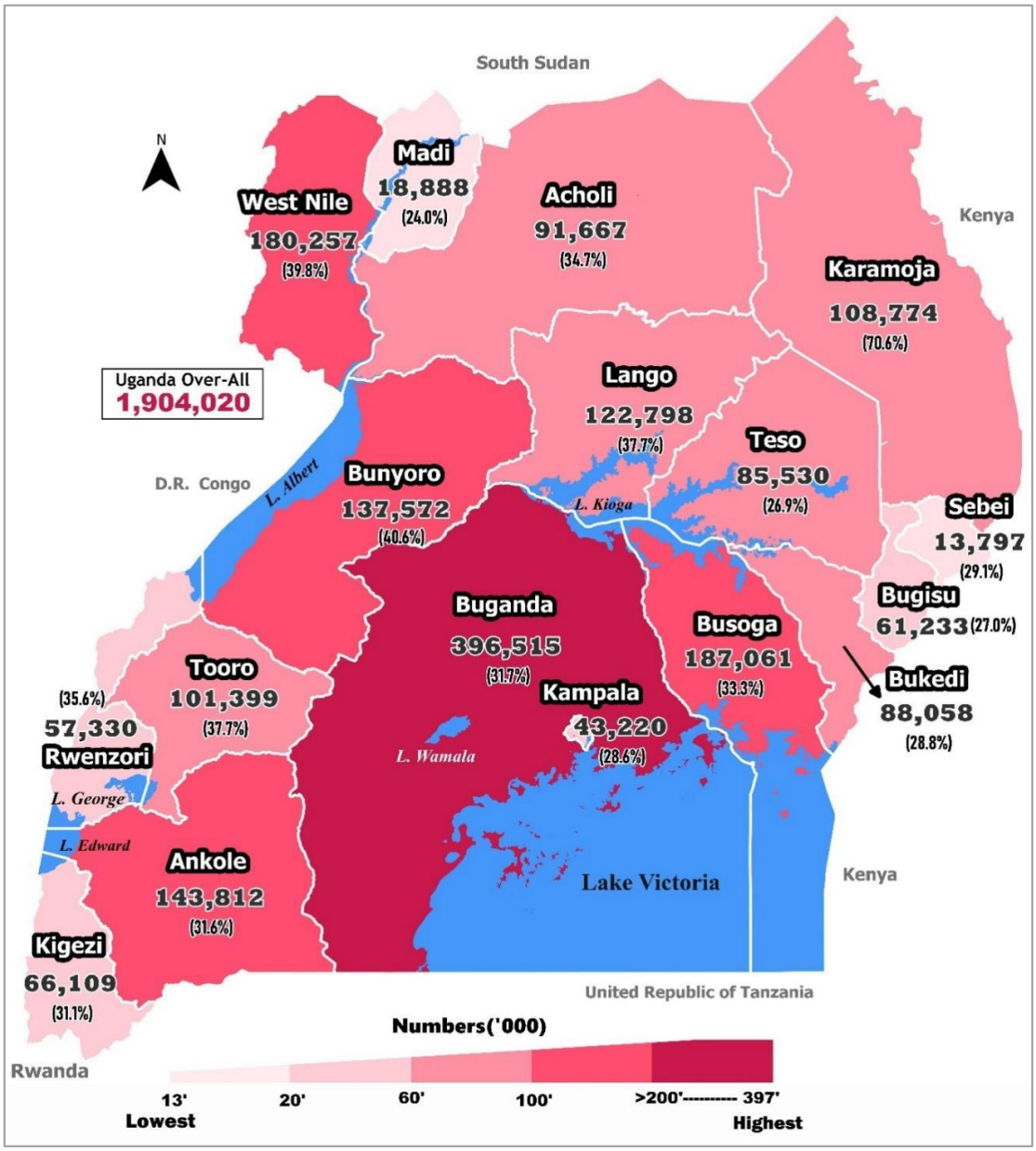


Figure 16.15 shows that Karamoja sub Region had the highest percentage (70.6%) of children aged 13-17 who were out of school, while Madi sub Region had the lowest (24.0%).

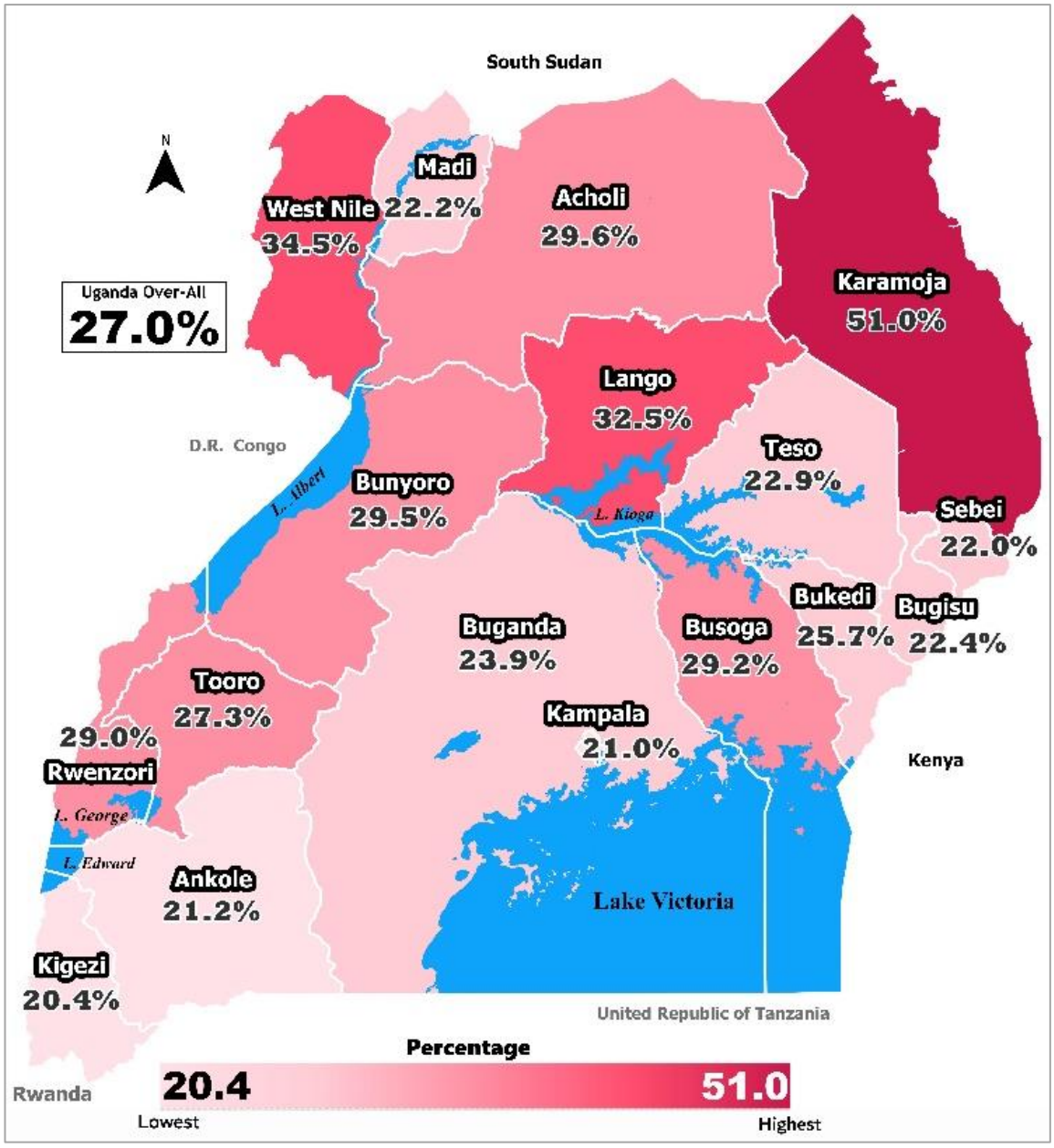
Figure 16.15 Number of Secondary School going age (13-17 years) that were out of school by sub Region



16.6 Idle Children

"Idle children" refers to children aged 14-17 who are not in school or actively participating in an economic activity. Figure 16.16 shows that 27.0 percent of children aged 14-17 were out of school and not in employment. Karamoja sub Region had the highest percentage (51.0%) of children who were out of school and not in employment, while Kigezi had the least (20.4%). (**Table 16.7).**

Figure 16.16 Proportion of Idle Children (14-17) by sub Region



16.7 Living Conditions of Children

Figure 16.16 shows that 47.8 percent of children were living in households where the nearest safe water source was less than half a kilometer away. Kampala Capital City had the highest percentage (82.7%) of children living in households where the nearest water source was less than half a kilometer away, while Karamoja sub Region had the least (30.5%) (**Figure 16.17** & **Table 16.8**).

Figure 16.17 Percentage of Children living in Households within 1/2km from Safe Water Source for Drinking

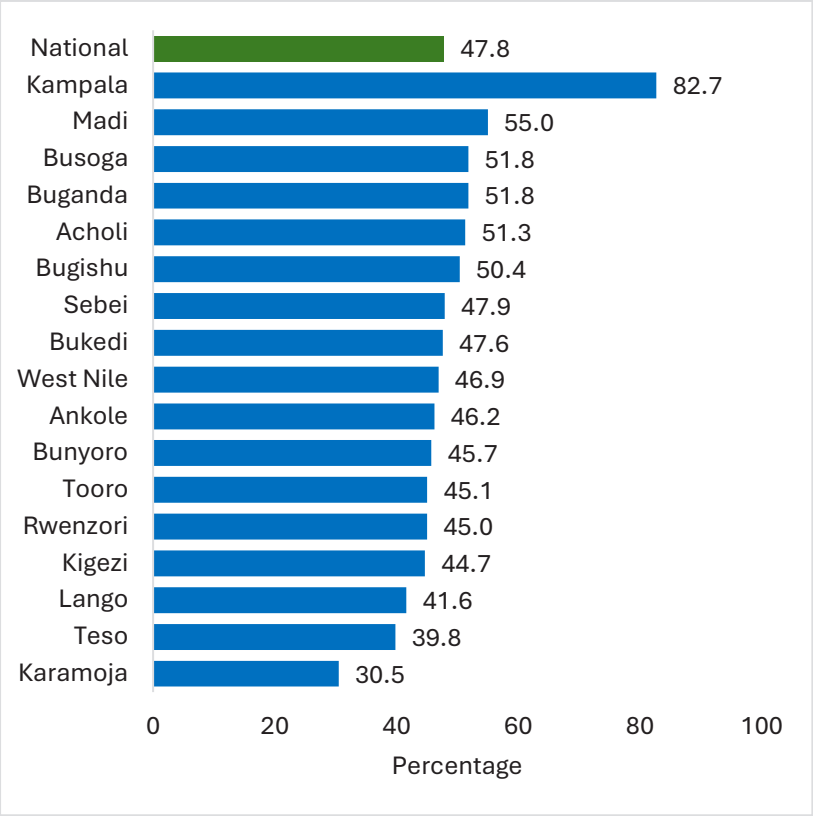


Figure 16.18 shows that thirty nine percent (39.1%) of children were living in households with improved toilet facilities, such as flush toilets, pit latrines with slabs, and ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, ***without*** sharing these facilities with other households.

Kampala Capital City had the highest percentage (83.5%) of children living in households with improved toilet facilities, while Karamoja sub Region had the least (12.0%) **(Table 16.8).**

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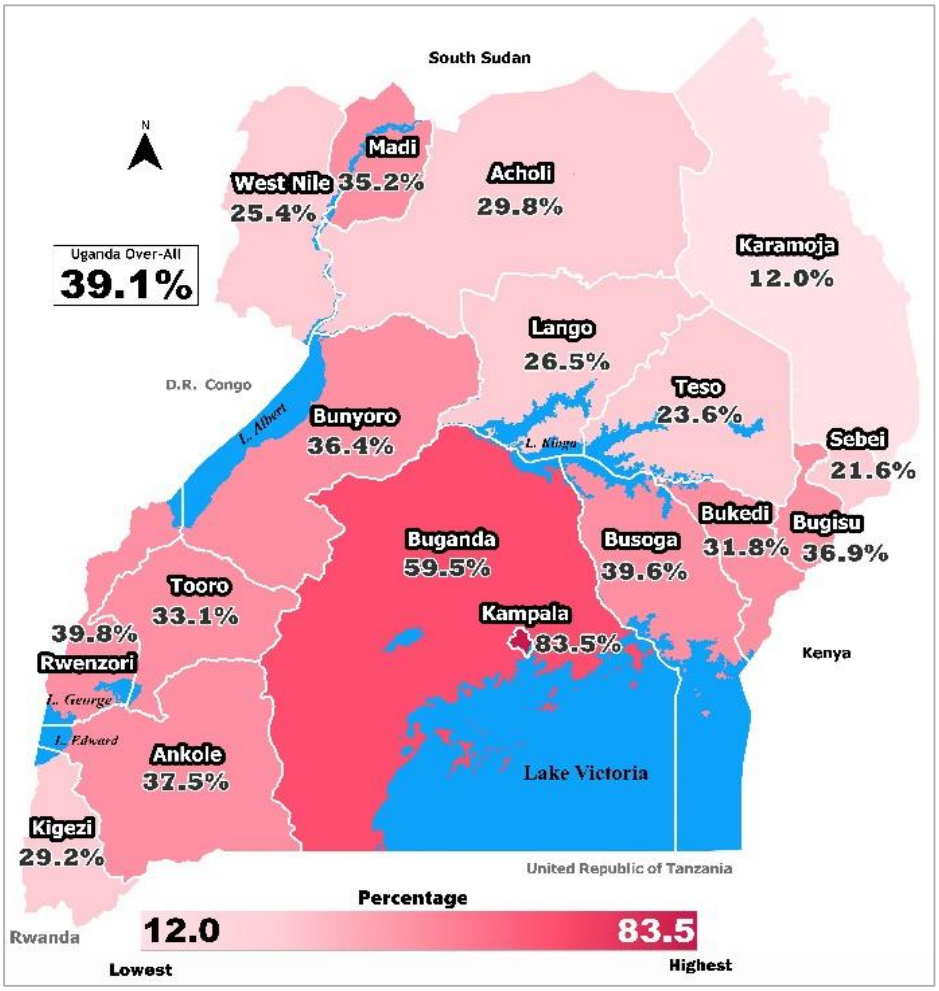
Figure 16.18: Percentage of Children living in households with improved sanitation



List of Tables

For more information on children, see the following tables:

- Table 16.1 Children by selected Background Characteristics
- Table 16.2: Share of Children to the Total Population by Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 16.3: Children (3-17 years) who have not started Primary or Secondary School on time or Not in school
- Table 16.4: Birth Registration Status for Children Under one year
- Table 16.5: Birth Registration Status for Children Under 5 years
- Table 16.6: Children who are Orphans
- Table 16.7: Children by Birth Registration Status, Marital status, Idle Children and Orphanhood
- Table 16.8: Children by Household Living Conditions

Table 16.1: Children by selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristic	All Children (0-17 years)	Children aged 0-4 (under 5)	Children aged 0-8 years (ECD)	Children 3-5 years	Children 6-12 years (Primary school)	Children 13-17 years (Primary school)	Adolescent Children (10-17)
Sex							
Male	11,076,386	3,338,913	5,954,201	2,072,261	4,293,260	2,744,662	4,535,670
Female	11,076,152	3,281,154	5,876,257	2,037,512	4,278,545	2,829,484	4,619,063
Residence							
Urban	7,549,198	2,263,653	3,992,910	1,369,768	2,853,398	1,972,717	3,164,433
Rural	14,603,340	4,356,414	7,837,548	2,740,005	5,718,407	3,601,429	5,990,300
Sub Regions							
Kampala Capital City	550,395	173,460	292,235	96,628	193,754	151,249	231,347
Buganda	5,022,159	1,510,794	2,693,218	931,590	1,948,428	1,251,763	2,060,782
Busoga	2,242,107	659,016	1,194,799	415,671	878,600	560,926	927,675
Bukedi	1,243,654	377,096	671,964	231,847	481,752	305,673	505,032
Bugisu	859,825	252,535	451,080	158,021	327,246	226,471	363,424
Sebei	190,800	59,147	102,876	34,634	72,613	47,413	77,642
Teso	1,278,870	393,460	694,611	237,270	486,692	317,473	516,942
Karamoja	825,443	279,921	509,435	190,959	329,410	154,020	276,518
Lango	1,234,171	372,642	648,641	223,269	460,645	325,775	522,455
Acholi	1,022,836	306,357	542,231	183,638	388,813	263,880	428,355
West Nile	1,794,269	510,018	947,176	330,327	718,251	453,149	749,199
Madi	285,307	78,127	144,813	49,917	111,070	78,763	126,038
Bunyoro	1,451,149	454,135	802,833	278,439	564,508	338,912	571,175
Tooro	1,092,087	330,935	584,911	206,621	423,114	269,261	448,391
Rwenzori	648,326	192,861	341,986	121,413	254,723	161,168	272,133
Ankole	1,621,344	448,734	806,999	281,821	622,164	455,563	730,914
Kigezi	789,796	220,829	400,650	137,708	310,022	212,687	346,711
Total	**22,152,538**	**6,620,067**	**11,830,458**	**4,109,773**	**8,571,805**	**5,574,146**	**9,154,733**

Table 16.2: Percentage Share of Children (0-17 years) to the Total Household Population by selected Background characteristics

Background Characteristic	All Children (0-17 years)	Children aged 0-4 (under 5)	Children aged 0-8 years (ECD)	Children 3-5 years (Pre-school)	Children 6-12 years (Primary school)	Children 13-17 years (Primary school)	Adolescent Children (10-17)
Sex							
Male	53.3	16.1	28.6	10	20.6	13.2	21.8
Female	47.0	13.9	24.9	8.6	18.1	12.0	19.6
Residence							
Urban	46.5	13.9	24.6	8.4	17.6	12.2	19.5
Rural	51.9	15.5	27.8	9.7	20.3	12.8	21.3
Sub Regions							
Kampala Capital City	36.5	11.5	19.4	6.4	12.8	10.0	15.32
Buganda	47.9	14.4	25.7	8.9	18.6	11.9	19.7
Busoga	52.3	15.4	27.9	9.7	20.5	13.1	21.6
Bukedi	52.7	16.0	28.5	9.8	20.4	12.9	21.4
Bugisu	47.7	14.0	25.0	8.8	18.2	12.6	20.2
Sebei	50.9	15.8	27.4	9.2	19.4	12.6	20.7
Teso	52.9	16.3	28.7	9.8	20.1	13.1	21.4
Karamoja	56.2	19.1	34.7	13.0	22.4	10.5	18.8
Lango	48.9	14.8	25.7	8.9	18.3	12.9	20.7
Acholi	50.7	15.2	26.9	9.1	19.3	13.1	21.2
West Nile	54.5	15.5	28.8	10.0	21.8	13.8	22.8
Madi	52.9	14.5	26.9	9.3	20.6	14.6	23.4
Bunyoro	52.3	16.4	29.0	10.0	20.4	12.2	20.6
Tooro	51.7	15.7	27.7	9.8	20.0	12.8	21.2
Rwenzori	53.7	16.0	28.3	10.1	21.1	13.3	22.5
Ankole	45.9	12.7	22.8	8.0	17.6	12.9	20.7
Kigezi	47.2	13.2	23.9	8.2	18.5	12.7	20.7
Total	**49.9**	**14.9**	**26.7**	**9.3**	**19.3**	**12.6**	**20.6**

Table 16.3 Children (3-17 years) who have not started Primary or Secondary School on time or Not in school

Background Characteristic	Children, 6 years old, who are not in the first year of Primary School		Children 3-5 years not attending ECD Centers		Children (6-12 years) of primary school age who are out of school		Children (13-17 years) of Ordinary secondary school age who are out of school	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	407,058	62.0	1,230,292	59.4	1,139,880	26.5	927,500	33.8
Female	377,014	57.7	1,168,989	57.4	1,089,574	25.5	976,520	34.5
Residence								
Urban	234,336	53.9	660,301	48.2	606,958	21.2	616,477	31.3
Rural	549,736	62.8	1,738,980	63.5	1,622,496	28.4	1,287,543	35.8
Sub Regions								
Kampala Capital City	13,359	44.3	33,161	34.3	29,526	15.2	43,220	28.6
Buganda	180,555	60.5	403,912	43.4	392,396	20.1	396,515	31.7
Busoga	82,267	61.3	250,760	60.3	222,622	25.3	187,061	33.3
Bukedi	39,826	55.0	155,665	67.1	114,758	23.8	88,058	28.8
Bugisu	26,830	53.5	94,773	60.0	73,154	22.3	61,233	27.0
Sebei	5,325	48.4	19,330	55.8	15,690	21.6	13,797	29.1
Teso	34,801	47.3	165,101	69.6	101,095	20.7	85,530	26.9
Karamoja	50,832	82.8	175,190	91.7	245,624	74.5	108,774	70.6
Lango	41,951	61.9	155,139	69.5	124,851	27.1	122,798	37.7
Acholi	33,622	57.3	127,961	69.7	115,064	29.6	91,667	34.7
West Nile	62,135	55.6	257,896	78.1	253,979	35.4	180,257	39.8
Madi	10,336	59.2	29,989	60.1	26,156	23.6	18,888	24.0
Bunyoro	52,218	59.1	174,422	62.6	156,135	27.7	137,572	40.6
Tooro	40,275	63.5	111,618	54.0	106,703	25.2	101,399	37.7
Rwenzori	25,080	66.8	67,563	55.7	65,003	25.5	57,330	35.6
Ankole	61,156	69.1	112,325	39.9	126,218	20.3	143,812	31.6
Kigezi	23,504	52.3	64,476	46.8	60,480	19.6	66,109	31.1
National	**784,072**	**59.9**	**2,399,281**	**58.4**	**2,229,454**	**26.0**	**1,904,020**	**34.2**

Table 16.4 Birth Registration Status for Children Under One year

Background Characteristics	Registered with Birth certificate		With Notification		None	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	65,401	9.9	256,428	38.8	340,572	51.4
Female	63,888	9.8	250,798	38.5	336,871	51.7
Residence						
Urban	51,577	11.2	178,994	38.8	230,537	50.0
Rural	77,712	9.1	328,232	38.5	446,906	52.4
Sub Regions						
Kampala Capital City	5,843	15.4	13,904	36.6	18,243	48.0
Buganda	36,919	12.4	102,257	34.5	157,531	53.1
Busoga	14,082	10.7	48,416	36.6	69,620	52.7
Bukedi	5,806	7.5	31,422	40.5	40,279	52.0
Bugisu	3,575	7.3	19,151	38.8	26,545	53.9
Sebei	1,175	9.0	4,947	38.0	6,898	53.0
Teso	4,765	5.7	37,896	45.4	40,871	48.9
Karamoja	4,054	8.7	21,302	46.0	21,031	45.3
Lango	6,904	8.6	36,589	45.4	37,084	46.0
Acholi	7,807	12.0	26,078	40.0	31,363	48.1
West Nile	8,959	9.3	41,111	42.6	46,349	48.1
Madi	1,501	10.6	6,295	44.5	6,345	44.9
Bunyoro	8,300	9.0	28,509	30.8	55,855	60.3
Tooro	5,964	9.3	22,171	34.5	36,085	56.2
Rwenzori	3,938	10.7	17,739	48.3	15,083	41.0
Ankole	6,533	7.7	31,380	36.9	47,134	55.4
Kigezi	3,164	7.5	18,059	42.6	21,127	49.9
National	**129,289**	**9.8**	**507,226**	**38.6**	**677,443**	**51.6**

Table 16.5 Birth Registration Status for Children Under 5 years

Background Characteristics	Registered with Birth certificate Number	%	With Notification Number	%	None Number	%
Sex						
Male	343,250	10.3	1,289,053	38.6	1,706,610	**51.1**
Female	336,367	10.3	1,269,308	38.7	1,675,479	51.1
Residence						
Urban	275,513	12.2	875,251	38.7	1,112,889	49.2
Rural	404,104	9.3	1,683,110	38.6	2,269,200	52.1
Sub Regions						
Kampala Capital City	32,572	18.8	60,804	35.1	80,084	46.2
Buganda	196,687	13	507,007	33.6	807,100	53.4
Busoga	68,128	10.3	236,938	35.9	353,950	53.7
Bukedi	29,584	7.9	156,684	41.6	190,828	50.6
Bugisu	19,419	7.7	98,404	38.9	134,712	53.3
Sebei	5,445	9.2	22,425	37.9	31,277	52.9
Teso	23,635	6	182,752	46.5	187,073	47.6
Karamoja	21,887	7.8	121,148	43.3	136,886	48.9
Lango	32,255	8.7	172,312	46.3	168,075	45.1
Acholi	36,556	11.9	118,962	38.9	150,839	49.2
West Nile	50,237	9.9	213,461	41.9	246,320	48.3
Madi	7,598	9.7	33,151	42.4	37,378	47.8
Bunyoro	42,998	9.5	142,292	31.4	268,845	59.2
Tooro	33,648	10.2	123,486	37.3	173,801	52.5
Rwenzori	21,838	11.3	94,855	49.2	76,168	39.5
Ankole	38,652	8.6	173,266	38.6	236,816	52.8
Kigezi	18,478	8.4	100,414	45.5	101,937	46.2
National	**679,617**	**10.3**	**2,558,361**	**38.7**	**3,382,089**	**51.1**

Table 16.6: Children who are Orphans

Background Characteristics	Only mother dead		Only father dead		Both mother and father dead		Children with one or both parents dead*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	278,969	2.5	679,891	6.1	470,355	4.3	1,444,099	13.0
Female	271,956	2.5	692,338	6.3	450,979	4.1	1,429,523	12.9
Residence								
Urban	172,370	2.3	455,606	6.0	260,557	3.5	897,371	11.9
Rural	378,555	2.6	916,623	6.3	660,777	4.5	1,976,251	13.5
Sub Regions								
Kampala Capital City	9,808	1.8	30,407	5.5	10,430	1.9	51,064	9.28
Buganda	123,116	2.5	303,424	6.0	177,519	3.5	611,050	12.2
Busoga	55,777	2.5	111,683	5.0	96,636	4.3	267,750	11.9
Bukedi	28,530	2.3	55,588	4.5	49,265	4.0	134,872	10.8
Bugisu	23,307	2.7	39,896	4.6	35,814	4.2	99,777	11.6
Sebei	4,644	2.4	8,617	4.5	7,601	4.0	20,998	11
Teso	24,219	1.9	61,728	4.8	34,989	2.7	121,658	9.5
Karamoja	26,667	3.2	67,655	8.2	63,702	7.7	159,194	19.3
Lango	26,854	2.2	84,489	6.9	45,607	3.7	158,114	12.8
Acholi	24,643	2.4	80,505	7.9	45,396	4.4	151,718	14.8
West Nile	58,069	3.2	134,565	7.5	131,143	7.3	328,225	18.3
Madi	7,991	2.8	31,775	11.1	17,060	6.0	57,421	20.1
Bunyoro	36,837	2.5	91,183	6.3	56,980	3.9	186,457	12.9
Tooro	28,136	2.6	76,067	7.0	41,289	3.8	146,920	13.5
Rwenzori	15,278	2.4	32,378	5.0	24,065	3.7	72,399	11.2
Ankole	39,762	2.5	111,588	6.9	59,138	3.7	212,549	13.1
Kigezi	17,287	2.2	50,681	6.4	24,700	3.1	93,456	11.8
National	**550,925**	**2.5**	**1,372,229**	**6.2**	**921,334**	**4.2**	**2,873,622**	**13.0**

**includes children whose mother is dead but child does not know if father is dead/alive and vice versa.*

Table 16.7: Children by Birth Registration Status, Marital status, Idle Children and Orphanhood

Background Characteristics	Children aged 0-4 without full Birth Registration		Orphans (one or both parents dead)		Children (14-17) who are out of school and are working		Idle Adolescent children (14-17) who are out of school and are not working		Children 12-17 who have ever been or currently married	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex										
Male	2,995,663	89.7	1,444,099	13.0	222,899	10.3	563,819	26.1	201,622	6.0
Female	2,944,787	89.7	1,429,523	12.9	217,039	9.7	624,161	27.8	302,605	8.8
Residence										
Urban	1,988,140	87.8	897,371	11.9	144,262	9.2	390,432	24.8	160,038	6.7
Rural	3,952,310	90.7	1,976,251	13.5	295,676	10.5	797,548	28.2	344,189	7.8
Sub Regions										
Kampala Capital City	140,888	81.2	51,064	9.28	12,433	10.1	25,927	21.0	11,788	6.6
Buganda	1,314,107	87.0	611,050	12.2	106,647	10.8	235,142	23.9	100,649	6.6
Busoga	590,888	89.7	267,750	11.9	30,145	6.8	128,652	29.2	55,160	8.1
Bukedi	347,512	92.2	134,872	10.8	12,840	5.3	62,147	25.7	28,689	7.7
Bugisu	233,116	92.3	99,777	11.6	11,836	6.6	40,419	22.4	23,547	8.6
Sebei	53,702	90.8	20,998	11.0	3,493	9.4	8,219	22.0	5,166	9.0
Teso	369,825	94.0	121,658	9.5	16,106	6.4	58,053	22.9	23,282	6.1
Karamoja	258,034	92.2	159,194	19.3	25,431	20.6	62,827	51.0	26,912	13.8
Lango	340,387	91.4	158,114	12.8	23,272	9.0	84,043	32.5	34,511	8.8
Acholi	269,801	88.1	151,718	14.8	16,242	7.7	62,543	29.6	24,016	7.5
West Nile	459,781	90.2	328,225	18.3	28,409	7.9	123,894	34.5	45,002	8.1
Madi	70,529	90.3	57,421	20.1	1,817	2.9	13,996	22.2	5,276	5.6
Bunyoro	411,137	90.5	186,457	12.9	39,437	14.9	77,959	29.5	34,658	8.3
Tooro	297,287	89.8	146,920	13.5	29,023	13.9	57,119	27.3	21,534	6.5
Rwenzori	171,023	88.7	72,399	11.2	12,037	9.7	36,078	29.0	14,415	7.2
Ankole	410,082	91.4	212,549	13.1	47,861	13.2	76,720	21.2	32,513	5.9
Kigezi	202,351	91.6	93,456	11.8	22,909	13.7	34,242	20.4	17,109	6.6
National	**5,940,450**	**89.7**	**2,873,622**	**13.0**	**439,938**	**10.0**	**1,187,980**	**27.0**	**504,227**	**7.4**

Table 16.8: Children by Household Living Conditions

Background Characteristic	Children Living in Child headed Households		Children living in Households that use unclean energy for lighting		Children living in Households with Distance to water source less than 1/2 a Km		Children living in Households with Improved sanitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	112,664	1.0	2,653,315	24.0	4,538,334	47.5	4,268,499	38.5
Female	89,716	0.8	2,590,296	23.4	4,547,837	48.0	4,395,131	39.7
Residence								
Urban	83,630	1.1	1,300,649	17.2	3,306,406	57.1	4,196,301	55.6
Rural	118,750	0.8	3,942,962	27.0	5,779,765	43.7	4,467,329	30.6
Sub Region								
Kampala Capital City	10,459	1.9	19,074	3.5	265,833	82.7	459,524	83.5
Buganda	49,122	1.0	756,197	15.1	2,019,035	51.8	2,988,483	59.5
Busoga	28,836	1.3	729,598	32.5	1,038,101	51.8	887,033	39.6
Bukedi	11,492	0.9	520,016	41.8	538,942	47.6	395,093	31.8
Bugisu	11,302	1.3	368,425	42.9	389,316	50.4	317,050	36.9
Sebei	804	0.4	93,744	49.1	82,191	47.9	41,180	21.6
Teso	6,383	0.5	138,414	10.8	468,387	39.8	301,462	23.6
Karamoja	12,453	1.5	486,390	58.9	232,175	30.5	99,245	12.0
Lango	5,759	0.5	187,776	15.2	462,991	41.6	326,749	26.5
Acholi	6,277	0.6	269,043	26.3	467,641	51.3	305,154	29.8
West Nile	19,280	1.1	479,752	26.7	763,036	46.9	455,906	25.4
Madi	2,085	0.7	49,981	17.5	139,362	55.0	100,327	35.2
Bunyoro	13,224	0.9	242,421	16.7	604,915	45.7	528,674	36.4
Tooro	8,009	0.7	182,515	16.7	437,846	45.1	361,079	33.1
Rwenzori	5,202	0.8	211,343	32.6	249,859	45.0	258,020	39.8
Ankole	8,636	0.5	313,795	19.4	630,432	46.2	607,971	37.5
Kigezi	3,057	0.4	195,127	24.7	296,109	44.7	230,680	29.2
National	**202,380**	**0.9**	**5,243,611**	**23.7**	**9,086,171**	**47.8**	**8,663,630**	**39.1**

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH 17

Key Findings

- ***Youth Population (15-24 years):*** 9,751,311 persons (21.2%) of the total population.
- ***Youth Population (18-30 years):*** 10,769,151 persons (23.5%) of the total population.
- ***Adolescent population (10-19 years):*** 11,404,639 persons (24.8%) of the total population.
- ***Literacy rate:*** 82.8 percent among youth (15-24 years); 81.6 percent among youth (18-30 years). The Literacy rate among adolescents was 76.0 percent.
- ***Household headship:*** The share of household headship among youth aged 15-24 was12.3 percent; and 29.1% among youth 18-30 years and three percent among Adolescents.
- ***Beneficiaries of Selected Government Programmes:*** One in ten (9.9%) youth (18-30 years) had benefitted from NAADs programme, while less than one percent of youth had benefitted from Emyooga (0.1%), OWC (0.3%) and YLP (0.4%) programmes.

The well-being of adolescents and youth is critical if the country is to harness the demographic dividend and remain key players in social-economic transformation. The enormous contribution of the adolescents and youth towards social economic transformation can be realized when their rights are protected and investments made in their education, employment, health, empowerment and civil participation. For statistical purposes, the United Nations defines “adolescents” as individuals in the 10–19-year age group and “youth” as the 15-24-year age group, whereas Uganda defines the youth as a person aged between 18-30 years (National Youth Council Act, 2015).

17.1 Proportion of Adolescent and Youth Population to the Total Population

Adolescents comprised 24.8 percent of the population while the youth (15-24 years) were 21.2%. Based on the national definition (18-30 years) 23.5 percent of the population were youths **(Figure 17.1).** Disaggregation by Sex shows that adolescents comprised more males (25.9%) compared to females (23.9%), while the youth there are more females than males (**Table 17.1A**). By Sub Region, Madi Sub Region had the highest percentage (28.5%) of adolescents, while Kampala Capital City had the least (20.3%). Madi also had the highest percentage (24.5%) of the population 15-24 years. On the other hand Kampala Capital City had the highest population (32.7%) of 18-30 years, while Kigezi had the least (20.2%) **(Figure 17.2 ; Figure 17.3; Table 17.1A**). Table 17.1B provides share of adolescents and youth to household population.

Figure 17.1: Percentage of the Adolescents and Youth to the total population, 1991–2024

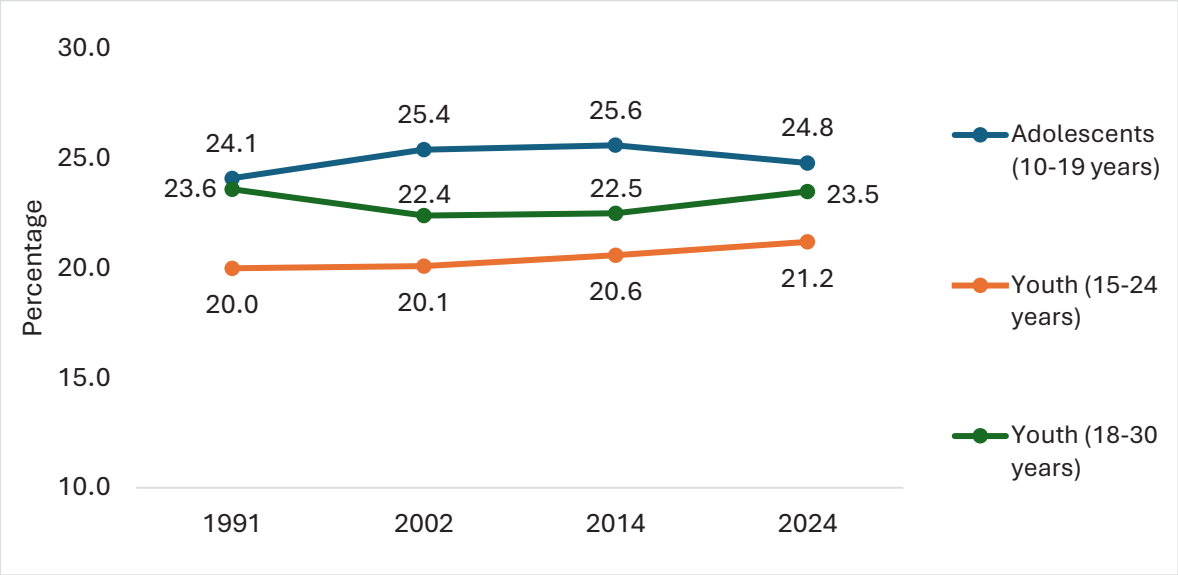


Figure 17.2A: Percentage of Youth (18-30 years) to the Total Population

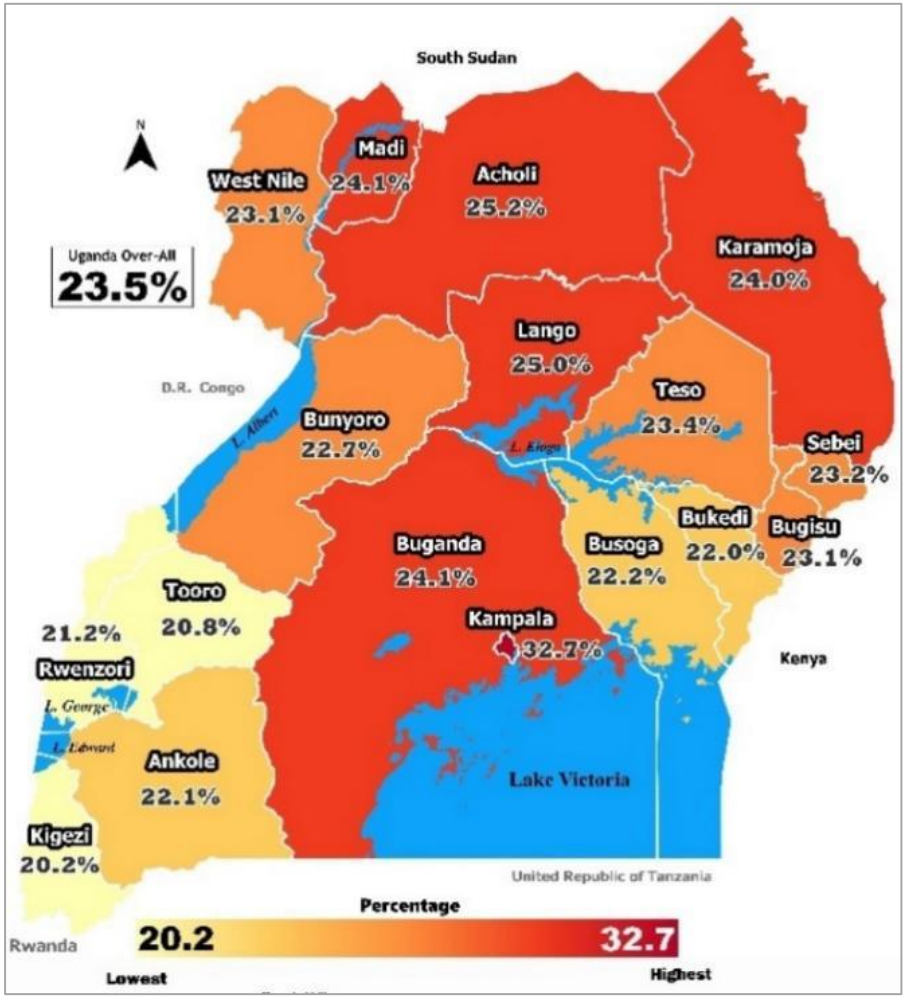


Figure 17.2B: Percentage of Youth (15-24 years) to the Total Population

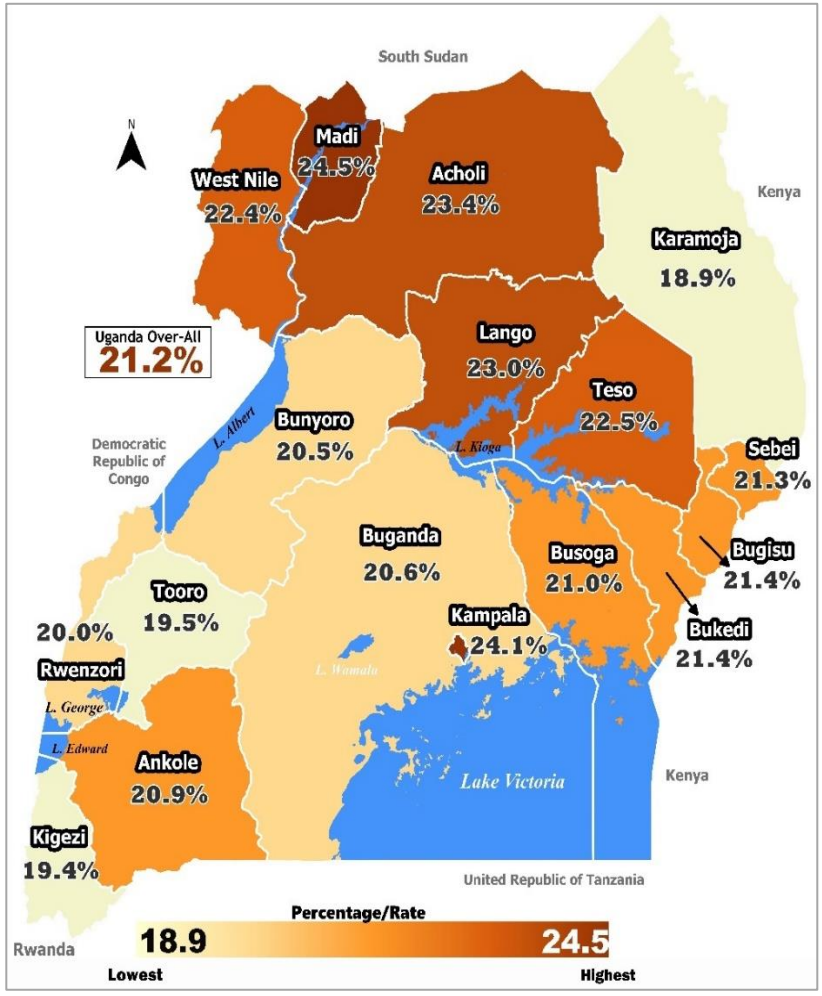
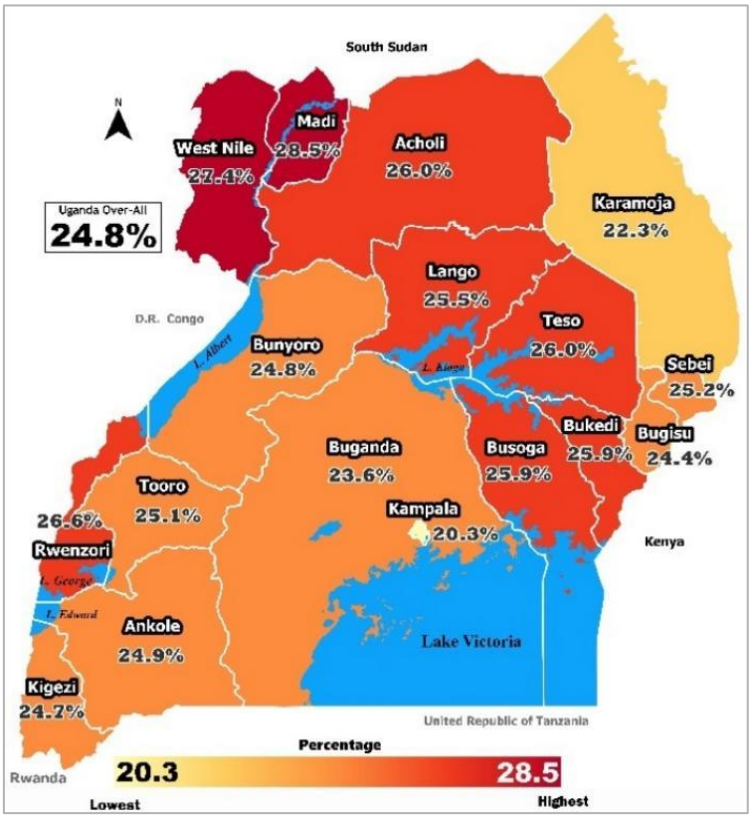


Figure 17.3: Percentage of Adolescents (10-19 years) to the Total Population



17.2 Education and Literacy Characteristics of Adolescents and Youth

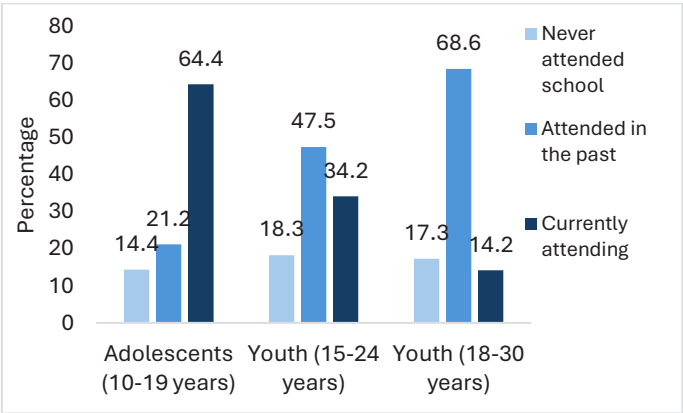
Education imparts essential skills required for an individual's personal and social growth. Through education, adolescents and youth become economically independent which is pertinent for socio-economic growth. Furthermore, adolescents and youth are able to adapt to newer techniques of production, increase their employability potential, among others. The Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997 and Universal Secondary Education (USE) in 2007 to ensure that all children of school going age (especially those from poor backgrounds) are provided with free primary and secondary education (MoES, 2013).

17.2.1 Status of School Attendance of Adolescents and Youth

Figure 17.4 show that 64.4 percent of the adolescents were currently attending school, 21.2 percent attended school in the past and 14.4 percent had never attended school.

Fourty eight percent of the population aged15-24 years and 69 percent of the population aged 18-30 years attended school in the past. Eighteen percent of the population aged 15-24 years had never attended school and 34.2 percent were currently attending school (**Figure 17.4, Table 17.4A – 17.4C)**.

Figure 17.4: Percentage of Adolescents and Youth by School Attendance Status



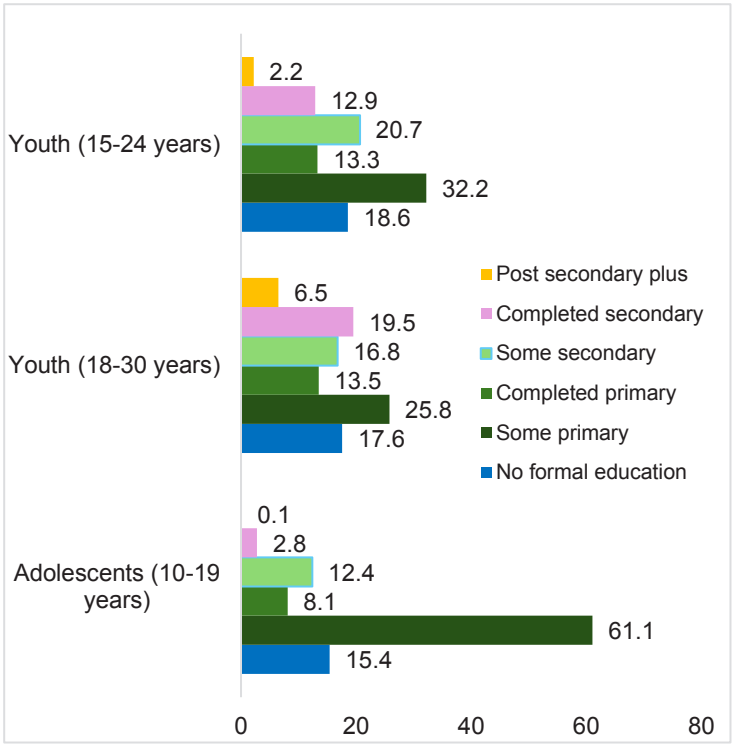
17.2.2 Education attainment of Adolescents and Youth

Figure 17.5 shows the education attainment of adolescents and youth. Overall, 18.6 percent of population aged 15-24 year, 17.6 percent of the population 18-30 and 15.4 percent of adolescents had no formal education.

Majority of the adolescents (61.1%) had attained some primary education, while less than one percent had attained post secondary education (0.1%). The highest proportion (32.2%) of youth (15-24 years) had attained some primary education, while the least proportion (2.2%) had attained post secondary education (**Figure 17.5**)

Karamoja sub Region had the highest percentage (68.3%) of the youth (15-24) and adolescents (66.5%) with no formal education, while Teso sub region had the lowest percentage of 12.8 percent **(Table 17.3A, 17.3B and Table 17.3C).**

Figure 17:5 Percentage of Youth and Adolescents by Level of Education Attainment



17.2.3 Literacy Rate of Youth and Adolescents

Overall, nine in every ten youth regardless of the definition were literate. The literacy rate among adolescents was 76.0 percent. Among the adolescents, the literacy rate was higher for females (77.6%) compared to the males (73.3%) **(Figure 17.6).**

Disaggregation by Sub Region shows that literacy among youth and adolescents was highest in Kampala Capital City (95% and 94.2%) and lowest in Karamoja sub region. **(Figure 17.7, Figure 17.8A-B, and Table 17.5**).

Figure 17.6: Literacy Rate of Youth and Adolescents by sex

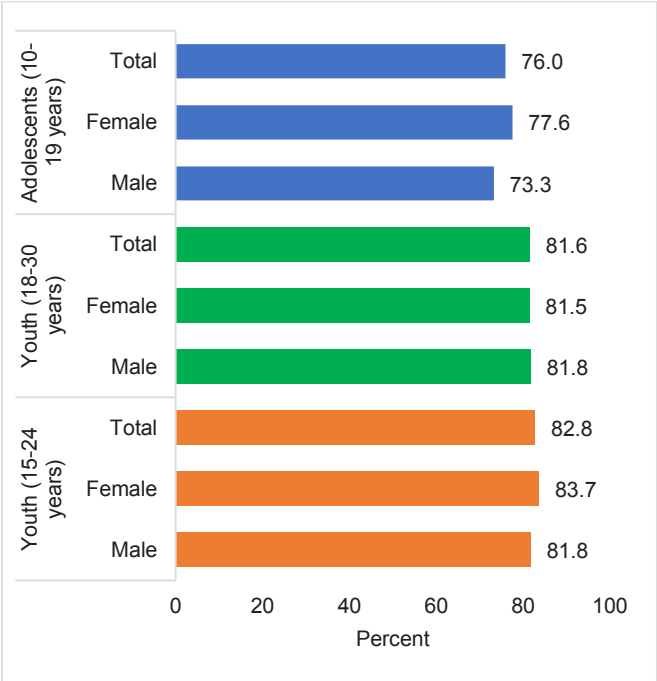


Figure 17.7: Adolescent (10-19 years) Literacy Rate by sub Region

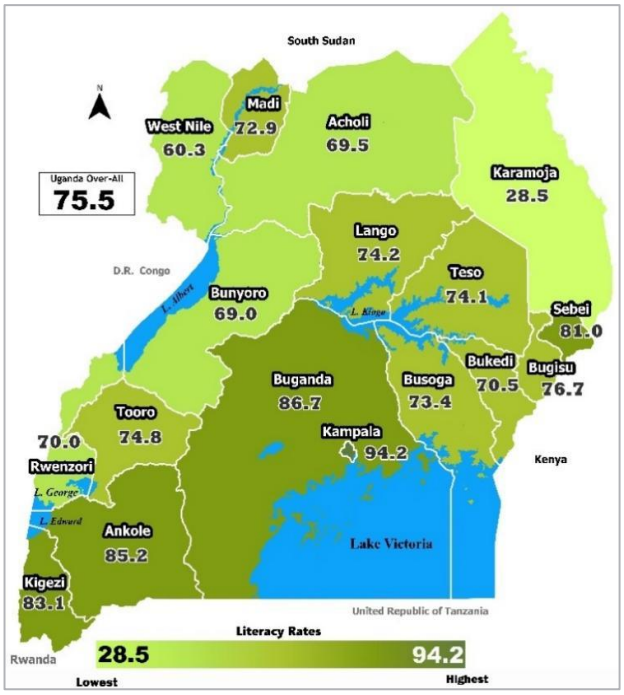


Figure 17.8A: Youth (18-30 years) Literacy Rate by sub Region

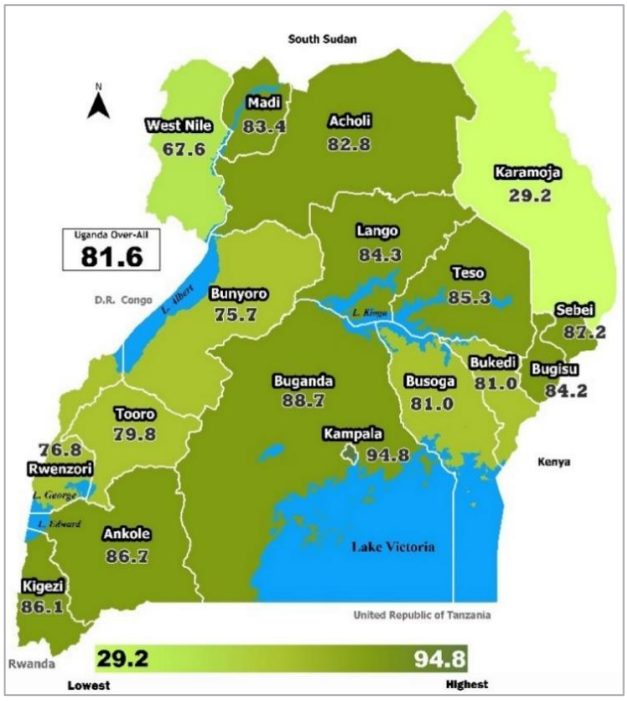
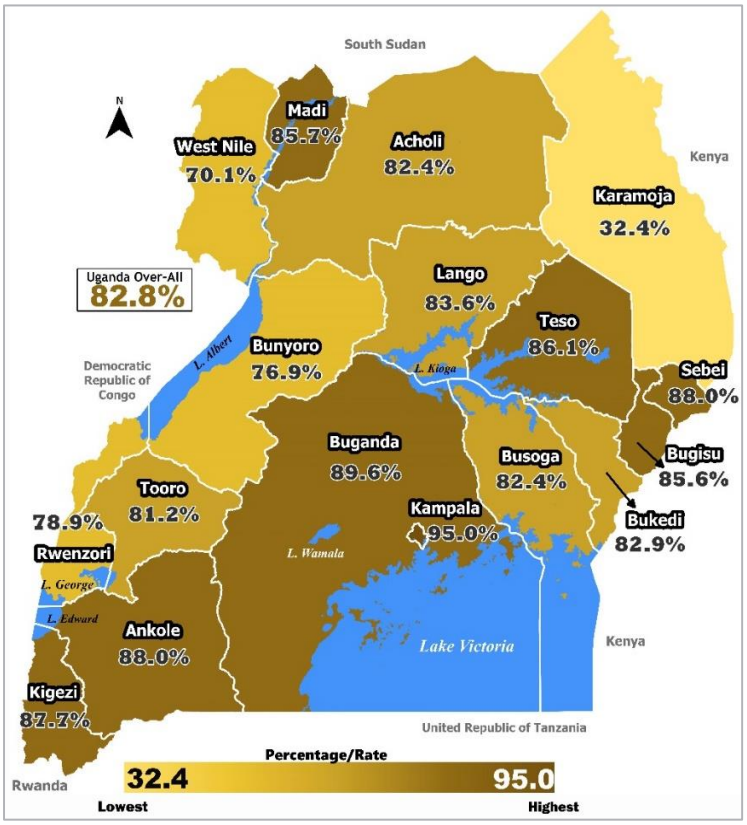


Figure 17.8B: Youth (15-24 years) Literacy Rate by sub Region



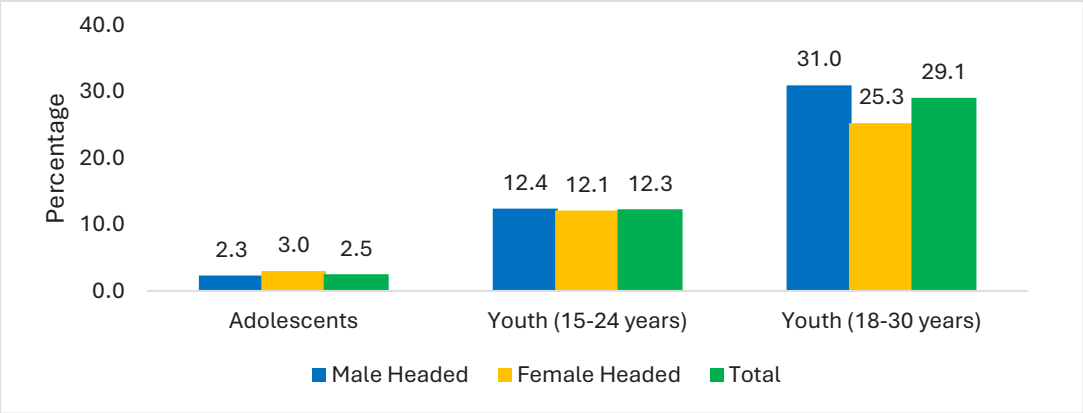
17.3 Household Characteristics

17.3.1 Household Headship among the Adolescents and the Youth

The results in Figure 17.9 indicate that the share of household headship was 12.3 percent and 29.1 percent among youth aged 15-24 years and 18-30 years respectively. Three percent of the adolescents were household heads. Among the 18-30 years youth household heads, there were more male headed households (31.0%) than the females (25.3%). The female adolescent household heads comprised of 3.0% percent compared to 2.3% of their males counterparts **(Figure 17.9 and Table 17.2**).

Results by sub region show that Kampala Capital City had the highest percentage of youth household heads by any definition of the youth (17.4% for 15-24 years and 40.3% for 18-30 years), while Kigezi sub region had the least (7.2% for 15-24 years and for 18-30 years 20.4%). Bugisu sub Region had the highest percentage (3.6%) of adolescent household heads, while Sebei sub Region had the least (1.2%) **(Table 17.2).**

Figure 17.9: Households headed by Youth and Adolescents (Percentage)



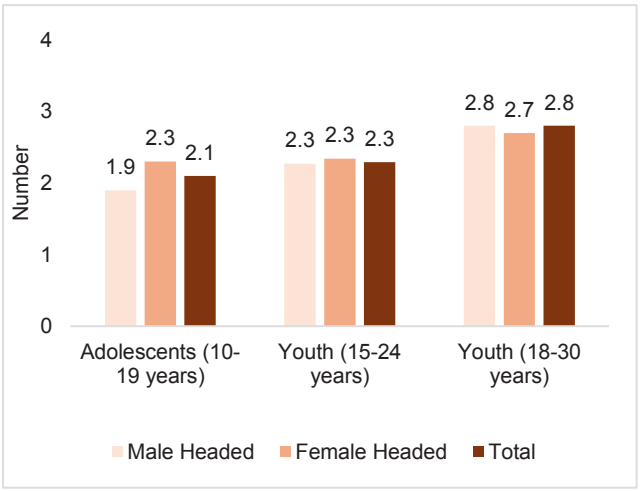
17.3.2 Average Household Size of Households Headed by the Adolescents and the Youth

On average, households headed by the youth 15-24 years had two members while those aged 18-30 years had three members. The adolescents headed households had two members. There were no notable differences in household sizes for both adolescents and youth by Sex of the household head **(Figure 17.10**)

Madi sub Region had the highest average household size among the youth headed households by any definition of the youth (4 members).

In adolescent-headed households, West Nile, Madi, and Karamoja sub Regions had a higher average household size (3 members) than all other sub Regions (1 member) **(Table 17.6).**

Figure 17.10: Average Household Size of the Households Headed by the Adolescents and the Youth



17.4 Youth beneficiaries of Selected Government Programmes

In order to address the issue of youth unemployment, the government has set up various interventions some of which are targeted towards the young people such as Youth Livelihood programme, Emyooga, and National Agricultural Advisory Services. The NPHC 2024 collected information on all persons aged 18 and above who had benefitted from selected government programmes in the last 12 months preceding the Census. This sub section therefore focuses on the youth aged 18-30 years because the programmes highlighted target this age group.

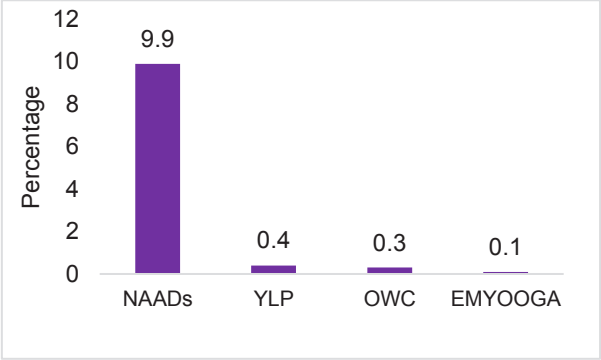
The proportion of youth who reported that they benefited from selected Government programmes in the last 12 months preceding the Census are presented **Figure 17.11**.

One in ten (9.9%) youth had benefitted from NAADs programme, while less than one percent of youth had benefitted from Emyooga (0.1%), Operation Wealth Creation (0.3%) and Youth Livelihood Programme (0.4%) programmes. **(Figure 17.12**).

More females and youth from the rural areas (10.8% each) benefited from the NAADs programme, compared to males and youth from the urban areas (8.5% each). More literate youth (10.6%) benefitted from the NAADS programme, compared to the illiterate (6.5%).

Acholi sub Region had the highest percentage (20.7%) of youth beneficiaries of the NAADs programme, while Sebei sub region had the least (4.4%) (**Table 17.7**).

Figure 17.11: Youth who benefitted from selected Government programmes (Percentage)



*** YLP (Youth Livelihood Programme)*
*** OWC (Operation Wealth Creation)*
*** NAADS (National Agricultural Advisory Services)*

List of Tables

For more information on characteristics of adolescents and youth, see the following tables:

- Table 17.1A: Share of Adolescents (10-19 years) and Youth to Total Population by selected Background characteristics
- Table 17.1B: Share of Adolescents (10-19 years) and Youth to Household Population by selected Background characteristics
- Table 17.2: Adolescents (10-19 years) and Youth Headed Households by Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 17. 3A: Youth (15-24 years) Education attainment by Selected background Characteristics
- Table 17. 3B: Youth (18-30 years) Education attainment by Selected background Characteristics
- Table 17. 3C: Adolescents (10-19 years) by Level of Education Attainment and Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 17. 4A: Youth (15-24 years) by Schooling Status and Selected Background characteristics
- Table 17. 4B: Youth (18-30 years) by Schooling Status and Selected Background characteristics
- Table 17. 4C: Adolescents (10-19 years) by Schooling Status and Selected Background characteristics
- Table 17. 5: Literacy Rate of Adolescents (10-19 years) and Youth by Selected Background characteristics
- Table 17. 6: Average Household Size of the Households headed by the Adolescents and the Youth
- Table 17. 7: Youth who benefitted from selected Government Programmes by Background characteristics

Table 17. 1A: Share of Adolescents (10-19 years) and Youth to Total Population by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Adolescents (10-19 years)		Youth 15-24 years		Youth 18-30 years		Total Population
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Sex							
Male	5,767,705	25.8	4,735,830	21.2	5,067,012	22.7	22,314,289
Female	5,636,934	23.9	5,015,481	21.3	5,702,139	24.2	23,591,128
Residence							
Urban	4,098,925	23.8	3,827,880	22.3	4,487,272	26.1	17,190,798
Rural	7,305,714	25.4	5,923,431	20.6	6,281,879	21.9	28,714,619
Sub Region							
Kampala Capital City	364,369	20.3	433,864	24.1	587,136	32.7	1,797,722
Buganda	2,635,780	23.6	2,301,559	20.6	2,693,831	24.1	11,171,924
Busoga	1,128,181	25.9	915,313	21.0	967,611	22.2	4,363,295
Bukedi	613,787	25.9	508,788	21.4	522,692	22.0	2,372,489
Bugisu	446,486	24.4	391,787	21.4	421,558	23.1	1,827,757
Sebei	95,057	25.2	80,342	21.3	87,594	23.2	377,294
Teso	639,755	26.0	553,288	22.5	576,162	23.4	2,462,387
Karamoja	334,270	22.3	283,045	18.9	359,623	24.0	1,496,117
Lango	648,187	25.5	586,519	23.0	635,782	25.0	2,546,118
Acholi	530,543	26.0	477,864	23.4	514,974	25.2	2,044,355
West Nile	908,347	27.4	743,762	22.4	766,751	23.1	3,316,255
Madi	157,488	28.5	135,491	24.5	133,340	24.1	553,145
Bunyoro	691,556	24.8	572,734	20.5	634,160	22.7	2,792,732
Tooro	541,650	25.1	419,219	19.5	448,915	20.8	2,154,161
Rwenzori	328,148	26.6	246,799	20.0	260,952	21.2	1,233,467
Ankole	900,143	24.9	754,084	20.9	797,394	22.1	3,608,968
Kigezi	440,892	24.7	346,853	19.4	360,676	20.2	1,787,231
National	**11,404,639**	**24.8**	**9,751,311**	**21.2**	**10,769,151**	**23.5**	**45,905,417**

Table 17. 1B: Share of Adolescents (10-19 years) and Youth to Household Population by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Adolescents (10-19 years)		Youth 15-24 years		Youth 18-30 years		Household Population
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Sex							
Male	5,426,768	26.1	4,388,712	21.1	4,621,463	22.2	20,796,398
Female	5,636,934	23.9	5,015,481	21.3	5,702,139	24.2	23,591,128
Residence							
Urban	3,890,255	24.0	3,609,570	22.2	4,202,982	25.9	16,236,683
Rural	7,173,447	25.5	5,794,623	20.6	6,120,620	21.7	28,150,843
Education level							
No formal education	1,706,768	9.6	1,551,924	8.7	1,816,346	10.2	17,827,514
Some primary	6,755,294	47.2	3,118,898	21.8	2,664,738	18.6	14,302,073
Completed primary	898,495	25.5	1,288,671	36.6	1,397,065	39.7	3,522,811
Some secondary	1,372,262	38.8	2,003,410	56.7	1,734,734	49.1	3,533,013
Completed secondary	310,927	9.3	1,222,141	36.5	2,012,562	60.1	3,351,210
Post-Secondary and above	14,566	0.8	202,153	11.4	666,645	37.6	1,774,164
Not stated	5,390	7.0	16,996	22.1	31,512	41.1	76,741
Marital status							
Never married	9,696,948	77.7	5,962,995	47.8	3,700,104	29.6	12,480,598
Married/living together	1,023,400	5.8	3,090,123	17.5	6,186,758	34.9	17,703,582
Ever married	115,706	13.4	209,962	24.3	336,041	38.9	864,313
Not stated	227,648	66.7	141,113	41.4	100,699	29.5	341,228
Literacy rate							
Illiterate	2,710,010	32.2	1,626,608	19.3	1,895,631	22.5	8,412,157
Literate	8,353,692	36.4	7,777,585	33.8	8,427,971	36.7	22,977,564
Sub Region							
Kampala Capital City	300,632	19.9	371,132	24.6	508,909	33.7	1,509,750
Buganda	2,487,678	23.7	2,151,069	20.5	2,491,673	23.8	10,488,487
Busoga	1,110,727	25.9	897,503	20.9	945,101	22.0	4,287,013
Bukedi	611,122	25.9	505,766	21.4	519,010	22.0	2,362,004
Bugisu	441,783	24.5	385,674	21.4	413,733	22.9	1,803,280
Sebei	94,565	25.2	79,838	21.3	86,903	23.2	375,230
Teso	628,812	26.0	543,145	22.5	564,565	23.3	2,419,103
Karamoja	327,044	22.3	275,519	18.8	350,081	23.8	1,468,249
Lango	642,815	25.5	579,650	23.0	627,696	24.9	2,522,856
Acholi	525,768	26.0	470,748	23.3	505,053	25.0	2,019,233
West Nile	903,174	27.4	738,163	22.4	759,513	23.1	3,292,856
Madi	154,613	28.7	132,774	24.6	129,473	24.0	538,875
Bunyoro	687,048	24.8	566,146	20.4	625,541	22.6	2,772,325
Tooro	531,151	25.2	409,446	19.4	436,818	20.7	2,110,992
Rwenzori	321,993	26.7	240,773	19.9	253,643	21.0	1,207,720
Ankole	881,888	24.9	734,260	20.8	773,385	21.9	3,535,026
Kigezi	412,889	24.7	322,587	19.3	332,505	19.9	1,674,527
National	**11,063,702**	**24.9**	**9,404,193**	**21.2**	**10,323,602**	**23.3**	**44,387,526**

Table 17.2: Adolescents (10-19 years) and Youth Headed Households by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Adolescent Household Heads		Household Heads (15-24 years)		Household Heads (18-30 years)		Total Households
	Number	%			Number	%	Number
Sex of Household Head							
Male Headed	160,970	2.3	886,420	12.4	2,207,689	31.0	7,129,539
Female Headed	108,545	3.0	432,346	12.1	904,195	25.3	3,569,374
Residence							
Urban	120,732	2.8	593,041	13.6	1,404,325	32.3	4,346,695
Rural	148,783	2.3	725,725	11.4	1,707,559	26.9	6,352,218
Education level							
No formal education	44,185	1.7	208,178	7.9	492,457	18.8	2,622,779
Some primary	98,544	3.4	377,166	13	788,616	27.2	2,898,702
Completed primary	42,410	3.0	195,475	13.6	431,747	30.1	1,434,447
Some secondary	56,946	5.4	213,965	20.4	410,399	39.1	1,050,393
Completed secondary	25,658	1.6	258,564	16.3	685,933	43.2	1,589,063
Post Secondary and above	1,484	0.1	61,809	5.9	288,571	27.4	1,052,526
Not stated	288	0.6	3,609	7.1	14,161	27.8	51,003
Literacy rate							
Illiterate	48,576	1.7	218,907	7.6	506,635	17.7	2,869,264
Literate	220,939	2.8	1,099,859	14.1	2,605,249	33.3	7,827,743
Sub Region							
Kampala Capital City	16,809	3.2	92,044	17.4	212,955	40.3	529,057
Buganda	78,629	2.7	382,640	13.2	889,412	30.7	2,894,776
Busoga	31,911	3.3	127,824	13.2	275,539	28.5	965,299
Bukedi	12,653	2.5	57,854	11.5	132,674	26.3	503,727
Bugisu	15,941	3.6	62,822	14.1	127,632	28.6	446,015
Sebei	1,127	1.4	7,618	9.4	21,422	26.6	80,679
Teso	8,226	1.7	51,520	10.5	134,295	27.4	489,620
Karamoja	10,383	3.3	45,483	14.5	115,359	36.7	313,987
Lango	9,211	1.6	65,143	11.3	168,066	29.2	575,559
Acholi	8,932	1.9	54,610	11.7	139,587	29.9	466,128
West Nile	16,906	2.6	77,848	12	183,782	28.4	646,361
Madi	2,020	1.9	10,127	9.4	26,675	24.6	108,262
Bunyoro	19,936	3	93,668	14.1	207,632	31.3	663,258
Tooro	11,629	2.3	56,539	11.2	134,509	26.7	504,035
Rwenzori	6,591	2.4	29,085	10.7	70,686	25.9	272,449
Ankole	14,041	1.7	75,228	8.9	190,812	22.6	842,783
Kigezi	4,570	1.2	28,713	7.2	80,847	20.4	396,918
National	**269,515**	**2.5**	**1,318,766**	**12.3**	**3,111,884**	**29.1**	**10,698,913**

Table 17. 3A: Youth (15-24 years) Education attainment by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	No formal education		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Completed secondary		Post secondary and above		Not stated	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex														
Male	875,435	19.2	1,550,532	34.0	568,930	12.5	891,723	19.6	578,598	12.7	83,208	1.8	9,663	0.2
Female	934,499	18.0	1,587,752	30.6	729,259	14.0	1,129,562	21.8	677,903	13.1	126,756	2.4	7,491	0.1
Residence														
Urban	621,801	16.2	886,779	23.2	490,347	12.8	923,665	24.1	758,324	19.8	141,911	3.7	5,053	0.1
Rural	1,188,133	20.1	2,251,505	38.0	807,842	13.6	1,097,620	18.5	498,177	8.4	68,053	1.1	12,101	0.2
Sub Region														
Kampala Capital City	80,444	18.5	43,024	9.9	40,664	9.4	97,234	22.4	141,333	32.6	30,737	7.1	428	0.1
Buganda	379,158	16.5	488,451	21.2	315,815	13.7	601,805	26.1	445,332	19.3	70,116	3.0	882	0.0
Busoga	166,470	18.2	299,123	32.7	126,792	13.9	208,400	22.8	102,905	11.2	11,303	1.2	320	0.0
Bukedi	78,757	15.5	200,782	39.5	66,883	13.1	106,312	20.9	49,517	9.7	6,269	1.2	268	0.1
Bugisu	56,200	14.3	133,806	34.2	53,047	13.5	95,407	24.4	47,054	12.0	6,107	1.6	166	0.0
Sebei	10,937	13.6	18,871	23.5	14,363	17.9	22,282	27.7	11,615	14.5	2,209	2.7	65	0.1
Teso	70,780	12.8	239,477	43.3	80,117	14.5	102,454	18.5	50,086	9.1	9,027	1.6	1,347	0.2
Karamoja	193,208	68.3	40,861	14.4	13,108	4.6	22,231	7.9	11,531	4.1	2,043	0.7	63	0.0
Lango	89,880	15.3	285,462	48.7	90,982	15.5	68,206	11.6	35,856	6.1	8,172	1.4	7,961	1.4
Acholi	81,068	17.0	197,033	41.2	71,758	15.0	77,015	16.1	39,905	8.4	8,132	1.7	2,953	0.6
West Nile	187,782	25.2	336,465	45.2	69,118	9.3	102,416	13.8	40,240	5.4	6,796	0.9	945	0.1
Madi	20,157	14.9	57,409	42.4	16,065	11.9	28,753	21.2	11,064	8.2	1,974	1.5	69	0.1
Bunyoro	105,956	18.5	230,332	40.2	71,318	12.5	104,419	18.2	52,544	9.2	7,953	1.4	212	0.0
Tooro	74,038	17.7	160,457	38.3	57,687	13.8	80,418	19.2	40,338	9.6	6,125	1.5	156	0.0
Rwenzori	50,043	20.3	81,542	33.0	31,387	12.7	55,937	22.7	23,947	9.7	3,857	1.6	86	0.0
Ankole	106,266	14.1	216,462	28.7	127,571	16.9	171,962	22.8	110,227	14.6	20,977	2.8	619	0.1
Kigezi	58,790	16.9	108,727	31.3	51,514	14.9	76,034	21.9	43,007	12.4	8,167	2.4	614	0.2
Total	**1,809,934**	**18.6**	**3,138,284**	**32.2**	**1,298,189**	**13.3**	**2,021,285**	**20.7**	**1,256,501**	**12.9**	**209,964**	**2.2**	**17,154**	**0.2**

Table 17. 3B: Youth (18-30 years) Education attainment by Selected Background Characteristics

	No formal education		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Completed secondary		Post secondary and above		Not stated	
Background Characteristics	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex														
Male	815,433	17.6	1,172,193	25.4	591,014	12.8	756,725	16.4	973,832	21.1	292,433	6.3	19,833	0.4
Female	1,000,913	17.6	1,492,545	26.2	806,051	14.1	978,009	17.2	1,038,730	18.2	374,212	6.6	11,679	0.2
Residence														
Urban	560,867	13.3	757,753	18	512,296	12.2	733,750	17.5	1,178,591	28	450,692	10.7	9,033	0.2
Rural	1,255,479	20.5	1,906,985	31.2	884,769	14.5	1,000,984	16.4	833,971	13.6	215,953	3.5	22,479	0.4
Sub Region														
Kampala Capital City	46,334	9.1	39,736	7.8	42,594	8.4	73,258	14.4	210,520	41.4	95,727	18.8	740	0.1
Buganda	326,518	13.1	445,386	17.9	331,720	13.3	466,982	18.7	700,311	28.1	219,530	8.8	1,226	0
Busoga	172,461	18.2	240,196	25.4	135,568	14.3	189,703	20.1	171,691	18.2	35,043	3.7	439	0
Bukedi	87,266	16.8	159,716	30.8	70,333	13.6	98,847	19	82,880	16	19,593	3.8	375	0.1
Bugisu	59,936	14.5	108,659	26.3	57,391	13.9	88,963	21.5	77,499	18.7	21,034	5.1	251	0.1
Sebei	12,317	14.2	12,132	14	15,188	17.5	20,297	23.4	19,457	22.4	7,420	8.5	92	0.1
Teso	67,773	12.0	194,415	34.4	89,360	15.8	99,010	17.5	84,112	14.9	27,768	4.9	2,127	0.4
Karamoja	247,964	70.8	32,621	9.3	15,718	4.5	23,542	6.7	21,378	6.1	8,751	2.5	107	0
Lango	91,506	14.6	247,936	39.5	117,152	18.7	67,032	10.7	62,107	9.9	25,841	4.1	16,122	2.6
Acholi	83,412	16.5	152,363	30.2	85,209	16.9	81,258	16.1	71,321	14.1	25,965	5.1	5,525	1.1
West Nile	204,093	26.9	284,323	37.4	75,692	10	98,706	13	70,498	9.3	24,293	3.2	1,908	0.3
Madi	20,399	15.8	38,346	29.6	15,835	12.2	29,076	22.5	18,859	14.6	6,837	5.3	121	0.1
Bunyoro	121,306	19.4	219,573	35.1	76,677	12.3	94,801	15.2	88,239	14.1	24,606	3.9	339	0.1
Tooro	75,167	17.2	147,932	33.9	58,111	13.3	68,489	15.7	67,306	15.4	19,597	4.5	216	0
Rwenzori	51,478	20.3	70,864	27.9	29,086	11.5	50,206	19.8	38,692	15.3	13,214	5.2	103	0
Ankole	107,189	13.9	177,145	22.9	130,286	16.8	127,500	16.5	164,146	21.2	66,224	8.6	895	0.1
Kigezi	41,227	12.4	93,395	28.1	51,145	15.4	57,064	17.2	63,546	19.1	25,202	7.6	926	0.3
Total	**1,816,346**	**17.6**	**2,664,738**	**25.8**	**1,397,065**	**13.5**	**1,734,734**	**16.8**	**2,012,562**	**19.5**	**666,645**	**6.5**	**31,512**	**0.3**

**Attainment only considers persons out of school*

Table 17. 3C: Adolescents (10-19 years) by Level of Education Attainment and Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	No formal education		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Completed secondary		Post secondary and above		Not stated	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex														
Male	880,460	16.2	3,417,955	63.0	396,034	7.3	598,818	11.0	125,346	2.3	5,686	0.1	2,469	0.0
Female	826,308	14.7	3,337,339	59.2	502,461	8.9	773,444	13.7	185,581	3.3	8,880	0.2	2,921	0.1
Residence														
Urban	465,858	12.0	2,159,165	55.5	381,468	9.8	674,558	17.3	199,002	5.1	8,514	0.2	1,690	0.0
Rural	1,240,910	17.3	4,596,129	64.1	517,027	7.2	697,704	9.7	111,925	1.6	6,052	0.1	3,700	0.1
Sub Region														
Kampala Capital City	23,915	8.0	129,360	43.0	36,256	12.1	75,604	25.1	33,720	11.2	1,600	0.5	177	0.1
Buganda	271,799	10.9	1,372,378	55.2	254,847	10.2	454,696	18.3	128,923	5.2	4,590	0.2	445	0.0
Busoga	168,382	15.2	694,031	62.5	86,662	7.8	135,613	12.2	25,026	2.3	864	0.1	149	0.0
Bukedi	82,197	13.5	410,234	67.1	43,309	7.1	64,482	10.6	10,317	1.7	470	0.1	113	0.0
Bugisu	52,717	11.9	283,383	64.1	36,090	8.2	59,383	13.4	9,828	2.2	317	0.1	65	0.0
Sebei	10,741	11.4	56,228	59.5	9,945	10.5	14,753	15.6	2,713	2.9	143	0.2	42	0.0
Teso	67,952	10.8	443,791	70.6	45,895	7.3	60,045	9.5	9,824	1.6	948	0.2	357	0.1
Karamoja	217,414	66.5	88,169	27.0	8,081	2.5	11,393	3.5	1,841	0.6	122	0.0	24	0.0
Lango	93,155	14.5	455,759	70.9	44,643	6.9	40,013	6.2	6,393	1.0	705	0.1	2,147	0.3
Acholi	84,628	16.1	351,075	66.8	38,552	7.3	42,362	8.1	7,321	1.4	931	0.2	899	0.2
West Nile	210,932	23.4	586,320	64.9	42,045	4.7	55,492	6.1	7,664	0.8	460	0.1	261	0.0
Madi	19,319	12.5	109,833	71.0	10,177	6.6	13,458	8.7	1,614	1.0	196	0.1	16	0.0
Bunyoro	118,212	17.2	439,513	64.0	47,979	7.0	68,110	9.9	12,628	1.8	525	0.1	81	0.0
Tooro	82,016	15.4	342,925	64.6	40,951	7.7	55,054	10.4	9,638	1.8	492	0.1	75	0.0
Rwenzori	54,267	16.9	201,755	62.7	23,882	7.4	36,590	11.4	5,232	1.6	221	0.1	46	0.0
Ankole	105,702	12.0	528,533	59.9	90,733	10.3	128,191	14.5	27,055	3.1	1,399	0.2	275	0.0
Kigezi	43,420	10.5	262,007	63.5	38,448	9.3	57,023	13.8	11,190	2.7	583	0.1	218	0.1
Total	**1,706,768**	**15.4**	**6,755,294**	**61.1**	**898,495**	**8.1**	**1,372,262**	**12.4**	**310,927**	**2.8**	**14,566**	**0.1**	**5,390**	**0.0**

Table 17. 4A: Youth (15-24 years) by Schooling Status and Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Never attended school		Attended in the past		Currently attending		Youth Population	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	856,109	18.9	1,947,169	43.1	1,715,452	38	4,518,730	100
Female	914,005	17.7	2,648,147	51.4	1,591,490	30.9	5,153,642	100
Residence								
Urban	600,924	15.9	1,827,927	48.3	1,356,456	35.8	3,785,307	100
Rural	1,169,190	19.9	2,767,389	47	1,950,486	33.1	5,887,065	100
Sub Region								
Kampala Capital City	79,171	18.5	199,879	46.7	149,156	34.8	428,206	100
Buganda	365,415	16.1	1,173,997	51.6	735,614	32.3	2,275,026	100
Busoga	162,928	17.9	429,915	47.3	315,175	34.7	908,018	100
Bukedi	77,203	15.3	225,952	44.7	202,185	40	505,340	100
Bugisu	54,972	14.1	171,229	43.9	163,606	42	389,807	100
Sebei	10,717	13.4	38,060	47.6	31,157	39	79,934	100
Teso	69,936	12.7	264,115	47.9	216,849	39.4	550,900	100
Karamoja	192,718	68.4	41,507	14.7	47,653	16.9	281,878	100
Lango	87,363	15	324,054	55.7	170,550	29.3	581,967	100
Acholi	79,778	16.8	231,729	48.8	163,172	34.4	474,679	100
West Nile	185,810	25.1	305,068	41.3	248,319	33.6	739,197	100
Madi	19,664	14.6	46,892	34.8	68,231	50.6	134,787	100
Bunyoro	103,033	18.1	309,415	54.4	155,851	27.4	568,299	100
Tooro	71,983	17.3	214,746	51.6	129,590	31.1	416,319	100
Rwenzori	48,975	20	110,998	45.3	84,888	34.7	244,861	100
Ankole	102,753	13.7	352,013	47.1	293,246	39.2	748,012	100
Kigezi	57,695	16.7	155,747	45.1	131,700	38.2	345,142	100
Total	**1,770,114**	**18.3**	**4,595,316**	**47.5**	**3,306,942**	**34.2**	**9,672,372**	**100**

Table 17. 4B: Youth (18-30 years) by Schooling Status and Selected Background Characteristics

	Never attended school		Attended in the past		Currently attending		Youth Population	
Background Characteristics	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	800,868	17.3	3,009,092	65.1	811,503	17.6	4,621,463	100
Female	981,352	17.2	4,068,480	71.4	652,307	11.4	5,702,139	100
Residence								
Urban	546,082	13.0	2,994,016	71.2	662,884	15.8	4,202,982	100
Rural	1,236,138	20.2	4,083,556	66.7	800,926	13.1	6,120,620	100
Sub Region								
Kampala Capital City	44,664	8.8	368,810	72.5	95,435	18.8	508,909	100
Buganda	315,394	12.7	1,867,336	74.9	308,943	12.4	2,491,673	100
Busoga	169,341	17.9	648,239	68.6	127,521	13.5	945,101	100
Bukedi	85,940	16.6	344,534	66.4	88,536	17.1	519,010	100
Bugisu	58,879	14.2	276,805	66.9	78,049	18.9	413,733	100
Sebei	12,170	14.0	60,651	69.8	14,082	16.2	86,903	100
Teso	66,993	11.9	403,240	71.4	94,332	16.7	564,565	100
Karamoja	247,446	70.7	74,829	21.4	27,806	7.9	350,081	100
Lango	88,866	14.2	469,118	74.7	69,712	11.1	627,696	100
Acholi	82,346	16.3	348,573	69.0	74,134	14.7	505,053	100
West Nile	202,130	26.6	440,696	58.0	116,687	15.4	759,513	100
Madi	19,895	15.4	73,326	56.6	36,252	28.0	129,473	100
Bunyoro	119,053	19.0	445,996	71.3	60,492	9.7	625,541	100
Tooro	73,555	16.8	314,392	72.0	48,871	11.2	436,818	100
Rwenzori	50,644	20.0	167,014	65.8	35,985	14.2	253,643	100
Ankole	104,540	13.5	538,508	69.6	130,337	16.9	773,385	100
Kigezi	40,364	12.1	235,505	70.8	56,636	17.0	332,505	100
Total	**1,782,220**	**17.3**	**7,077,572**	**68.6**	**1,463,810**	**14.2**	**10,323,602**	**100**

Table 17. 4C: Adolescents (10-19 years) by Schooling Status and Selected Background Characteristics

	Never attended school		Attended in the past		Currently attending		Adolescent Population	
Background Characteristics	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	814,484	15.0	1,055,512	19.5	3,556,772	65.5	5,426,768	100
Female	774,364	13.7	1,293,562	22.9	3,569,008	63.3	5,636,934	100
Residence								
Urban	434,362	11.2	844,830	21.7	2,611,063	67.1	3,890,255	100
Rural	1,154,486	16.1	1,504,244	21.0	4,514,717	62.9	7,173,447	100
Sub Region								
Kampala Capital City	22,513	7.5	71,669	23.8	206,450	68.7	300,632	100
Buganda	246,672	9.9	574,307	23.1	1,666,699	67.0	2,487,678	100
Busoga	156,567	14.1	230,857	20.8	723,303	65.1	1,110,727	100
Bukedi	76,795	12.6	113,116	18.5	421,211	68.9	611,122	100
Bugisu	49,058	11.1	82,002	18.6	310,723	70.3	441,783	100
Sebei	10,388	11.0	19,227	20.3	64,950	68.7	94,565	100
Teso	63,480	10.1	121,487	19.3	443,845	70.6	628,812	100
Karamoja	214,997	65.7	20,765	6.3	91,282	27.9	327,044	100
Lango	86,537	13.5	167,067	26.0	389,211	60.5	642,815	100
Acholi	79,961	15.2	114,544	21.8	331,263	63.0	525,768	100
West Nile	197,423	21.9	171,930	19.0	533,821	59.1	903,174	100
Madi	17,802	11.5	22,689	14.7	114,122	73.8	154,613	100
Bunyoro	109,063	15.9	170,373	24.8	407,612	59.3	687,048	100
Tooro	74,292	14.0	125,141	23.6	331,718	62.5	531,151	100
Rwenzori	49,748	15.5	65,023	20.2	207,222	64.4	321,993	100
Ankole	93,934	10.7	190,189	21.6	597,765	67.8	881,888	100
Kigezi	39,618	9.6	88,688	21.5	284,583	68.9	412,889	100
Total	**1,588,848**	**14.4**	**2,349,074**	**21.2**	**7,125,780**	**64.4**	**11,063,702**	**100**

Table 17. 5: Literacy Rate of Adolescents (10-19 years) and Youth by Selected Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Adolescents (10-19 Years)		Youth (15-24 Years)		Youth (18-30 Years)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	3,980,487	73.3	3,629,730	81.8	3,778,949	81.8
Female	4,373,205	77.6	4,234,924	83.7	4,649,022	81.5
Residence						
Urban	3,252,165	83.6	3,242,452	88.4	3,695,311	87.9
Rural	5,101,527	71.1	4,622,202	79.3	4,732,660	77.3
Sub Region						
Kampala Capital City	283,155	94.2	366,724	95.0	482,603	94.8
Buganda	2,157,960	86.7	1,958,428	89.6	2,208,910	88.7
Busoga	815,596	73.4	742,557	82.4	765,542	81.0
Bukedi	431,115	70.5	420,848	82.9	420,598	81.0
Bugisu	338,679	76.7	331,757	85.6	348,229	84.2
Sebei	76,597	81.0	70,492	88.0	75,749	87.2
Teso	466,159	74.1	469,652	86.1	481,759	85.3
Karamoja	93,352	28.5	89,757	32.4	102,242	29.2
Lango	476,931	74.2	487,089	83.6	529,124	84.3
Acholi	365,216	69.5	390,665	82.4	418,302	82.8
West Nile	544,496	60.3	518,960	70.1	513,703	67.6
Madi	112,724	72.9	114,437	85.7	108,018	83.4
Bunyoro	474,387	69.0	439,434	76.9	473,351	75.7
Tooro	397,229	74.8	334,454	81.2	348,452	79.8
Rwenzori	225,518	70.0	191,057	78.9	194,913	76.8
Ankole	751,525	85.2	653,394	88.0	670,173	86.7
Kigezi	343,053	83.1	284,949	87.7	286,303	86.1
National	**8,353,692**	**75.5**	**7,864,654**	**82.8**	**8,427,971**	**81.6**

Table 17. 6: Average Household Size of the Households headed by the Adolescents and the Youth

Background Characteristics	Adolescents (10-19 Years)			Youth 15-24 Years			Youth 18-30 Years		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Residence									
Urban	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.5
Rural	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Education level									
No formal education	3.3	5.3	4.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	7.9	7.3	7.7
Some primary	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5
Completed primary	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.8
Some secondary	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.8
Completed secondary	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Post Secondary and above	4.0	4.2	4.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4
Not stated	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.3
Literacy rate									
Illiterate	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.3
Literate	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7
Sub Region									
Kampala Capital City	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0
Buganda	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
Busoga	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Bukedi	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.2
Bugisu	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.6
Sebei	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.1
Teso	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.4
Karamoja	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.8
Lango	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.7	3.1
Acholi	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
West Nile	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.9
Madi	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	4.3	3.8
Bunyoro	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.8
Tooro	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7
Rwenzori	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1
Ankole	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.5
Kigezi	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8
National	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.8**

Table 17. 7: Youth (18-30) who benefitted from selected Government Programmes by Background characteristics

Background Characteristics	YLP		OWC		NAADS		EMYOOGA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex								
Male	20,393	0.4	15,243	0.3	399,472	8.6	6,182	0.1
Female	21,877	0.4	18,180	0.3	620,641	10.9	6,972	0.1
Residence								
Urban	15,840	0.4	10,749	0.3	356,331	8.5	5,455	0.1
Rural	26,430	0.4	22,674	0.4	663,782	10.8	7,699	0.1
Education level								
No formal education	8,201	0.5	7,857	0.4	92,120	5.1	2,142	0.1
Some primary	9,663	0.4	9,495	0.4	318,158	11.9	2,378	0.1
Completed primary	5,470	0.4	4,039	0.3	175,695	12.6	1,603	0.1
Some secondary	6,468	0.4	4,547	0.3	155,150	8.9	1,761	0.1
Completed secondary	8,523	0.4	5,260	0.3	186,280	9.3	3,165	0.2
Post Secondary and above	3,766	0.6	2,124	0.3	85,362	12.8	2,025	0.3
Literacy Status								
Illiterate	7,586	0.4	8,487	0.4	122,841	6.5	1,766	0.1
Literate	34,684	0.4	24,936	0.3	897,272	10.6	11,388	0.1
Sub Region								
Kampala Capital City	1,834	0.4	1,004	0.2	33,440	6.6	673	0.1
Buganda	8,833	0.4	5,878	0.2	172,596	6.9	2637	0.1
Busoga	4,117	0.4	2,747	0.3	75,088	7.9	818	0.1
Bukedi	1,567	0.3	1,229	0.2	46,047	8.9	256	0.0
Bugisu	1,844	0.4	1,135	0.3	40,159	9.7	319	0.1
Sebei	279	0.3	183	0.2	3,840	4.4	65	0.1
Teso	2,448	0.4	2,222	0.4	73,834	13.1	576	0.1
Karamoja	2,640	0.8	3,719	1.1	41,563	11.9	901	0.3
Lango	2,338	0.4	1,340	0.2	95,220	15.2	569	0.1
Acholi	2,533	0.5	1,097	0.2	104,678	20.7	542	0.1
West Nile	3,333	0.4	6,575	0.9	68,418	9.0	970	0.1
Madi	528	0.4	608	0.5	17,567	13.6	162	0.1
Bunyoro	2,354	0.4	1,368	0.2	64,043	10.2	589	0.1
Tooro	1,894	0.4	1,124	0.3	54,360	12.4	982	0.2
Rwenzori	1,354	0.5	720	0.3	26,252	10.3	548	0.2
Ankole	3,017	0.4	1819	0.2	63,482	8.2	1735	0.2
Kigezi	1,357	0.4	655	0.2	39,526	11.9	812	0.2
National	**42,270**	**0.4**	**33,423**	**0.3**	**1,020,113**	**9.9**	**13,154**	**0.1**

*** YLP (Youth Livelihood Programme), OWC (Operation Wealth Creation), NAADS (National Agricultural Advisory Services)

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER PERSONS 18

Key Findings

- ***Population of older persons:*** Older persons aged 60 years and above constitute 5.0 percent of the total population.
- ***Literacy rate***: 45.9 percent of the older persons were literate
- ***Average household size of households headed by older persons.*** On average 4.6 members were in a household headed by an older person.
- ***Older persons' living arrangements:*** 13.3 percent of the older persons were living in single-person households

The national policy for older persons defines older persons as those persons aged 60 years and above (MoGLSD, 2009). Globally, the growing population of older people is considered a potential resource for families, communities, the economy and society as a whole. There is a need to furnish data on older persons to facilitate evidence-based policy development and planning in order to monitor the national and global development agenda. The World Health Organisation (WHO) and National Policy for Older Persons recognizes that as people age, they should enjoy a dignified life and active participation in economic, social, cultural and political life in their communities. There is therefore need to know where the older persons are and their access to services.

The analysis in this chapters considered; older persons (60+ years) as per national policy of older persons, International standard (65+ years) for comparison with other countries and those aged 80+ year who benefit from the Social Assistence Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) in Uganda.

18.1 Population size and distribution of older persons

18.1.1 Sex distribution of Older Persons

The proportion of older persons aged 60+ to the total population was five percent with more older female (5.5%) than older male (4.4%) as shown in **Figure 18.1.**

Figure 18.2A-C presents Sub Regional differentials in share of older persons aged 60+, 65+ and 80+. Buganda had the highest number (509,603 persons) of older persons aged 60+, while Sebei had the least number at 17,535 older persons **(Table 18.1A). Table 18.1B** provides details on share of Older persons to household population.

Figure 18. 1: Older Persons by Sex and Age Group (Percentage)

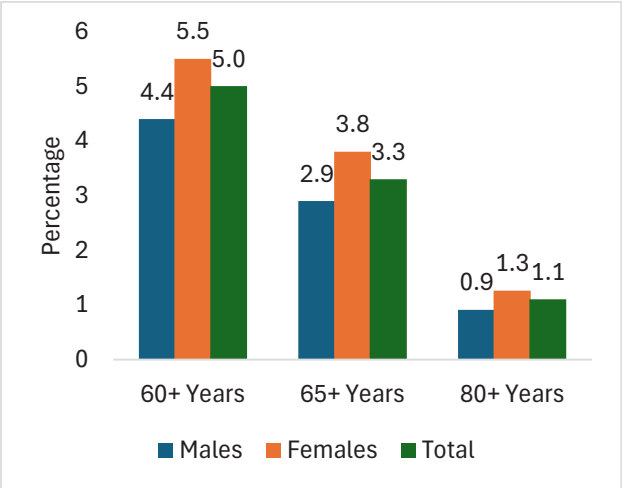


Figure 18. 2A: Number of Older Persons (60+ years) by sub Region

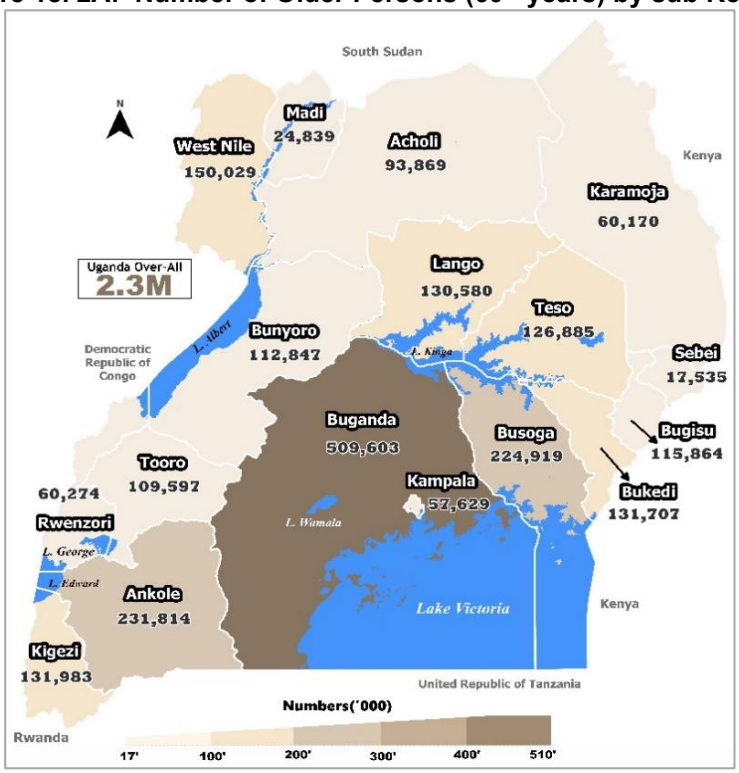


Figure 18. 2B: Number of Older Persons (80+ years) by sub Region

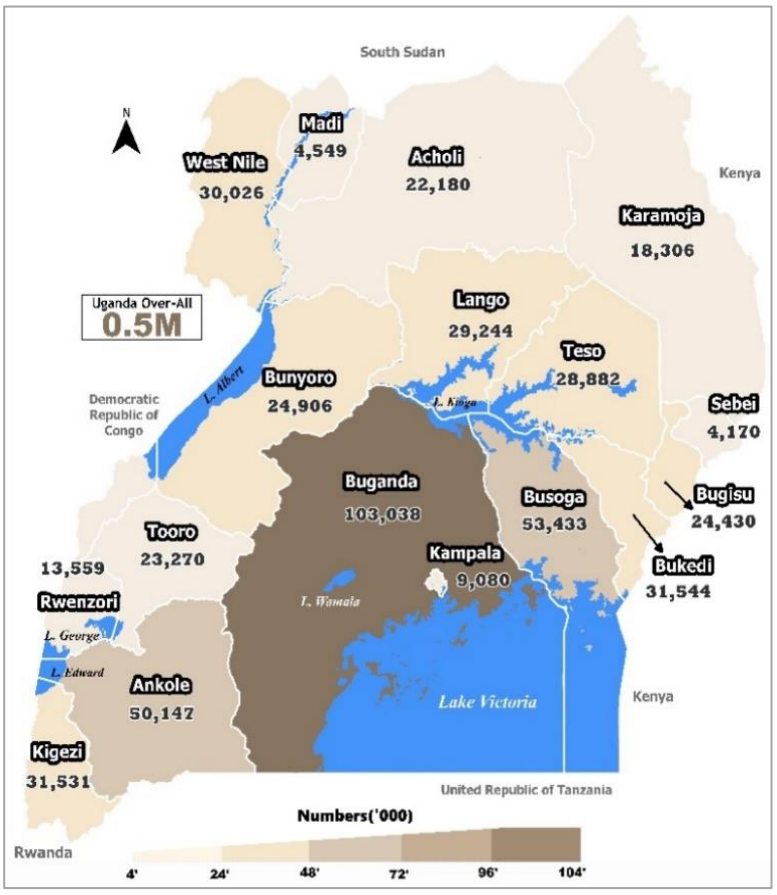
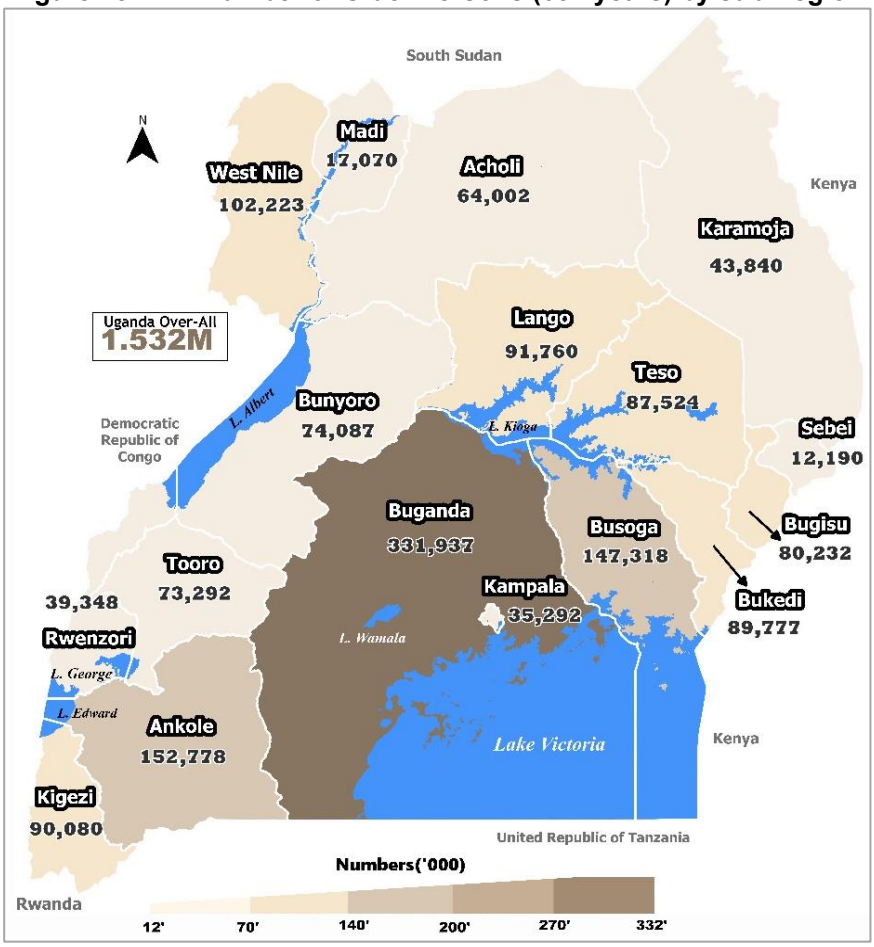


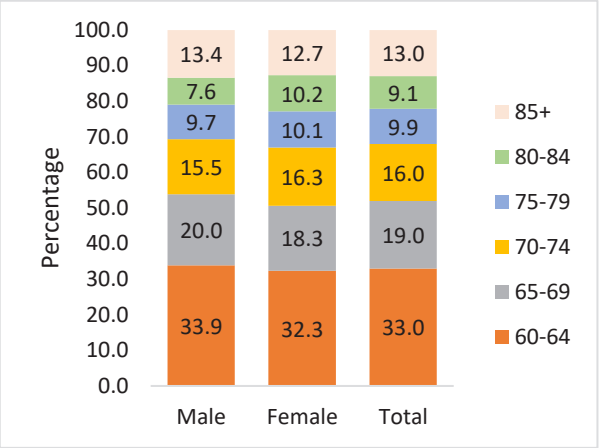
Figure 18. 2C: Number of Older Persons (65+ years) by sub Region



18.1.2 Age group of Older Persons

Figure 18.3 indicates that most older persons were within the age group of 60-64 years. The proportion generally reduces with an increase in age.

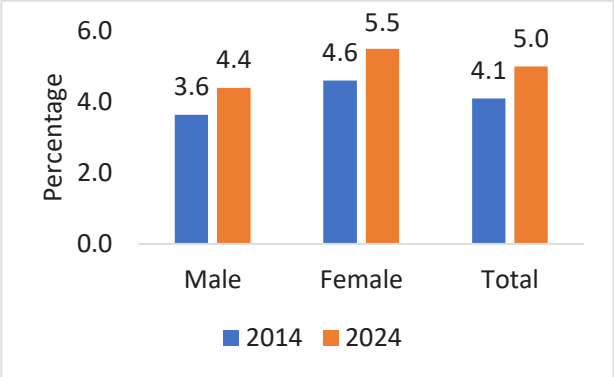
Figure 18. 3: Older Persons by Age group and Sex (Percentage)



18.1.3 Proportion of Older Persons in 2014 and 2024

The NPHC 2024 shows that there was an increase in the proportion of older persons from four percent in 2014 to five percent in 2024 (**Figure 18.4**).

Figure 18. 4: Older Persons (60 years and above), 2014-2024



18.2 Literacy

The literacy rate of older persons aged 60 and above was 45.9 percent. The literacy rate was higher among the males (62.6%) compared to females at 34.3 percent (**Figure 18.5; Table 18.2**).

Figure 18. 5: Literacy Rate among Older Persons by Sex

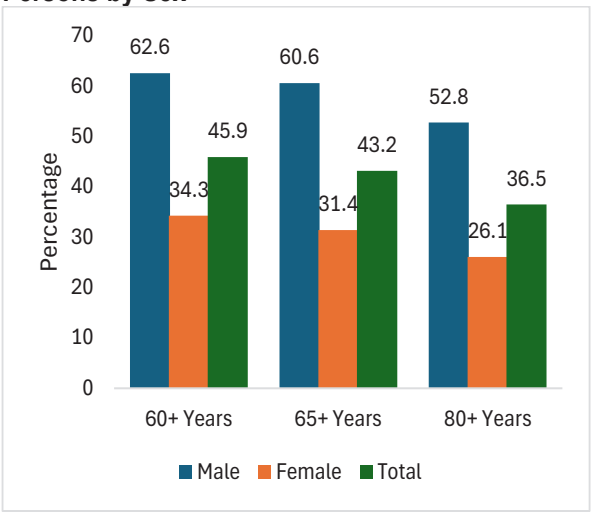


Figure 18. 6A: Literacy Rates of the Older Persons (60 years and above) by sub Region

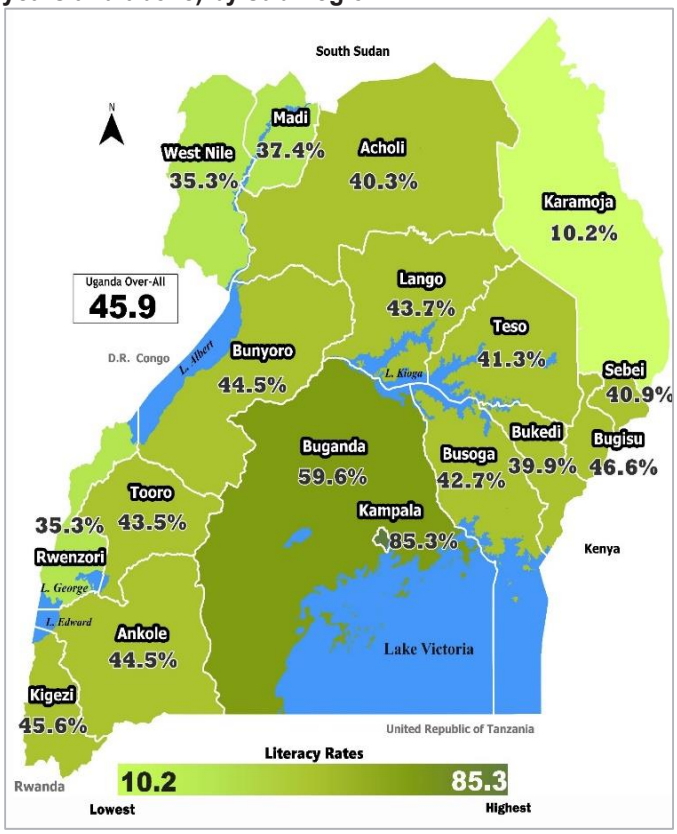


Figure 18.6B: Literacy Rates of the Older Persons (65 years and above) by sub Region

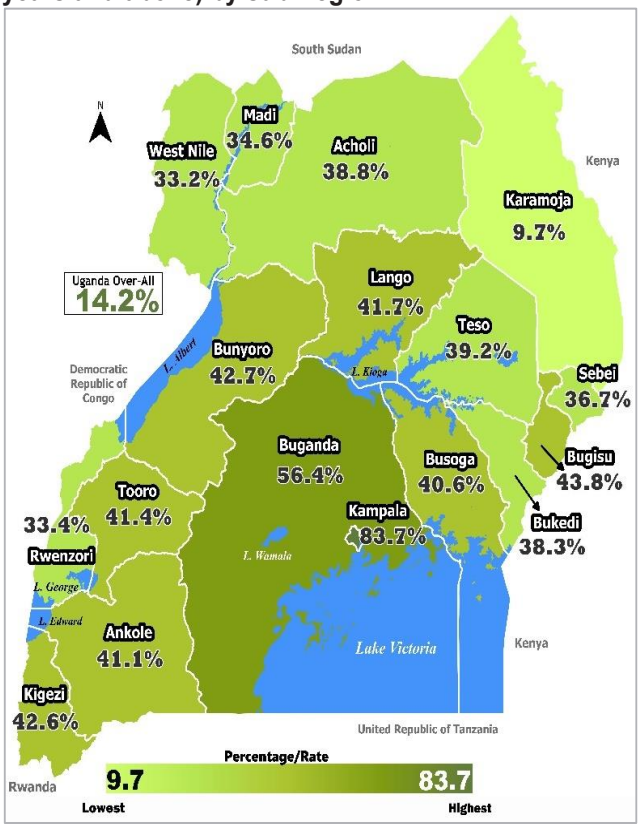
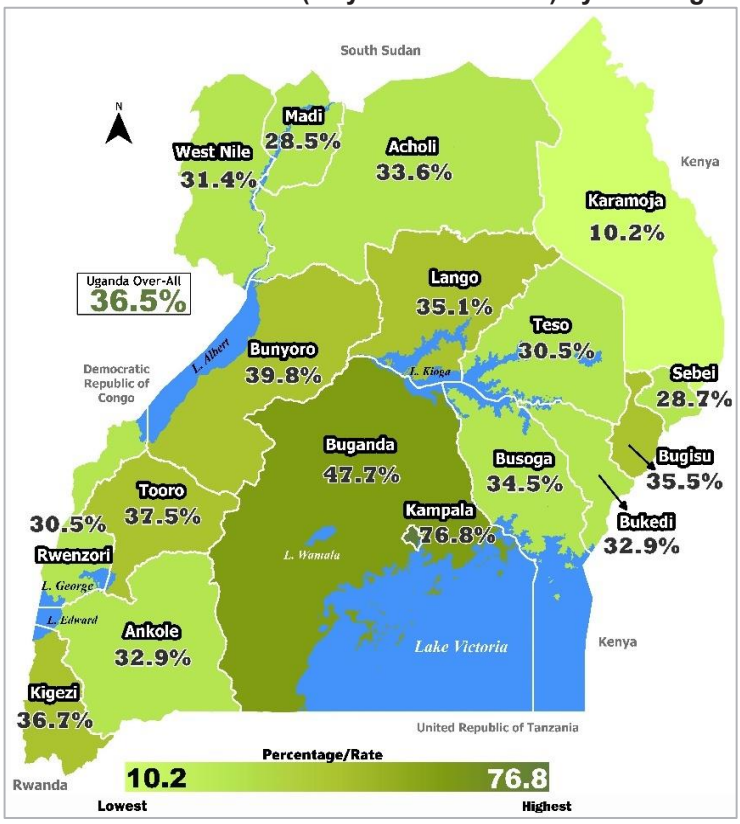


Figure 18. 6C: Literacy Rates of the Older Persons (80 years and above) by sub Region

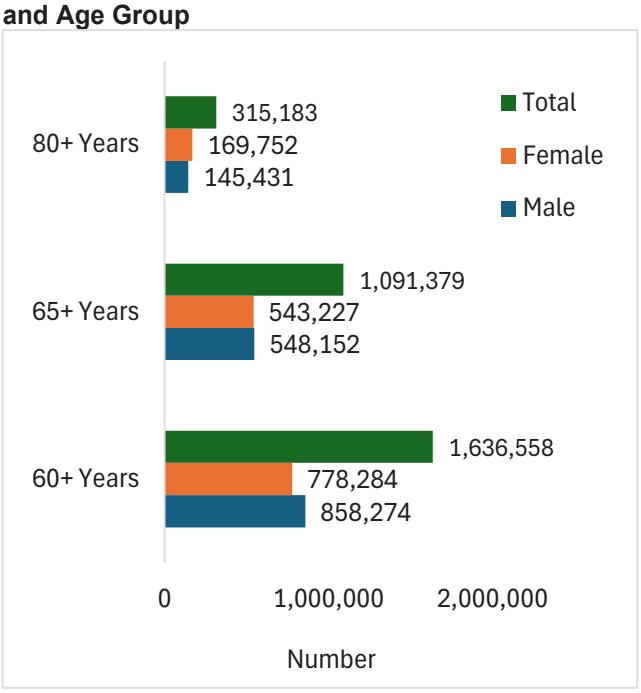


18.3 Household Characteristics

18.3.1 Households headed by Older Persons

The NPHC 2024 enumerated 10.7 million households. Of these, 1,636,558 were headed by older persons aged 60 and above (Fig 18.7). Among persons aged 80+, there were more (169,752) female household heads than males (145,431). The reverse is true among households headed by older persons aged 60 and above. Table 18.3 provides detailed information on households headed by older persons.

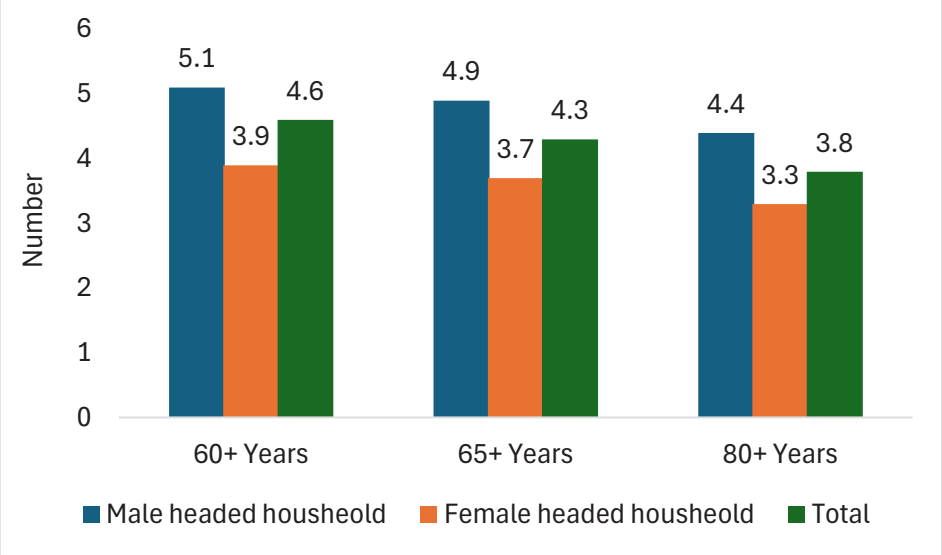
Figure 18. 7: Number of households headed by Older Persons by Sex of household head and Age Group



18.3.2 Average Household Size of Households headed by Older Persons

On average, households headed by older persons aged 60 and above had 5 members (**Figure 18.8**). Households headed by male older persons on average had five members compared to four members in households headed by females. Variations by Sub Regions show that Rwenzori had the highest average household size (5.3 persons). **Table 18.3** provides details on households headed by older persons by age group and selected background characteristics.

Figure 18.8: Average Household Size for households headed by older persons by Sex of household head



18.3.3 Living Arrangements

The household living arrangements of older persons can have important implications for their health, economic status and well-being. While some older persons live alone, others reside with a spouse or a partner, or with their children or grandchildren and other relatives or non-relatives. Understanding patterns and trends in their living arrangements is relevant for the country to achieve the SDGs for Goal 1 on poverty, Goal 3 on health and Goal 5 on gender equality.

Figure 18.9 shows that 13.3 percent of the older persons aged 60 and above were staying in single-person households. Forty eight percent of older persons aged 60 and above were staying in households (48.1%) with five or more household members.

Figure 18.9: Percentage Distribution of Older Persons by Household size for selected Age Group

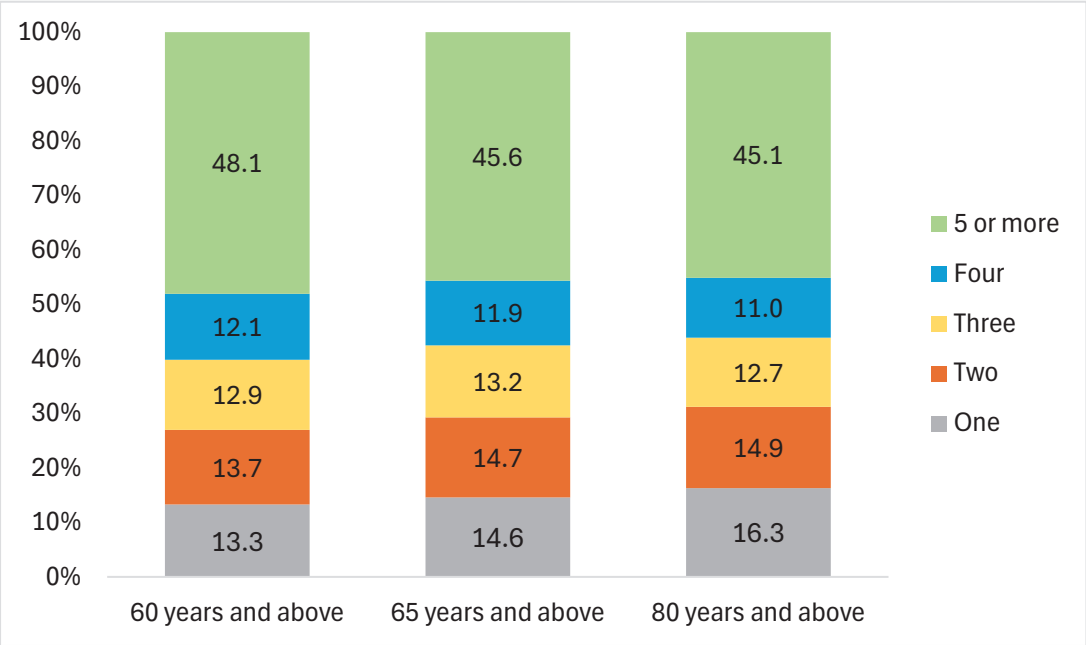


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Table 18. 1A: Share of Older Persons to Total Population by selected Background Characteristics
Table 18. 1B: Share of Older Persons to Housheold Population by selected Background Characteristics
Table 18. 2: Literacy Rates of Older persons by Sex and Selected Background Characteristics
Table 18. 3: Older Persons' headed Households by Selected Characteristics

Table 18. 1A: Share of Older Persons to Total Population by selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Older person 60 years and above		Older person 65 years and above		Older person 80 years and above		Total Population
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Sex							
Male	984,069	4.4	649,093	2.9	203,533	0.9	22,314,289
Female	1,306,075	5.5	883,657	3.8	298,762	1.3	23,591,128
Residence							
Urban	744,824	4.3	489,166	2.9	155,286	0.9	17,190,798
Rural	1,545,320	5.4	1,043,584	3.6	347,009	1.2	28,714,619
Sub Region							
Kampala Capital City	57,629	3.2	35,292	2.0	9,080	0.5	1,797,722
Buganda	509,603	4.6	331,937	3.0	103,038	0.9	11,171,924
Busoga	224,919	5.2	147,318	3.4	53,433	1.2	4,363,295
Bukedi	131,707	5.6	89,777	3.8	31,544	1.3	2,372,489
Bugisu	115,864	6.3	80,232	4.4	24,430	1.3	1,827,757
Sebei	17,535	4.7	12,190	3.2	4,170	1.1	377,294
Teso	126,885	5.2	87,524	3.6	28,882	1.2	2,462,387
Karamoja	60,170	4.0	43,840	2.9	18,306	1.2	1,496,117
Lango	130,580	5.1	91,760	3.6	29,244	1.2	2,546,118
Acholi	93,869	4.6	64,002	3.1	22,180	1.1	2,044,355
West Nile	150,029	4.5	102,223	3.1	30,026	0.9	3,316,255
Madi	24,839	4.5	17,070	3.1	4,549	0.8	553,145
Bunyoro	112,847	4.0	74,087	2.7	24,906	0.9	2,792,732
Tooro	109,597	5.1	73,292	3.4	23,270	1.1	2,154,161
Rwenzori	60,274	4.9	39,348	3.2	13,559	1.1	1,233,467
Ankole	231,814	6.4	152,778	4.2	50,147	1.4	3,608,968
Kigezi	131,983	7.4	90,080	5.0	31,531	1.8	1,787,231
National	**2,290,144**	**5.0**	**1,532,750**	**3.3**	**502,295**	**1.1**	**45,905,417**

Table 18. 1B: Share of Older Persons to Household Population by selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Older person 60 years and above		Older person 65 years and above		Older person 80 and above		Household Population
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Sex							
Male	906,636	4.36	599,126	2.88	189,983	0.91	20,796,398
Female	1,306,075	5.54	883,657	3.75	298,762	1.27	23,591,128
Residence							
Urban	698,411	4.3	459,360	2.83	147,241	0.91	16,236,683
Rural	1,514,300	5.38	1,023,423	3.64	341,504	1.21	28,150,843
Education level attained							
No formal education	1,101,634	6.18	787,091	4.42	302,371	1.7	17,827,514
Some primary	583,997	4.08	370,885	2.59	103,564	0.72	14,302,073
Completed primary	200,136	5.68	113,899	3.23	19,297	0.55	3,522,811
Some secondary	106,474	3.01	73,918	2.09	24,744	0.7	3,533,013
Completed secondary	100,274	2.99	60,274	1.8	17,759	0.53	3,351,210
Post secondary and above	109,326	6.16	69,490	3.92	21,010	1.18	1,774,164
Not stated	10,870	14.16	7,226	9.42	0	0.0	76,741
Marital status							
Never married	83,689	0.67	73,338	0.59	59,927	0.48	12,480,598
Married/living together	1,966,925	11.11	1,276,395	7.21	358,746	2.03	17,703,582
Ever married	149,328	17.28	122,223	14.14	62,301	7.21	864,313
Not stated	12,769	3.74	10,827	3.17	7,771	2.28	341,228
Literacy rate							
Illiterate	1,196,708	14.23	842,047	10.01	310,388	3.69	8,412,157
Literate	1,016,003	4.42	640,736	2.79	178,357	0.78	22,977,564
sub Region							
Kampala	42,498	2.81	25,612	1.7	6,520	0.43	1,509,750
Buganda	478,163	4.56	311,870	2.97	97,804	0.93	10,488,487
Busoga	220,534	5.14	144,556	3.37	52,639	1.23	4,287,013
Bukedi	131,267	5.56	89,506	3.79	31,472	1.33	2,362,004
Bugisu	113,608	6.3	78,611	4.36	23,975	1.33	1,803,280
Sebei	17,451	4.65	12,140	3.24	4,156	1.11	375,230
Teso	124,480	5.15	85,853	3.55	28,379	1.17	2,419,103
Karamoja	59,190	4.03	43,215	2.94	18,151	1.24	1,468,249
Lango	129,222	5.12	90,771	3.6	28,874	1.14	2,522,856
Acholi	92,679	4.59	63,233	3.13	21,927	1.09	2,019,233
West Nile	148,918	4.52	101,511	3.08	29,852	0.91	3,292,856
Madi	24,164	4.48	16,801	3.12	4,459	0.83	538,875
Bunyoro	112,342	4.05	73,805	2.66	24,840	0.9	2,772,325
Tooro	107,027	5.07	71,620	3.39	22,827	1.08	2,110,992
Rwenzori	59,122	4.9	38,638	3.2	13,347	1.11	1,207,720
Ankole	227,888	6.45	150,231	4.25	49,485	1.4	3,535,026
Kigezi	124,158	7.41	84,810	5.06	30,038	1.79	1,674,527
National	**2,212,711**	**4.98**	**1,482,783**	**3.34**	**488,745**	**1.1**	**44,387,526**

Table 18. 2: Literacy Rates of Older persons by Sex and Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	60 Years and above		65 Years and above		80 Years and above	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex						
Male	567,759	62.6	363,005	60.6	100,256	52.8
Female	448,244	34.3	277,731	31.4	78,101	26.1
Residence						
Urban	387,493	55.5	239,714	52.2	64,734	44.0
Rural	628,510	41.5	401,022	39.2	113,623	33.3
Sub Regions						
Kampala Capital City	36,266	85.3	21,443	83.7	5,008	76.8
Buganda	284,865	59.6	175,875	56.4	46,647	47.7
Busoga	94,269	42.7	58,641	40.6	18,155	34.5
Bukedi	52,364	39.9	34,258	38.3	10,358	32.9
Bugisu	52,904	46.6	34,447	43.8	8,511	35.5
Sebei	7,138	40.9	4,459	36.7	1,193	28.7
Teso	51,352	41.3	33,684	39.2	8,669	30.5
Karamoja	6,058	10.2	4,179	9.7	1,855	10.2
Lango	56,428	43.7	37,878	41.7	10,124	35.1
Acholi	37,353	40.3	24,506	38.8	7,372	33.6
West Nile	52,590	35.3	33,659	33.2	9,360	31.4
Madi	9,031	37.4	5,811	34.6	1,271	28.5
Bunyoro	50,000	44.5	31,497	42.7	9,876	39.8
Tooro	46,508	43.5	29,675	41.4	8,553	37.5
Rwenzori	20,841	35.3	12,909	33.4	4,076	30.5
Ankole	101,438	44.5	61,696	41.1	16,293	32.9
Kigezi	56,598	45.6	36,119	42.6	11,036	36.7
National	**1,016,003**	**45.9**	**640,736**	**43.2**	**178,357**	**36.5**

Table 18.3: Older Persons' headed Households by Selected Characteristics

Background characteristics	60 Years and above			65 Years and above			80 Years and above		
	Number of households	Household population	Average Household Size	Number of households	Household population	Average Household Size	Number of households	Household population	Average Household Size
Sex of household head									
Male headed	858,274	4,377,197	5.1	548,152	2,685,945	4.9	145,431	639,896	4.4
Female headed	778,284	3,035,308	3.9	543,227	2,009,940	3.7	169,752	560,182	3.3
Residence									
Urban	520,614	2,394,824	4.6	339,307	1,492,951	4.4	95,783	373,554	3.9
Rural	1,115,944	5,021,748	4.5	752,072	3,233,910	4.3	219,400	833,720	3.8
Sub Regions									
Kampala Capital City	31,467	129,015	4.1	18,482	73,928	4.0	4,029	14,102	3.5
Buganda	375,011	1,687,550	4.5	244,196	1,074,462	4.4	68,102	265,598	3.9
Busoga	164,675	790,440	4.8	106,891	481,010	4.5	33,858	132,046	3.9
Bukedi	96,297	433,337	4.5	66,002	277,208	4.2	21,081	73,784	3.5
Bugisu	84,244	345,400	4.1	59,439	225,868	3.8	17,360	53,816	3.1
Sebei	12,938	51,752	4.0	8,978	32,321	3.6	2,694	7,543	2.8
Teso	85,208	400,478	4.7	57,101	245,534	4.3	15,953	57,431	3.6
Karamoja	44,608	205,197	4.6	31,589	138,992	4.4	10,087	41,357	4.1
Lango	94,263	377,052	4.0	66,289	245,269	3.7	18,787	58,240	3.1
Acholi	70,353	295,483	4.2	47,690	185,991	3.9	14,295	48,603	3.4
West Nile	103,870	529,737	5.1	69,059	338,389	4.9	16,383	72,085	4.4
Madi	15,631	70,340	4.5	10,252	43,058	4.2	2,122	7,851	3.7
Bunyoro	84,535	388,861	4.6	54,613	240,297	4.4	14,863	59,452	4.0
Tooro	80,556	378,613	4.7	53,930	242,685	4.5	14,863	60,938	4.1
Rwenzori	43,707	231,647	5.3	27,858	139,290	5.0	7,995	35,978	4.5
Ankole	160,418	770,006	4.8	106,838	502,139	4.7	32,098	138,021	4.3
Kigezi	88,777	372,863	4.2	62,172	248,688	4.0	20,613	74,207	3.6
National	**1,636,558**	**7,528,167**	**4.6**	**1,091,379**	**4,692,930**	**4.3**	**315,183**	**1,197,695**	**3.8**

AGRICULTURE

19

Key Findings

- ***Agricultural households:*** Sixty two (62.3%) percent of households were engaged in agriculture.
- ***Crop growing:*** Six out of every ten (60.7%) agricultural households were engaged in crop growing.
- ***Livestock keeping:*** Thirty seven (36.7%) percent of agricultural households were engaged in livestock keeping.
- ***Purpose for agricultural activity:*** Eight in every ten (80.2%) agricultural households practiced agriculture mainly for home consumption.

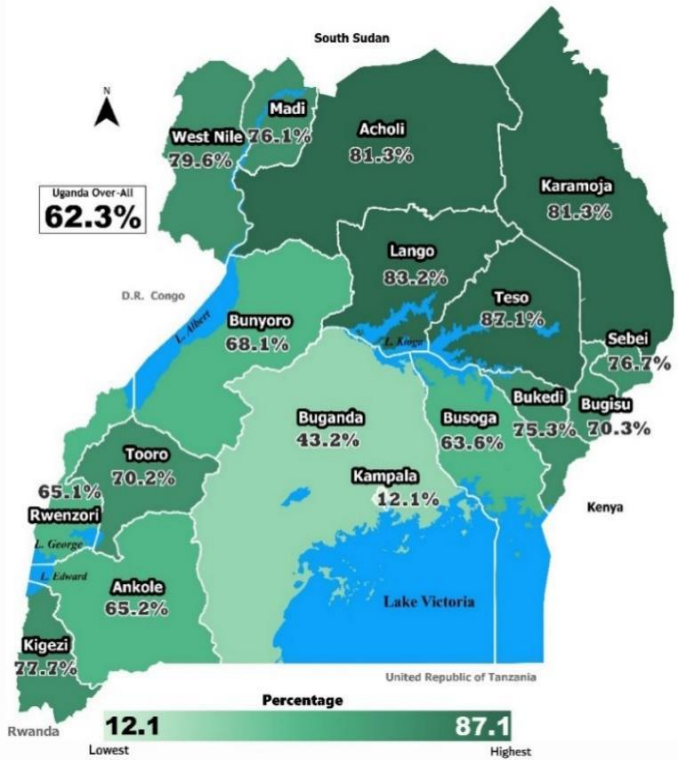
19.1 Households Engaged in Agriculture

An agricultural household refers to any household that had engaged in crop production, livestock keeping, aquaculture production, forestry and woodlots.

Figure 19.1 shows that 62.3 percent of households were engaged in agriculture.

Teso sub-region had the highest percentage of households engaged in agricultural production (87.1%), while Kampala Capital City had the least (12.1%) (**Table 19.1)**

Figure 19.1 Percentage Distribution of Households engaged in Agriculture by sub Region



19.1.2 Agricultural Activities

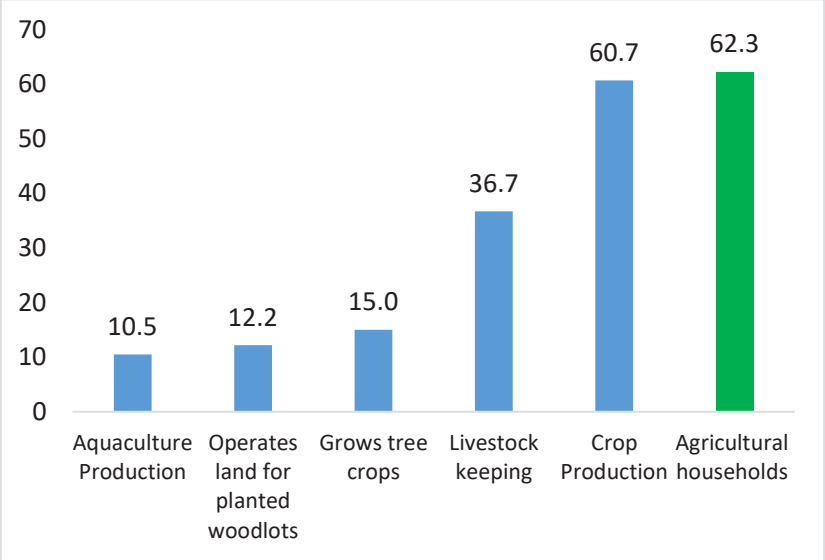
Six in ten (60.7%) of households that are in the agricultural sector are engaged in crop production.

Four in every ten (36.7%) of the agricultural households are engaged in livestock keeping.

One in every ten (10.5%) of the agricultural households practiced aquaculture.

Of the agricultural households, only 3.5% were practicing irrigation. (**Figure 19.2 and Table 19.1**)

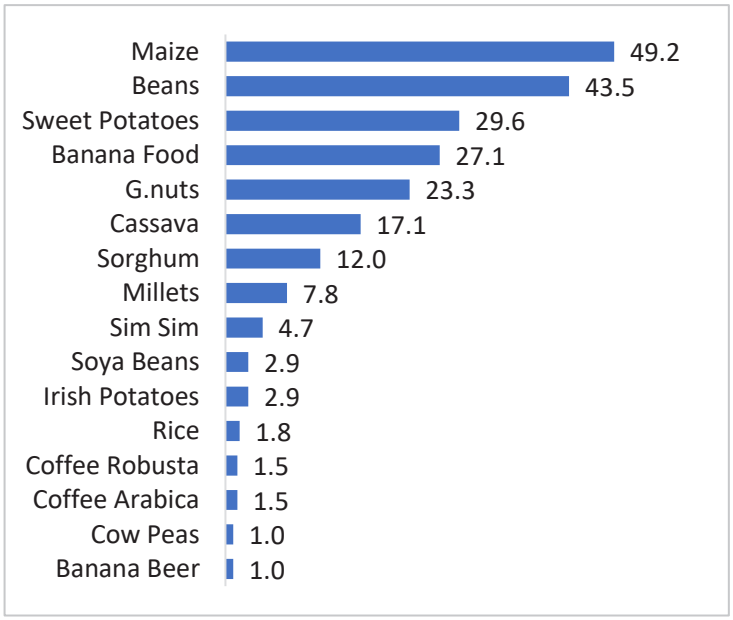
Figure 19. 2: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households by type of Agricultural Activity



19.2 Crop Growing

Maize was the most commonly grown crop by agricultural households at 49.2 percent, while cow peas and banana beer were the least grown crops at one percent each **(Figure 19.3).**

Figure 19.3 Percentage distribution of households by Crops grown



The results show the highest proportion of households growing different types of crop (Table 19.5A and B) by sub Region

i) Lango sub Region had the highest percentage of households growing maize at 73.2 percent .

ii) Kigezi sub Region had the highest percentage of households growing beans (68.8%), sweet potatoes (55.0%).

iii) Bugisu sub Region had the highest percentage of households growing banana food - Matooke (52.3%) and Coffee arabica (7%)

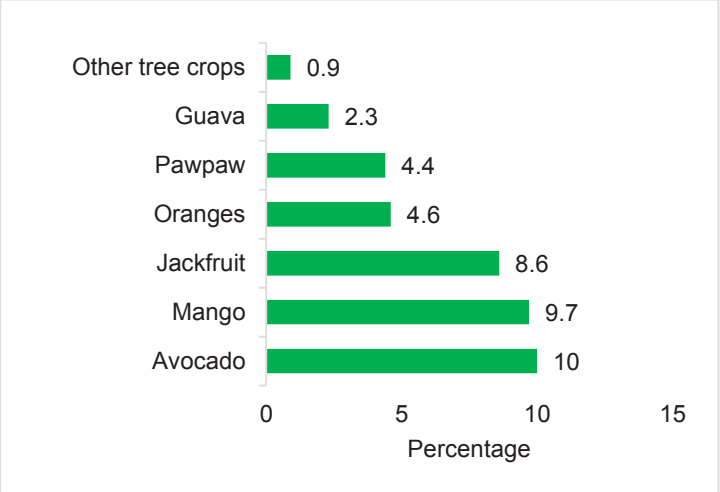
iv) Rwenzori sub Region had the highest percentage of households growing Coffee arabica (8.0%).

19.3 Tree Crop Growing

Tree crop growing refers to the cultivation of tree-based crops. It includes crops like mangoes, avocadoes, jackfruits and oranges.

Avocado was the most commonly grown tree crop (10.0%), while guava was the least grown (2.3%). (**Figure 19.4**).

Figure 19.4 Households engaged in Tree Crop Growing (Percentage)

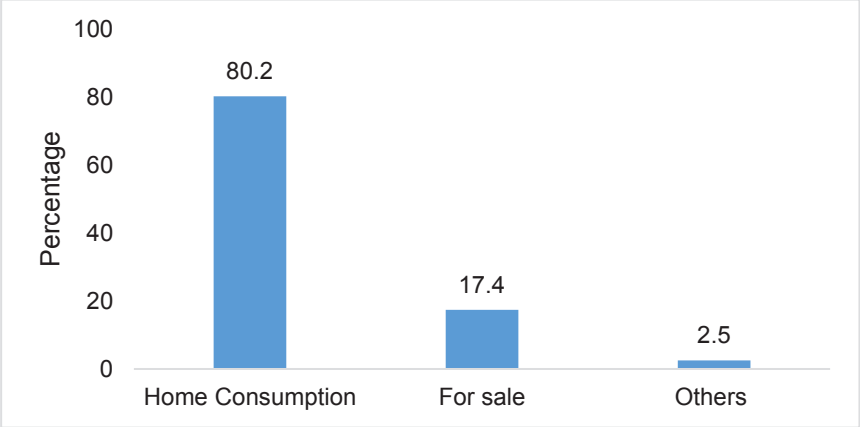


***Note**: Other tree crops include tangerines, oil palm, cherimoya / sour soup, canarium (empafu), tree tomato, cashew nut, tamarind and pomegranates.*

19.4 Main Purpose for Agricultural Activity

Figure 19.5 indicates that 80.2 percent of agricultural households undertook agricultural production mainly for home consumption and 17.4 percent mainly for sale.

Figure 19.5 Agricultural Households by Main Purpose of Agricultural Activity (Percentage)



**Others include those who grow pasture for animal consumption.*

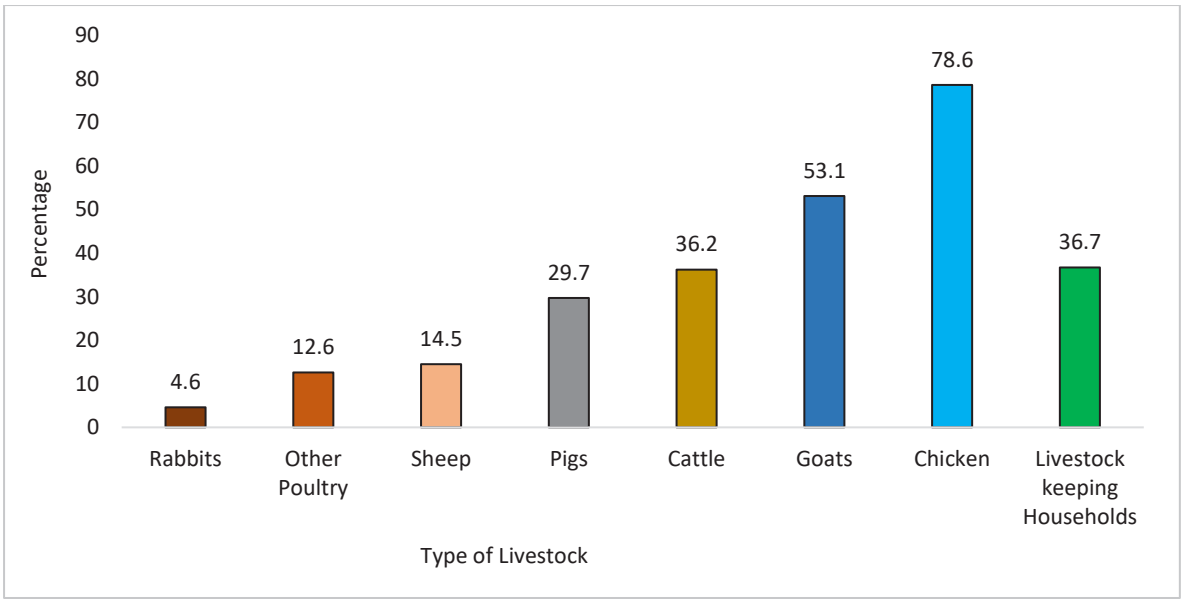
i) Kampala Capital City reported the highest percentage (41.1%) of agricultural households undertaking the activity mainly for sale, while Karamoja (7.2%) reported the least.

ii) Karamoja sub Region highest percentage (90.6%) of agricultural households undertaking the activity mainly for home consumption, while Kampala Capital City (55.7%) reported the least **(Table 19.2**)

19.5 Livestock- Keeping

Overall, 36.7 percent of the households were engaged in livestock keeping. The highest percentage of households kept chicken (78.6%) while the least kept rabbits (4.6%).

Figure 19.6 Agricultural households by type of livestock kept (Percentage)



The Census shows that the highest percentage of households keeping livestock were in Teso sub Region at 66.6 percent and lowest in Kampala Capital City at 6.7 percent. (**Table 19.1**)

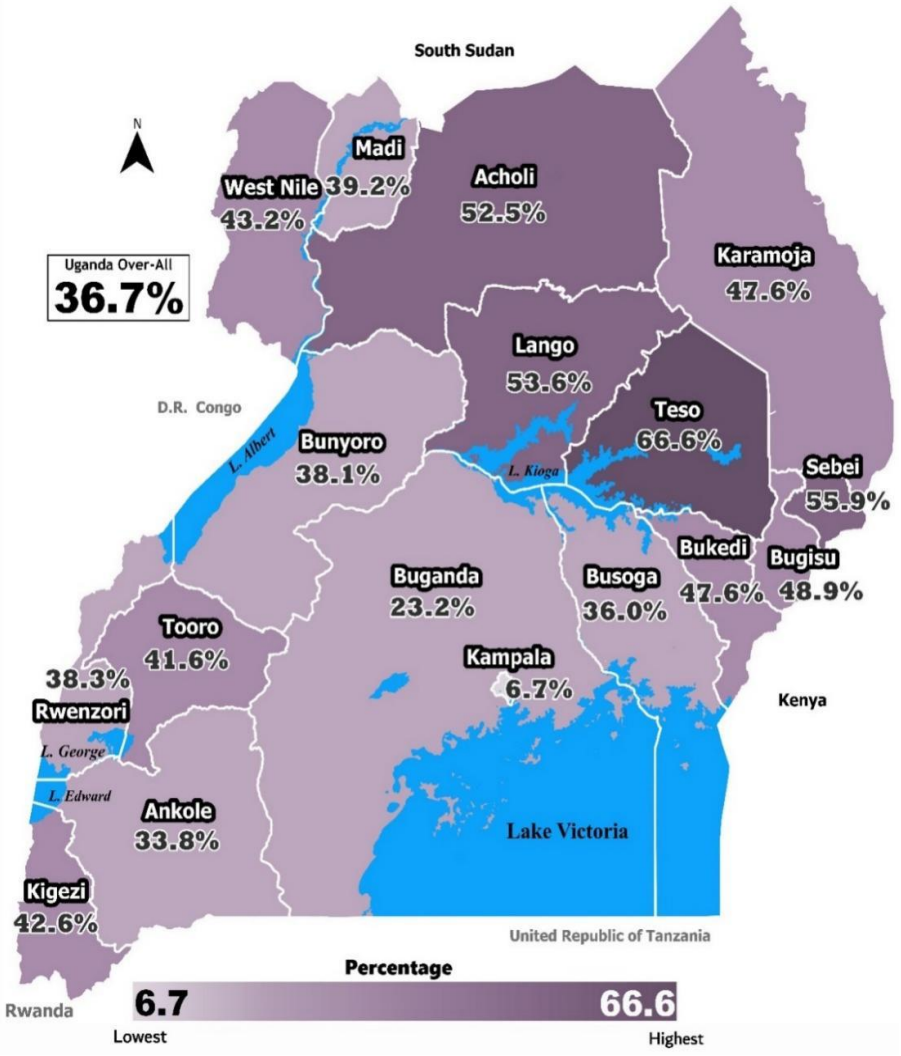
Disaggregation by sub Regions shows that Acholi sub Region had the highest percentage of households keeping chicken at 87.2 percent each, while Kigezi had the lowest with 51.0 percent (**Table 19.3)**

The highest percentage of households keeping goats was found in West Nile at 68.9 percent and lowest in Kampala Capital City at 31.0 percent.

The highest percentage of households keeping cattle was found in Karamoja at 67.8 percent and lowest in Rwenzori at 6.1 percent.

The highest percentage of households keeping sheep was found in Karamoja at 50.9 percent and lowest in Busoga at 3.8 percent.

Figure 19.7 Households engaged in Livestock keeping by sub Region (Percentage)



The highest percentage of households keeping pigs was found in Bunyoro at 46.0 percent and lowest in Sebei at 9.4 percent.

List of Tables

For more information on agriculture, see the tables below and Annex Table A6:

- Table 19.1A Percentage of Households engaged in Agricultural Activities
- Table 19.1B Number of Households engaged in Agricultural Activities
- Table 19.2 Distribution of Agricultural Households by Main Purpose for Agricultural Activity
- Table 19.3A Percentage of Agricultural Households in Livestock keeping
- Table 19.3B Percentage of Agricultural Households in Livestock keeping
- Table 19.4 Percentage of Agricultural Households engaged in Tree Crop Growing by Tree type.
- Table 19.5 A Percentage of Agricultural Households by Commonly grown crops and sub Region
- Table 19.5 B Percentage of Agricultural Households by Commonly grown crops and sub Region

Table 19.1A: Percentage of Households engaged in Agricultural Activities

Background Characteristics	Livestock Keeping	Crop Production	Undertakes aquaculture	Operates land for planted woodlots	Engaged in Irrigation	Grows tree crops	Agricultural household
Sex of household head							
Male	39.6	63.4	11.0	13.1	3.7	16.5	65.1
Female	31.1	55.1	9.5	10.4	3.1	12.1	56.6
Residence							
Urban	23.3	41.1	5.8	7.1	3.8	9.8	42.8
Rural	45.9	74.1	13.7	15.6	3.5	18.6	75.6
Sub Region							
Kampala Capital City	6.7	10.3	1.2	1.8	9.6	1.8	12.1
Buganda	23.2	41.2	5.6	6.4	4.3	8.7	43.2
Busoga	36.0	61.9	11.5	12.3	3.4	12.4	63.6
Bukedi	47.6	74.0	14.2	16.0	3.1	21.8	75.3
Bugisu	48.9	68.7	17.0	19.5	6.8	21.7	70.3
Sebei	55.9	74.6	14.8	19.0	9.2	16.1	76.7
Teso	66.6	86.0	15.0	17.4	1.9	22.6	87.1
Karamoja	47.6	79.9	18.0	16.3	2.4	2.8	81.3
Lango	53.6	82.2	15.0	17.7	2.3	21.4	83.2
Acholi	52.5	80.1	16.1	17.9	2.6	13.4	81.3
West Nile	43.2	78.6	13.5	16.5	4.0	19.4	79.6
Madi	39.2	74.8	9.3	10.4	3.3	13.7	76.1
Bunyoro	38.1	66.4	10.6	12.5	3.0	19.2	68.1
Tooro	41.6	68.6	11.3	12.7	3.0	20.5	70.2
Rwenzori	38.3	62.8	11.8	13.5	3.4	22.4	65.1
Ankole	33.8	63.7	10.2	12.8	3.0	18.7	65.2
Kigezi	42.6	76.4	12.5	19.0	4.9	27.9	77.7
National	**36.7**	**60.7**	**10.5**	**12.2**	**3.5**	**15.0**	**62.3**

Table 19.1B: Number of Households engaged in Agricultural Activities

Background Characteristics	Livestock Keeping	Crop Production	Undertake aquaculture	Operates land for planted woodlots	Engaged in Irrigation	Grows tree crops	Agricultural household
Sex of household head							
Male	2,801,534	4,489,198	775,621	925,758	155,655	1,167,308	4,606,506
Female	1,101,503	1,953,565	337,139	367,008	56,205	427,767	2,007,005
Residence							
Urban	1,006,797	1,771,726	251,036	306,054	55,606	424,172	1,847,817
Rural	2,896,240	4,671,037	861,724	986,712	156,254	1,170,903	4,765,694
Region							
Central	702,659	1,236,603	165,695	193,041	47,424	258,577	1,303,471
Eastern	1,167,554	1,743,798	341,414	383,154	61,923	446,633	1,780,299
Northern	1,016,744	1,674,638	312,770	351,874	45,634	332,264	1,698,243
Western	1,016,080	1,787,724	292,881	364,697	56,879	557,601	1,831,498
Sub Region							
Kampala Capital City	35,473	54,360	6,296	9,404	1,274	9,590	63,384
Buganda	667,186	1,182,243	159,399	183,637	46,150	248,987	1,240,087
Busoga	344,407	591,506	110,157	117,187	18,705	118,444	607,686
Bukedi	238,860	371,122	71,467	80,359	10,896	109,557	377,865
Bugisu	215,567	303,201	75,141	85,997	19,481	95,901	310,198
Sebei	44,832	59,771	11,840	15,231	5,039	12,894	61,482
Teso	323,888	418,198	72,809	84,380	7,802	109,837	423,068
Karamoja	148,705	249,537	56,391	51,008	5,649	8,802	254,106
Lango	306,025	469,903	85,466	101,312	10,158	122,216	475,627
Acholi	242,695	370,542	74,517	82,629	8,878	61,766	376,135
West Nile	277,321	504,579	86,475	105,817	18,569	124,821	510,861
Madi	41,998	80,077	9,921	11,108	2,380	14,659	81,514
Bunyoro	250,320	435,729	69,346	81,739	12,139	126,270	446,930
Tooro	208,815	343,951	56,634	63,695	10,077	102,762	352,013
Rwenzori	103,769	170,168	32,033	36,513	5,159	60,739	176,501
Ankole	284,184	534,918	85,460	107,513	15,305	157,425	548,025
Kigezi	168,992	302,958	49,408	75,237	14,199	110,405	308,029
Education level of Household head							
No formal education	916,269	1,607,305	358,667	365,444	47,028	283,970	1,648,964
Some primary	1,280,201	2,113,100	330,063	390,996	66,607	583,366	2,153,746
Completed primary	594,753	953,992	150,412	183,224	32,487	262,896	975,275
Some secondary	357,136	581,217	91,481	110,130	20,984	149,846	597,711
Completed secondary	434,099	698,046	110,085	136,250	25,803	172,904	726,357
Post secondary and above	292,311	447,839	65,497	98,001	17,775	129,964	469,670
Not stated	28,268	41,264	6,555	8,721	1,176	12,129	41,788
National	3,903,037	6,442,763	1,112,760	1,292,766	211,860	1,595,075	6,613,511

Table 19.2: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Main Purpose for Agricultural Activity (Percentage)

Background Characteristics	Mainly for sale	Home Consumption	Others	Total	Number of Households
Sex of household head					
Male	18.2	79.4	2.4	100	4,606,506
Female	15.5	81.8	2.7	100	2,007,005
Residence					
Urban	20.0	77.4	2.6	100	1,847,817
Rural	16.4	81.2	2.5	100	4,765,694
Sub Region					
Kampala Capital City	41.1	55.7	3.2	100	63,384
Buganda	26.3	70.5	3.2	100	1,240,087
Busoga	14.6	82.7	2.7	100	607,686
Bukedi	10.4	87.6	2.1	100	377,865
Bugisu	17.0	81.0	2.0	100	310,198
Sebei	27.2	70.6	2.2	100	61,482
Teso	11.5	86.7	1.7	100	423,068
Karamoja	7.2	90.6	2.2	100	254,106
Lango	13.6	84.0	2.4	100	475,627
Acholi	10.4	87.5	2.0	100	376,135
West Nile	8.1	89.6	2.2	100	510,861
Madi	7.7	90.1	2.2	100	81,514
Bunyoro	28.0	69.1	3.0	100	446,930
Tooro	23.9	73.3	2.8	100	352,013
Rwenzori	19.4	78.3	2.3	100	176,501
Ankole	17.2	80.5	2.3	100	548,025
Kigezi	14.0	83.8	2.2	100	308,029
National	**17.4**	**80.2**	**2.5**	**100**	**6,613,511**

Table 19.3A: Percentage of Agricultural Households in Livestock keeping

Sex of Household head	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chicken	Other Poultry	Rabbits
Male	38.4	53.4	14.9	30.3	79.1	13.1	4.8
Female	30.6	52.3	13.5	28.2	77.5	11.5	3.9
Residence							
Urban	32.0	50.4	12.3	29.5	77.4	12.6	5.4
Rural	37.5	53.9	15.2	29.7	79.0	12.6	4.3
Sub Regions							
Kampala Capital City	17.8	31.0	6.3	17.2	80.8	16.7	7.2
Buganda	27.5	46.1	9.5	41.6	78.4	11.4	4.5
Busoga	39.1	53.7	3.8	16.4	81.5	13.1	2.8
Bukedi	44.3	50.2	7.3	24.6	83.1	20.9	2.7
Bugisu	60.1	40.9	7.6	18.5	80.8	12.6	4.4
Sebei	62.2	57.8	17.1	9.4	78.0	7.1	2.4
Teso	56.6	58.8	31.4	37.3	83.0	19.4	3.4
Karamoja	67.8	66.3	50.9	9.8	76.7	8.8	2.3
Lango	47.3	53.9	12.4	25.8	87.1	12.4	2.2
Acholi	42.1	54.3	6.9	22.0	87.2	9.9	1.8
West Nile	26.6	68.9	23.1	19.6	76.8	11.5	4.2
Madi	35.8	65.3	8.7	26.4	73.7	20.9	1.7
Bunyoro	10.6	38.9	6.1	46.0	82.5	11.2	4.1
Tooro	21.0	52.8	10.1	45.3	78.7	9.8	5.5
Rwenzori	6.1	59.6	6.6	24.8	81.4	11.9	7.5
Ankole	27.6	58.9	19.6	28.7	64.4	11.8	8.3
Kigezi	26.5	51.7	26.8	37.4	51.0	7.9	16.6
National	**36.2**	**53.1**	**14.5**	**29.7**	**78.6**	**12.6**	**4.6**

Table 19.3B: Number of Agricultural Households in Livestock keeping

Background characteristics	Cattle	Goats	sheep	Pigs	Chicken	Other Poultry	Rabbits
Sex of household head							
Male	1,019,979	1,417,023	395,733	804,432	2,099,180	346,854	128,019
Female	320,610	547,271	141,097	294,684	810,779	120,807	41,050
Residence							
Urban	280,924	442,791	107,726	259,383	679,850	110,753	47,296
Rural	1,059,665	1,521,503	429,104	839,733	2,230,109	356,908	121,773
Sub Region							
Kampala	1,808	3,150	640	1,749	8,213	1,700	733
Buganda	170,537	285,708	58,670	257,794	485,539	70,779	27,807
Busoga	128,910	177,344	12,687	53,982	268,847	43,179	9,325
Bukedi	102,912	116,543	16,852	57,025	192,990	48,650	6,196
Bugisu	125,488	85,324	15,837	38,682	168,627	26,196	9,225
Sebei	26,644	24,782	7,340	4,032	33,448	3,056	1,016
Teso	177,228	184,070	98,464	116,802	259,748	60,614	10,712
Karamoja	93,978	91,896	70,580	13,612	106,276	12,160	3,133
Lango	139,951	159,522	36,775	76,437	257,940	36,710	6,531
Acholi	96,109	123,893	15,725	50,231	199,072	22,569	4,066
West Nile	69,902	181,296	60,749	51,598	202,075	30,274	11,148
Madi	14,092	25,698	3,405	10,406	28,999	8,205	680
Bunyoro	25,593	93,729	14,651	110,732	198,837	26,990	9,979
Tooro	42,733	107,342	20,612	92,141	160,060	19,864	11,287
Rwenzori	5,993	58,821	6,503	24,446	80,327	11,710	7,437
Ankole	75,169	160,267	53,288	78,094	175,166	32,055	22,525
Kigezi	43,542	84,909	44,052	61,353	83,795	12,950	27,269

Table 19.4: Percentage of Households engaged in Tree Crop Growing by Tree type

Sex of household head	Avocado	Jackfruit	Oranges	Mango	Pawpaw	Guava	Other tree crops
Male	11.0	9.6	5.3	10.8	4.8	2.6	1.0
Female	8.0	6.7	3.4	7.6	3.5	1.8	0.7
Residence							
Urban	6.8	5.6	2.9	6.4	2.8	1.7	0.6
Rural	12.2	10.7	5.8	12.0	5.5	2.8	1.1
Sub Regions							
Kampala Capital City	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Buganda	6.6	6.2	2.3	5.9	2.6	1.1	0.5
Busoga	8.7	9.4	4.1	9.3	4.1	1.0	0.8
Bukedi	14.2	13.7	6.2	16.4	6.1	2.3	1.0
Bugisu	17.9	13.4	3.5	14.5	5.3	4.7	1.0
Sebei	14.4	3.1	4.8	4.8	1.1	1.7	1.5
Teso	6.5	10.1	14.9	14.7	7.3	3.6	2.4
Karamoja	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
Lango	5.5	9.7	11.9	15.2	7.4	2.4	1.9
Acholi	4.7	4.9	6.1	9.6	5.5	1.5	1.3
West Nile	10.1	8.4	7.4	13.1	5.3	3.0	2.2
Madi	3.5	4.0	6.3	8.6	4.7	2.9	1.5
Bunyoro	15.4	14.9	4.1	14.3	5.9	2.6	0.7
Tooro	18.0	13.8	3.3	11.9	6.1	3.3	0.4
Rwenzori	19.3	16.8	5.8	14.3	5.4	4.2	1.4
Ankole	15.0	9.3	3.9	11.2	5.4	4.5	0.6
Kigezi	23.7	9.5	3.1	7.1	5.3	6.0	1.2
National (%)	**10.0**	**8.6**	**4.6**	**9.7**	**4.4**	**2.3**	**0.9**
Number	**1,060,956**	**917,426**	**491,484**	**1,032,199**	**466,573**	**247,881**	**98,224**

Table 19.5A: Percentage of Agricultural Households by Crops Grown and sub Region

Background characteristics	Maize	Beans	Sweet Potatoes	Banana Food	G.nuts	Cassava	Sorghum
Kampala Capital City	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1
Buganda	33.6	32.4	21.7	26.6	11.4	8.5	0.9
Busoga	55.9	45.4	37.4	30.2	23.3	19.6	4.0
Bukedi	65.6	45.7	36.5	23.8	33.0	38.7	18.3
Bugisu	61.2	60.0	32.7	52.3	22.1	10.4	2.8
Sebei	65.1	58.2	21.5	41.4	9.0	2.8	4.6
Teso	59.9	20.4	43.1	9.2	57.0	50.9	46.8
Karamoja	66.3	55.7	10.4	4.2	33.2	3.1	59.0
Lango	73.2	57.2	31.3	14.1	32.2	37.8	14.2
Acholi	67.6	41.9	25.9	8.6	34.5	18.1	40.5
West Nile	66.5	53.3	33.9	18.9	41.7	43.3	28.0
Madi	64.7	17.7	35.3	7.1	39.6	20.1	33.6
Bunyoro	59.7	56.5	37.7	34.0	29.5	16.1	3.3
Tooro	58.7	61.8	41.0	46.2	25.1	11.8	3.6
Rwenzori	37.6	48.1	23.4	38.9	16.2	17.7	2.1
Ankole	42.1	55.9	33.2	49.1	23.4	6.3	4.3
Kigezi	50.9	68.8	55.0	40.6	15.6	4.4	31.0
National(%)	**49.2**	**43.5**	**29.6**	**27.1**	**23.3**	**17.1**	**12.0**
Number	**5,228,065**	**4,619,233**	**3,139,206**	**2,882,092**	**2,478,421**	**1,813,115**	**1,273,955**

Table 19.5B: Percentage of Agricultural Households by Crops Grown and sub Region

Background characteristics	Millet	Sim-Sim	Irish Potatoes	Soya Beans	Rice	Coffee Arabica	Coffee Robusta
Kampala Capital City	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Buganda	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.3	1.9	2.2
Busoga	4.5	1.2	0.8	4.7	4.6	0.4	0.5
Bukedi	14.3	2.0	0.9	5.1	7.5	0.1	0.3
Bugisu	2.9	0.7	2.7	2.4	1.2	6.8	0.4
Sebei	4.2	0.9	18.5	0.9	1.5	5.4	0.3
Teso	28.2	16.0	0.6	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.4
Karamoja	25.2	13.4	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Lango	19.3	17.9	1.5	17.1	3.7	0.0	0.3
Acholi	26.1	26.2	1.3	14.1	4.8	0.0	0.1
West Nile	7.8	12.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.4
Madi	8.2	26.4	1.0	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.2
Bunyoro	2.3	1.3	3.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
Tooro	4.2	0.6	11.7	0.9	0.4	2.2	2.9
Rwenzori	1.2	1.0	3.5	2.9	0.8	8.0	0.9
Ankole	11.8	0.4	2.9	0.6	0.2	2.4	5.0
Kigezi	8.9	0.4	19.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	3.1
National (%)	**7.8**	**4.7**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**1.5**
National (Number)	**833,432**	**503,151**	**306,780**	**311,336**	**186,316**	**163,506**	**159,989**

FOOD SECURITY 20

Key Findings

Food Secure Households: Five in every ten (54.0%) households were food secure. Ankole sub Region had the highest proportion (70.4%) of food secure households. Karamoja sub Region had the highest proportion (62.9%) of severely food insecure households.

Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. The continental, regional and national development frameworks such as Agenda 2063, EAC Vision, NDP's, and Vision 2040 promote interventions targeted to address food insecurity.

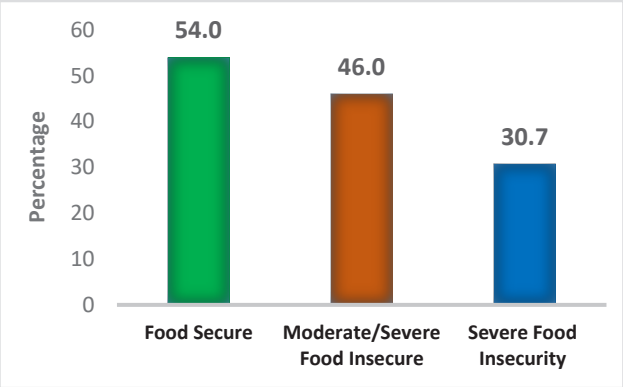
Using the eight Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) questions, the NPHC 2024 evaluated respondents' personal experiences with food insecurity in the household over the 12 months preceding the Census Enumeration Exercise. The respondent answered on behalf of all household members. Overall, 92 percent of the households answered the FIES questions with either yes or no, 6 percent with a "don't know," and two percent chose not to respond. This data was analyzed to construct **SDG indicator 2.1.2**, which evaluates the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the FIES methodology.

20.1 Households' Food Insecurity Experience

The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is a globally recognized approach developed by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) to measure food insecurity based on people's direct experiences. It captures a range of experiences related to food access difficulties, from mild to severe insecurity, and reflects the intensity of food insecurity at household levels using the eight FIES questions.

The FIES approach collects data on house's direct experiences with food access problems through questions like whether they worried about food, had to eat less, or went a day without food, allowing for a precise classification of food insecurity level due to lack of enough money and other resources.

Figure 20.1: Percentage Distribution of Households' Food Insecurity Experience



Findings in **Figure 20.1** show that 54 percent of the households were food secure while 46 percent of households were moderately/severely food insecure.

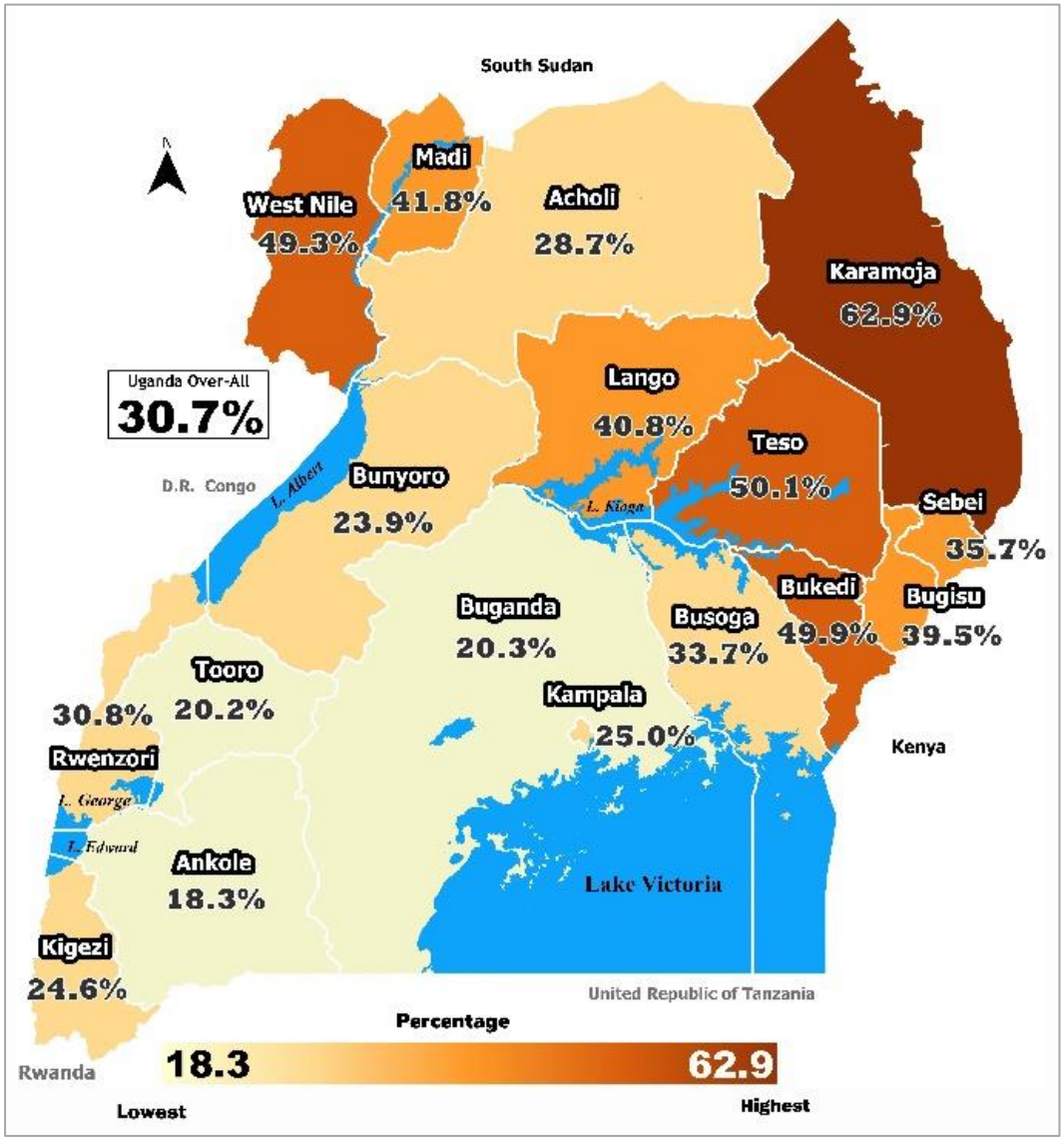
Of the moderate/severe food insecure households, 30.7 percent were severely food insecure.

20.2 Severe Food Insecurity at sub Region Level

Severely food insecure households are those that have experienced the most severe forms of food insecurity, as measured by the FIES. This typically includes households that encountered the most extreme forms of food insecurity as explained in the concepts. Severe food insecurity is defined as "frequent and prolonged periods of insufficient food intake due to a lack of money and other resources." This results into households skipping meals or going the entire day without a meal.

Figure 20.2 shows that Karamoja sub Region had the highest (62.9%) likelihood of households facing severe food insecurity while Ankole sub Region had the lowest (18.3%) (**Table 20.1**).

Figure 20.2: Prevalence of Severe Food Insecurity by sub Region



List of Tables

For more information on Food Insecurity, see table below and Annex Table A6

- Table 20.1 Households' Food Insecurity Experience By Background Characteristics (Percentage)

Table 20.1 Households' Food Insecurity Experience by Background Characteristics (Percentage)

Background Characteristics	Food Secure	Moderate/ Severe	Severely Food Insecure
Education level of Household Head			
No formal education	47.3	52.7	37.1
Some primary	48.8	51.2	34.0
Completed primary	54.5	45.5	29.6
Some secondary	55.6	44.4	29.0
Completed secondary	61.3	38.7	24.9
Post-secondary and above	70.7	29.3	18.1
Wealth-Quintile			
lowest	42.0	58.0	38.5
Second	47.9	52.1	35.5
Third	52.3	47.7	32.3
Fourth	60.2	39.8	26.3
Fifth	67.7	32.3	20.8
Household size			
1 Household member	57.9	42.1	28.6
2 Household members	56.6	43.4	29.0
3 Household members	54.8	45.2	30.0
4 Household members	52.1	47.9	31.1
5 Household members	51.0	49.0	32.7
6 Household members	51.5	48.5	32.1
7 Household members	51.0	49.0	32.5
8 Household members	50.7	49.3	32.6
9 Household members	50.2	49.8	33.1
10 or more Household members	50.6	49.4	33.0
Sub Regions			
Kampala Capital City	62.8	37.2	25.0
Buganda	68.5	31.5	20.3
Busoga	49.9	50.1	33.7
Bukedi	30.9	69.1	49.9
Bugisu	41.0	59.0	39.5
Sebei	47.3	52.7	35.7
Teso	27.5	72.5	50.1
Karamoja	18.6	81.4	62.9
Lango	37.9	62.1	40.8
Acholi	51.0	49.0	28.7
West Nile	30.6	69.4	49.3
Madi	38.1	61.9	41.8
Bunyoro	62.7	37.3	23.9
Tooro	66.9	33.1	20.2
Rwenzori	51.7	48.3	30.8
Ankole	70.4	29.6	18.3
Kigezi	60.7	39.3	24.6
National	**54.0**	**46.0**	**30.7**

RECOMMENDATIONS 21

This chapter highlights operational and policy implications from the key findings of the NPHC 2024. It is important to note that while some implications have been identified, a few will require extensive investigation through further studies/research to make more meaningful conclusions.

21.1 Some issues of Policy

During processing and analysis of the data from NPHC 2024, analysts followed the internationally accepted best practices notably the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for National Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3, International Labour Organisation and World Health Organization, among others. The main challenge arose where some national policies and practices such as National Employment Policy 2021, National Youth Policy 2021 and Revised National Policy on Persons with Disabilities 2023 are not properly aligned to the international standards and guidelines. For global comparability purposes, the findings in this report have adhered to the internationally recommended practices. However, the report also provides for the national policy frameworks wherever they are in conflict with international principles and guidelines. The implication of this is for users to interpret the two results according to their data needs. It is recommended that national policies should, as much as possible, be aligned with the international conventions ratified by the country to avoid similar and associated difficulties in future.

21.2 Population Size and Distribution

Uganda's population is still growing at a fast rate of 2.9 percent although it has slightly reduced from 3.0 percent in 2014. Of the 45.9 million persons in Uganda as of May 2024, 49.6 percent were children (aged 1-17), 23.5 percent were youth (aged 18-30) while 5 percent were older persons (aged 60 and above). In addition, 99.8 percent of the population stated that they were religious. The population density has increased from 173 persons per square kilometer to 190 persons per square kilometer. This has several implications:

i) The age distribution of population, with a largely young and youthful population suggests the need for sustained focus on harnessing the demographic dividend. Interventions to improve health, education, skills and employability of the population for increased productivity are very critical. Thus, the design of key Government programmes focusing on education, skilling of children and youth, job creation for the youth and social welfare for older persons should be informed by the population distribution and location for effective targeting and impact. This has profound implications for programmes oriented towards employment creation and full monetization of the economy, among others.

ii) The sustained increase in population density amidst fixity of land and depletion of biological resources calls for a stronger focus on land use planning and management to promote more desirable social and environmental outcomes, and more efficient use of resources.

iii) The high variation in the daytime population in Cities compared to those who spent the Census night in the city especially Kampala Capital City, indicates the importance of the role of planning and social service delivery mechanism in Cities and towns.

iv) With Uganda's population exhibiting a high level of religiosity with only 0.2 percent stating that they had no religion, the role of religious institutions in supporting the implementation of public interventions such as mindset change, civic education and community mobilization for successful parish development model, public health, to mention just a few, needs to be strengthened.

21.3 Education

Early childhood education (ECE) and primary education form an important cornerstone of human capital development. Early Childhood Education is for children aged 3-5, while primary education is for children aged 6-12. Four in ten (41.6%) children aged 3-5 attended ECE and 75.2 percent of children aged 6-12 attended primary education. Of those aged 13-18, six in every ten (62%) attended secondary education while 17.5 percent of persons aged 19-24 were in post-secondary education during the year of Census. These findings have several implications:

i) ECE is a crucial stage of development in a child's education cycle as it increases their opportunity to perform better in school and in life. The low access to ECE calls for increase in public sector investment in ECE to supplement the interventions by private sector players.

ii) Twenty percent (20.2%) of persons aged 10 and above having no formal education creates a pool of illiterate and unemployable population. This could be bridged by investing in informal and modular skills-based training programmes for a productive and skilled population.

iii) With three in every ten (33.3%) persons aged 13 to 18 attending secondary education, substantial public expenditure to cater for school infrastructure and fees at this level is necessary. Programmes such as Universal Secondary Education should be strengthened to improve enrolment and completion.

21.4 Health

i) **Enhancing Routine Childhood Vaccination Programmes**: Vaccination coverage of 86.9 percent among children aged 0-2 years implies that immunization programmes should be maintained and increased. This requires government to put in place strategies focusing on sustaining public awareness campaigns, particularly in regions with lower coverage, to ensure all children receive vaccinations on schedule.

ii) **Expanding Health Insurance Coverage**: With only one percent (1.1%) of the population having health insurance, there is a need to develop policies that promote affordable health insurance schemes. Incentives for both private and public health insurance providers could help increase coverage and reduce out-of-pocket expenses for families falling bottom 40 percent. Mindset change campaigns aimed at sensitizing the public to embrace the health insurance schemes are crucial, coupled with leveraging both private and public financing will be critical to increase coverage and uptake.

iii) **Addressing Mental Health problems**: The census revealed that one in every 10 (12%) persons aged 10 and above were experiencing probable general psychological distress; with 7.8 percent suffering from probable depressive disorder, 4.0 percent probable bipolar affective disorder, 3.8 percent likely experiencing probable anxiety disorders and one in one hundred (0.9%) with probable suicidal tendencies. These estimates, in different mental health constructs, signify the existence of a mental health problem in the country. Policies and interventions for addressing the mental health issues are therefore warranted.

iv) **Detailed investigation into Mental Health issues**: The census questions only identified probable general psychological distress. Proper identification and diagnosis of a psychiatric disorder requires use of factor analysis to come up with a global psychological construct like 'psychological distress'. Thus, deeper research on this subject using census data as a sampling frame to develop and test the hypotheses on mental health is recommended.

v) **Improving Health Outbreak Response**: One out of every three (slightly over 30 percent) households have an understanding of early signals of health outbreaks. Given the community's low and varying understanding of health outbreaks, it is essential to implement sensitization programmes that clarify what constitutes an outbreak and appropriate response mechanisms to the outbreaks. Strengthening surveillance systems and ensuring rapid response capabilities could help mitigate the impact of future health crises.

21.5 Fertility

i) **Promote Female Education and Empowerment**: Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.5 children per woman, though having declined from 5.2 in 2014, is still high. The census data indicate that fertility levels vary significantly with women's educational background and years of schooling. Policies should focus on improving girls' access to education and promoting gender equality, as higher educational attainment is associated with lower fertility rates. Investment in programmes that keep girls in school and empower them through vocational training can lead to better reproductive choices and health outcomes.

21.6 Mortality

i) **Strengthen Maternal and Child Health Services**: To reduce maternal mortality, which currently stands at a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 207 per 100,000 live births, it is crucial to enhance maternal healthcare services. This includes increasing access to skilled birth attendants, ensuring availability of emergency obstetric care, and implementing comprehensive antenatal and postnatal care programmes.

ii) **Enhance Data Collection and Reporting on Mortality**: Given the issues of under-reporting deaths in census data, it is essential to improve the reliability of mortality statistics through strengthening Vital Registration system and Reporting of vital events at the lowest administrative unit. This includes training community health workers to accurately report deaths, implementing community-based surveillance systems, promoting public awareness on the importance of reporting all deaths and investing more resources in compilation of vital statistics.

iii) **Improvement in Life Expectancy:** Life expectancy is an outcome measure of wellbeing. Improvement in life expectancy at birth from 63.7 years in 2014 to 68.2 years in 2024 implies significant impact of social services such as health, education and welfare interventions on reducing infant mortality. Going forward, investment in these interventions should be increased and sustained.

21.7 Labour Force

i) The Government should invest in expanding access to quality skills-based education, Business, Technical and Vocational training programmes, borrowing from the Chinese model that emphasizes skills-based education right from Early Childhood Education. This includes developing partnerships with educational institutions and the private sector to create relevant apprenticeship and training programmes that align with the needs of the job market.

ii) Implement policies aimed at promoting gender equality in the workforce, such as targeted employment programmes for women, mentorship initiatives, and support for women entrepreneurs. Additionally, ensure that workplaces adopt family-friendly policies that support work-life balance, making it easier for women to enter and remain in the labour force.

iii) The Government should develop targeted employment programmes for youth, including internships, apprenticeships, and entrepreneurship support. Collaborating with private sector stakeholders to create job placement opportunities could help bridge the gap between education and employment for the youth. In addition, mandatory programmes similar to national service to change the mindset for the youth towards work should be explored to reduce the high proportion of youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

21.8 Housing and Household Characteristics

i) **Promote Affordable Housing Initiatives**: Given the high percentage of owner-occupied dwelling units (65.8%) and the significant variation in ownership across regions, the government should implement policies that promote affordable housing initiatives. This can include providing subsidies, low-interest loans, or tax incentives to encourage home ownership, especially in regions like Buganda where renting is more prevalent. Collaborating with private developers to construct affordable housing units can also help meet demand.

ii) **Address Overcrowding in Housing**: The Census 2024 results indicate 46.0 percent of households do experience overcrowding this should prompt targeted interventions. The government should develop housing policies that encourage the construction of adequate living spaces to reduce overcrowding. This can involve zoning regulations that promote the development of larger homes and multi-unit housing options.

iii) **Improve Sanitation Facilities and Access to Clean Water**: With 18.9% of households relying on unimproved water sources and 49.7% with unimproved sanitation facilities, policies should focus on improving access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation. This can be achieved through investments in water infrastructure, such as boreholes and piped water systems, as well as expanding sanitation programmes that encourage the construction of safe toilet facilities, especially in regions like Karamoja with high rates of open defecation.

iv) **Enhance Energy Access and Promote Clean Energy Sources**: The reliance on wood (64.5%) and charcoal (28.2%) for cooking poses health risks and environmental degradation threats. Policies should prioritize expanding access to affordable clean and renewable energy sources, such as solar and biogas. This can include Government incentives for households to switch to cleaner cooking technologies and subsidize the costs of solar home systems. Educational campaigns can also raise awareness about the health benefits of using clean energy.

v) **Strengthen Waste Management and Environmental Health Policies**: With 91.6 percent of households using improper waste disposal methods, it is crucial to implement policies that enhance solid waste management. This includes establishing waste collection systems, promoting community-based waste management initiatives, and educating the public about proper disposal practices. Furthermore, the Government should integrate waste management into urban planning to mitigate environmental hazards and improve public health.

vi) With only about half of the population (58.0 percent) owning land with documents of ownership, there is need for a specific intervention to increase land registration and documentation. This is critical since land serves as a critical factor of production and its registration enables easy transfer of ownership which in turn eases access to other factors of production like capital.

21.9 Subsistence Economy and Household Welfare

i) The significantly higher proportion of households (33.1%) still in the subsistence economy suggests that the country should continue to prioritize interventions for commercialization of agriculture and full monetization of the economy. Affirmative action may be required for Karamoja that accounted for the highest proportion (70.9%) of households in the subsistence economy.

ii) **Strengthen Support for Agricultural Productivity**: Agricultural extension services that provide subsistence farmers with access to improved farming techniques, quality seeds, and tools should be developed. This includes investing in irrigation and infrastructure to enhance productivity, ensuring food security and increasing market access for surplus produce. Food silos across all sub Regions could go a long way in stemming high levels of food insecurity in the country.

iii) **Implement Social Protection Programmes**: There is need to design and implement comprehensive social safety nets and cash transfer programmes aimed at households living below the poverty line. These programmes should specifically target the most vulnerable groups, providing them with immediate relief and supporting long-term economic resilience.

iv) **Promote Gender Equality in Asset Ownership**: Policies that promote equal access to land and property rights for women and marginalized groups should be developed. This may entail legal reforms to strengthen land tenure security and awareness campaigns to educate communities about the importance of equitable asset ownership for improving household welfare.

21.10 Children

i) **Strengthen Birth Registration Processes**: Enhance the implementation of the Registration of Persons Act, 2015, by increasing awareness campaigns in rural and underserved communities about the importance of birth registration within the stipulated 90 days. Ensure that resources and personnel are adequately available to facilitate timely registration.

ii) **Expand Access to Quality Education**: Implement targeted programmes aimed at reducing the number of out-of-school children, particularly in sub Regions with the highest rates, such as Karamoja and West-Nile. This can be achieved by providing incentives for school attendance, increasing the number of schools, and improving school infrastructure, particularly in rural areas.

iii) **Implement Comprehensive Support Systems for Orphans and Vulnerable Children**: Develop and expand social protection programmes specifically targeting orphaned children and

iii) **Implement Comprehensive Support Systems for Orphans and Vulnerable Children**: Develop and expand social protection programmes specifically targeting orphaned children and those at risk. This should include access to educational scholarships, healthcare, and psychosocial support services tailored to their unique needs.

iv) **Promote Awareness and Prevention of Early Childbearing and Marriage**: Launch community-based awareness programmes addressing the risks of early childbearing and marriage, emphasizing the importance of education and reproductive health. Partner with local organizations to engage communities in discussions about gender equality and children's rights.

v) **Improve Living Conditions for Children**: Develop and fund initiatives aimed at improving the living conditions of children, particularly in underprivileged sub Regions. This could include investing in infrastructure for clean energy, improved water sources, and sanitation facilities. Policies should prioritize vulnerable populations and target areas with high rates of open defecation and inadequate housing conditions.

21.11 Older Persons

i) **Enhance Data Collection and Research on Older Persons**: Establish a comprehensive and continuous data collection system focused on older persons to inform evidence-based policy development and planning. This system should include demographic characteristics, health status, education levels, and living conditions to ensure that policies address the specific needs of this population.

ii) **Increase Access to Adult Education and Literacy Programmes**: Develop targeted educational and literacy programmes for older persons, particularly for those with low levels of formal education. These programmes should focus on basic literacy and life skills, enhancing their ability to engage in economic, social, and cultural activities. Partnerships with local organizations and community centers can facilitate the implementation of these programmes.

iii) **Strengthening Social Support Systems and Livelihood Opportunities**: Create initiatives to provide financial and social support to older persons, including expanding access to government programmes such as the Social Assistance Grant for the Elderly (SAGE). Additionally, promote alternative livelihood programmes that reduce dependency on subsistence agriculture, enabling older persons to contribute economically through age-appropriate work opportunities.

iv) **Promote Older Persons' Involvement in Community Affairs**: Implement community awareness campaigns to recognize and celebrate the contributions of older persons in society. Encourage their active participation in local governance, community decision-making processes, and leadership roles, ensuring their voices are heard and respected. This involvement can enhance their social integration and reduce feelings of isolation and marginalization.

21.12 Refugee Characteristics

i) **Enhance Registration and Data Collection:** Strengthen the registration process for refugees to ensure accurate administrative data compilation on demographics, living conditions, and access to services.

ii) **Improve Access to Education and Literacy Programmes**: Develop and expand education and literacy programmes tailored for refugees, focusing on children and older persons with limited formal education.

- **Facilitate Economic Inclusion and Employment Opportunities:** Implement policies that promote economic inclusion for refugees, including access to work permits and training programmes that enhance skills and employability.

- **Promote Digital Inclusion and ICT Access**: Enhance access to information and communication technology (ICT) for refugees, focusing on mobile phone and internet accessibility.

- **Develop Inclusive Health and Support Services:** Establish comprehensive health and support services that address the specific needs of refugees, including those with disabilities, mental health support, and maternal care.

APPENDIX

ANNEX 1: TECHNICAL NOTE ON DEATHS REPORTING IN NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS (NPHC) 2024.

1 Background

The NPHC 2024 generated data on mortality in the country. These ranged from infant, under-five, maternal mortality and overall mortality. The infant mortality rate was reported as 34 deaths per 1,000 live births; the under-five mortality rate as 46 deaths per live 1,000 deaths; maternal mortality ratio was reported as 207 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, while overall mortality was estimated at a life expectancy at birth of 68.2 years. This composed of a life expectancy of 66.9 years for males and 70.1 years for females.

The indices on infant mortality, under-five mortality, maternal mortality and life expectancy represented a decline in mortality in the country over the 10 year period since the 2014 census. The infant mortality rate declined from 50; the under-five mortality rate from 74; the maternal mortality ratio from 380, while the life expectancy at birth increased from 63.7 years to 68.2 years. Mortality decline, especially in the segments of infant mortality and an increase of overall life expectancy at birth is associated with general improvement in the population's standard of living. The downward trend is seen in the country's census and intercensal performance on a number of social and economic indicators as presented in Table A.1.

Table A. 1. National Trends in Key Development Indicators between 2014 and 2024

Indicator	2014	2016	2020	2022	2024
% of households in subsistence economy	69%				33.1%
% of persons below the Poverty line***		21.4%	20.3%		16.9%
Literacy level for female aged 10 and above (%)	44.1%				71.6%
% of households that are moderately/severely food insecure					46%
% children sleeping under mosquito net previous night**		63.2%		76.3%	
% pregnant women sleeping under net**		65.9%		80.3%	
% of households with no toilet facility	8.3%				6.7%
% Under five children with fever**		33.3%		23.4%	
Immunization(children aged 13-23 months)**		55.2%		62.5%	
Stunting(children aged 0-59 months) **		28.9%		24.4%	
Wasting(children aged 0-59 months) **		3.5%		3.2%	
Underweight(children aged 0-59 months) **		10.5%		9.7%	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	50				34
Under 5 Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	74				46
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births	380				207

2014 and 2024 are Census results for respective years

** Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys

*** Uganda National Household Surveys

2 The Problem

While there is a clear downward mortality trend between the two censuses, with all the supporting correlates pointing in the right direction, there are logical inconsistencies in the 2024 census results for Bukedi, Karamoja and Madi sub Regions. These sub Regions have reported some of the lowest infant mortality rates in the country. Karamoja, particularly had by far the lowest infant mortality rate of 14 per 1,000 live births, Madi with 19 deaths per 1,000 live births and Bukedi with 27 deaths per 1000 live births. The infant mortality rates for Karamoja, Madi and Bukedi are noticeably lower than the national average of 34 deaths per live 1,000 live births. These outliers suggests possible under reporting of deaths in infants in the three sub Regions.

Further examining other socioeconomic development correlates in the Karamoja and Bukedi sub Regions when compared with the national trend helps to check the consistency of the deaths data. The results of the comparison are presented in Table A.2.

Table A.2. Comparative Development Indicators across the National and Target Regions

Indicator	Karamoja	Bukedi	National
Structural indicators			
%age of households in subsistence economy	70.9%	49.9%	33.1%
%age of persons below absolute Poverty line (One US dollar a day)***	72.0%	29.3%	16.9%
Outcome indicators			
Literacy level (female %)	21.5%	66.7%	71.6%
% food insecure	81.4%	50.1%	46%
% children sleeping under mosquito net previous night**	69.7%	65.4%	76.3%
% pregnant women sleeping under net**	72.6%	72.4%	80.3%
% with no toilet	60.2%	11.3%	6.7%
% fully immunized**	33.4%	55.8%	62.5%
Impact indicators			
% Stunted**	41.1%	27.2%	24.4%
% Wasted**	11.9%	1.5%	3.2%
% Underweight**	30.4%	10.5%	9.7%

** 2022 Uganda Demographic and Health survey
*** Uganda National Household Survey
Indicators not in asterisks are from NPHC 2024

Table A.2 shows that on all the intercensal development indicators, Karamoja and Bukedi sub Regions performed below the national average. The structural indicators measure the setting in which the reference population lives. The structural indicators, being subsistence economy and living in poverty, tend to give the basis which would likely determine the direction that the more dynamic progress indicators could take. In particular, Table A.2 shows that a third of the households is in the subsistence economy and a fifth of the population lives below the absolute poverty line.

Table A.2 further shows that 71 percent of the households in Karamoja are in a subsistence economy, as does half of the households in Bukedi. In terms of the absolute poverty level, 72.0 percent of the

population of Karamoja and 29.3 percent of the population of Bukedi live below the absolute poverty line, which is above the national average of 16.9 percent.

Theoretically, and building from the structural indicators, the outcome indicators are enablers for the population to realize the expected impact of the development interventions. One of these is the literacy level among the female population aged 10 and above. The national female literacy rate is 71.6 percent while 21.5 percent of female in Karamoja is literate. Two thirds of the women of Bukedi region were literate.

Food security is also considered a critical pathway to achievement of development impact. Table A.2 shows that at the national level, only 46 percent of the households were moderate/severe food insecure. Comparatively, over 80 percent of households in Karamoja and over a half of the households in Bukedi were moderate/severe food insecure.

One of the leading causes of infant and child mortality and morbidity in Uganda is malaria. It is, therefore, important to track the indicator of children sleeping under mosquito nets at night. It can be seen in Table A.2 that nationally, 76.3 percent of the children below five years slept under mosquito nets during the night preceding the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2022. In the case of Karamoja, the proportion was only about 70 percent, while in Bukedi it was 65.4 percent. The danger posed by malaria to children is also echoed among pregnant women. A similar indicator is also tracked as part of streamlining the development pathway. It is observable from the table that over 80.3 percent of the pregnant women at the national level slept under a mosquito net the night before the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2022. The corresponding proportions for Karamoja and Bukedi are 72.6 percent and 72.4 percent.

Toilet hygiene is another household factor that is important in the children's development context. The table shows that at the national level, only about 7 percent of households reported having no toilet facilities. The proportion of households reporting no toilet facilities in Bukedi is more than 11 percent, while as many as 60 percent of households in Karamoja reported having no toilet facilities.

An important outcome indicator child survival is the level of full immunization among under 5 children. Table A.2 shows that the national full immunization level stands at 62.5 percent. On the other hand, 55.8 percent of the children 13-23 months were fully immunized in Bukedi region, while in Karamoja region, 33.4 percent of them are fully immunized.

The above outcome indicators are expected to have combined in the lives of the different segments of the population to produce the expected development impact. In the present case, the development impact is infant survival, the antithesis of infant mortality. Two critical nutrition pathways to this result have been established to be through the levels of child stunting and underweight in the population. At the national level, child stunting is reported as 24.4 percent. On the other hand, 27.2 percent of the under 5 children in Bukedi are stunted. Stunting is a much bigger problem in Karamoja where 41.1 percent of the under 5 children are stunted. Similarly, while 9.7 percent of the under 5 children are under-weight national level and 10.5 percent in Bukedi, the proportion in Karamoja is much higher at 30.4 percent.

3 Discussion

The above problem analysis points to an incongruence in development indicators that should theoretically have produced the development impact of infant mortality reduction. While the fact of a marked reduction in infant mortality is undeniable in all the regions in the country, the steepness of the slope in these two regions becomes highly suspect when nearly on all the corresponding development indicators, the two sub Regions in question performed more poorly than the national average. The

same situation is suspected to be happening in Madi sub Region. It is important to note that Madi sub Region was not treated as a separate from West Nile region in previous studies.

It is probable, therefore, that there was underreporting of deaths, particularly of infants in Karamoja, Madi and Bukedi. With the births and deaths registration system not fully developed yet, it is difficult to conduct an inter-system assessment on the differential death reporting.

The effect of infant death underreporting is amplified due to the mortality estimation method being used. It is essentially based on the ratio of the survival probability from birth to age one ($_1q_0$) to the survival probability from age one to age 5 ($_4q_1$). In other words, the ratio ($_1q_0$) : ($_4q_1$) will be underestimated if there is an overreporting of survival from birth to age one. In case of better estimation methods in future, this may give an erroneous impression of a substantial increase in mortality in Karamoja, Madi and Bukedi or any other sub Region that might have under reported deaths in infants and children.

More importantly, some key informant discussions have also pointed to cultural tendencies against discussion of dead people, especially among children. Although these are still at anecdotal level, they should be investigated in order to develop a response strategy to counteract this cultural bias.

4 Recommendations

The above analysis has demonstrated that there is most likely under-reporting of deaths, especially at infant level in Karamoja, Madi and Bukedi, which might have distorted mortality estimation process for the three sub Regions.

Two recommendations have emerged from the above analysis namely:

i) To get to the bottom of the problem, a dedicated mortality survey with a qualitative component to unpack the confounding cultural component is to be undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

ii) The mortality study should be accompanied with a mini births and deaths registration (BDR) exercise as a further evaluation tool for births and deaths reporting. This BDR should be implemented by National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) in collaboration with Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

5 Conclusion

The infant mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate and life expectancy at birth in the three sub Regions are excluded in the report.

ANNEX 2: SELECTED INDICATORS BY DISTRICT AND SUB REGION

Table A1A: Population Distribution by Regions, Districts and Sex

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Kampala Capital City	1,004,884	792,838	1,797,722
Rwenzori	**599,274**	**634,193**	**1,233,467**
Bundibugyo	123,964	140,814	264,778
Kasese	408,524	445,307	853,831
Ntoroko	66,786	48,072	114,858
Bukedi	**1,108,590**	**1,263,899**	**2,372,489**
Busia	194,114	218,557	412,671
Butaleja	147,067	165,704	312,771
Pallisa	157,165	177,532	334,697
Tororo	285,894	324,045	609,939
Budaka	121,908	159,629	281,537
Kibuku	121,056	128,385	249,441
Butebo	81,386	90,047	171,433
Karamoja	**721,434**	**774,683**	**1,496,117**
Abim	67,976	76,108	144,084
Kaabong	126,921	137,710	264,631
Kotido	102,837	116,897	219,734
Moroto	46,546	57,093	103,639
Nakapiripirit	54,983	56,698	111,681
Amudat	100,537	102,821	203,358
Napak	105,425	106,405	211,830
Nabilatuk	68,203	68,582	136,785
Karenga	48,006	52,369	100,375
Bugisu	**863,719**	**964,038**	**1,827,757**
Mbale	133,202	157,154	290,356
Sironko	143,357	155,006	298,363
Manafwa	88,490	98,427	186,917
Mbale City	134,412	156,002	290,414
Bududa	139,627	129,343	268,970
Bulambuli	101,286	134,105	235,391
Namisindwa	123,345	134,001	257,346
Sebei	**183,211**	**194,083**	**377,294**
Bukwo	55,683	58,713	114,396
Kapchorwa	63,668	69,953	133,621
Kween	63,860	65,417	129,277

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Madi	**272,908**	**280,237**	**553,145**
Adjumani	146,101	154,489	300,590
Moyo	57,211	52,361	109,572
Obongi	69,596	73,387	142,983
West Nile	**1,593,864**	**1,722,391**	**3,316,255**
Arua	74,949	84,773	159,722
Koboko	130,234	141,547	271,781
Nebbi	139,832	159,566	299,398
Yumbe	474,777	470,323	945,100
Maracha	109,515	125,197	234,712
Terego	153,873	169,380	323,253
Madi Okollo	87,410	90,641	178,051
Arua City	178,725	205,931	384,656
Pakwach	97,830	109,131	206,961
Zombo	146,719	165,902	312,621
Acholi	**985,339**	**1,059,016**	**2,044,355**
Amuru	120,602	126,972	247,574
Gulu	68,192	67,181	135,373
Kitgum	114,065	125,590	239,655
Pader	114,088	126,071	240,159
Agago	147,969	159,266	307,235
Lamwo	103,290	109,866	213,156
Nwoya	107,748	112,845	220,593
Omoro	99,389	107,950	207,339
Gulu City	109,996	123,275	233,271
Bunyoro	**1,335,807**	**1,456,925**	**2,792,732**
Buliisa	81,437	86,457	167,894
Hoima	122,572	134,972	257,544
Kibaale	113,255	124,394	237,649
Masindi	166,626	176,009	342,635
Kagadi	222,911	248,200	471,111
Kakumiro	205,199	222,977	428,176
Kikuube	181,461	198,086	379,547
Hoima City	66,218	77,086	143,304
Kiryandongo	176,128	188,744	364,872
Tooro	**1,040,079**	**1,114,082**	**2,154,161**
Kabarole	112,305	118,063	230,368
Kamwenge	157,559	179,608	337,167
Kyenjojo	261,171	282,827	543,998
Kitagwenda	96,534	88,413	184,947
Fort Portal City	62,575	74,974	137,549
Kyegegwa	237,257	263,863	501,120
Bunyangabu	112,678	106,334	219,012

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Teso	**1,181,899**	**1,280,488**	**2,462,387**
Amuria	118,804	132,849	251,653
Kaberamaido	66,856	74,130	140,986
Katakwi	111,791	122,541	234,332
Kumi	134,979	152,013	286,992
Soroti	126,583	139,606	266,189
Bukedea	133,204	149,660	282,864
Kapelebyong	68,768	74,768	143,536
Ngora	116,739	97,038	213,777
Serere	169,703	188,420	358,123
Kalaki	71,246	78,490	149,736
Soroti City	63,226	70,973	134,199
Buganda	**5,635,064**	**5,536,860**	**11,171,924**
Kalangala	45,396	29,015	74,411
Kiboga	95,629	87,626	183,255
Luwero	294,285	321,957	616,242
Masaka	57,129	58,326	115,455
Mpigi	150,208	176,482	326,690
Mubende	251,165	270,850	522,015
Mukono	452,447	476,777	929,224
Nakasongola	114,805	111,269	226,074
Rakai	194,969	151,916	346,885
Ssembabule	157,207	148,764	305,971
Kayunga	208,845	230,330	439,175
Wakiso	1,828,466	1,582,711	3,411,177
Lyantonde	72,366	60,651	133,017
Mityana	197,040	210,346	407,386
Nakaseke	125,784	125,614	251,398
Buikwe	248,191	271,967	520,158
Bukomansimbi	90,135	107,433	197,568
Butambala	78,993	67,523	146,516
Buvuma	58,410	52,422	110,832
Gomba	97,889	101,231	199,120
Kalungu	101,915	119,654	221,569
Kyankwanzi	134,600	143,832	278,432
Lwengo	139,446	185,817	325,263
Kyotera	132,091	143,826	275,917
Kassanda	153,298	160,710	314,008
Masaka City	154,355	139,811	294,166
Ankole	**1,684,729**	**1,924,239**	**3,608,968**
Bushenyi	128,632	154,760	283,392
Ibanda	141,194	168,272	309,466
Isingiro	295,801	339,276	635,077
Kiruhuura	97,124	106,378	203,502
Mbarara	78,766	95,273	174,039
Ntungamo	251,168	301,618	552,786

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Buhweju	88,145	79,776	167,921
Mitooma	100,023	125,986	226,009
Rubirizi	72,265	95,946	168,211
Sheema	113,043	139,232	252,275
Kazo	110,216	98,682	208,898
Rwampara	84,812	78,155	162,967
Mbarara City	123,540	140,885	264,425
Lango	**1,195,382**	**1,350,736**	**2,546,118**
Amolatar	91,066	97,649	188,715
Apac	106,696	115,266	221,962
Dokolo	108,260	107,365	215,625
Lira	113,505	128,711	242,216
Oyam	224,158	253,306	477,464
Alebtong	127,112	156,397	283,509
Kole	132,346	161,955	294,301
Otuke	74,697	86,372	161,069
Kwania	105,103	111,022	216,125
Lira City	112,439	132,693	245,132
Busoga	**2,056,794**	**2,306,501**	**4,363,295**
Bugiri	220,485	259,860	480,345
Iganga	196,636	230,322	426,958
Jinja	127,893	153,012	280,905
Kaliro	137,725	148,672	286,397
Kamuli	252,892	287,360	540,252
Mayuge	281,051	296,512	577,563
Namutumba	146,632	164,707	311,339
Jinja City	123,031	156,153	279,184
Bugweri	99,283	112,228	211,511
Buyende	191,715	211,771	403,486
Luuka	153,329	145,310	298,639
Namayingo	126,122	140,594	266,716
Kigezi	**851,312**	**935,919**	**1,787,231**
Kabale	121,223	164,365	285,588
Kanungu	137,963	172,099	310,062
Kisoro	251,631	182,031	433,662
Rukungiri	169,502	206,608	376,110
Rubanda	115,633	133,821	249,454
Rukiga	55,360	76,995	132,355
National	**22,314,289**	**23,591,128**	**45,905,417**

Table A1B: Population by Single Age

Age	Male	Female	Total
0	688,967	651,557	1,340,524
1	668,412	626,364	1,294,776
2	697,498	652,690	1,350,188
3	696,397	655,923	1,352,320
4	745,901	694,620	1,440,521
0 to 4	**3,497,175**	**3,281,154**	**6,778,329**
5	734,066	686,969	1,421,035
6	691,732	652,927	1,344,659
7	668,816	628,682	1,297,498
8	655,936	626,525	1,282,461
9	616,845	580,832	1,197,677
5 to 9	**3,367,395**	**3,175,935**	**6,543,330**
10	667,212	622,493	1,289,705
11	582,143	559,625	1,141,768
12	648,132	607,461	1,255,593
13	619,856	587,855	1,207,711
14	605,780	575,386	1,181,166
10 to 14	**3,123,123**	**2,952,820**	**6,075,943**
15	602,061	588,306	1,190,367
16	564,600	555,202	1,119,802
17	520,195	522,735	1,042,930
18	511,589	527,474	1,039,063
19	446,137	490,397	936,534
15 to 19	**2,644,582**	**2,684,114**	**5,328,696**
20	481,529	533,506	1,015,035
21	389,659	444,270	833,929
22	366,106	391,643	757,749
23	387,764	447,144	834,908
24	466,190	514,804	980,994
20 to 24	**2,091,248**	**2,331,367**	**4,422,615**
25	381,043	423,733	804,776
26	360,325	405,772	766,097
27	332,108	387,105	719,213
28	330,143	386,611	716,754
29	282,584	358,129	640,713
25 to 29	**1,686,203**	**1,961,350**	**3,647,553**
30	331,835	391,551	723,386
31	243,818	317,482	561,300
32	261,550	303,006	564,556
33	212,852	261,724	474,576
34	264,369	309,093	573,462
30 to 34	**1,314,424**	**1,582,856**	**2,897,280**
35	241,845	290,429	532,274
36	200,993	248,704	449,697
37	219,405	279,541	498,946
38	240,614	285,733	526,347

Age	Male	Female	Total
39	182,291	234,155	416,446
35 to 39	**1,085,148**	**1,338,562**	**2,423,710**
40	214,261	254,568	468,829
41	163,352	211,380	374,732
42	172,925	193,129	366,054
43	135,259	171,457	306,716
44	192,174	235,466	427,640
40 to 44	**877,971**	**1,066,000**	**1,943,971**
45	169,966	191,707	361,673
46	123,065	150,150	273,215
47	116,974	142,284	259,258
48	128,113	158,843	286,956
49	127,741	156,835	284,576
45 to 49	**665,859**	**799,819**	**1,465,678**
50	147,419	167,460	314,879
51	108,431	129,802	238,233
52	117,902	124,136	242,038
53	96,806	110,929	207,735
54	121,158	138,051	259,209
50 to 54	**591,716**	**670,378**	**1,262,094**
55	95,038	106,631	201,669
56	83,086	86,284	169,370
57	66,086	75,717	141,803
58	70,897	83,202	154,099
59	70,269	88,864	159,133
55 to 59	**385,376**	**440,698**	**826,074**
60	85,393	106,316	191,709
61	66,480	82,667	149,147
62	68,870	80,634	149,504
63	49,458	66,817	116,275
64	64,775	85,984	150,759
60 to 64	**334,976**	**422,418**	**757,394**
65	51,211	60,942	112,153
66	41,247	47,110	88,357
67	35,954	42,265	78,219
68	35,810	45,100	80,910
69	33,000	43,758	76,758
65 to 69	**197,222**	**239,175**	**436,397**
70	40,279	57,760	98,039
71	28,349	35,832	64,181
72	29,997	37,597	67,594
73	22,989	34,016	57,005
74	31,407	48,196	79,603
70 to 74	**153,021**	**213,401**	**366,422**
75	23,940	33,182	57,122
76	20,487	25,395	45,882
77	16,035	19,826	35,861

Age	Male	Female	Total
78	17,685	25,653	43,338
79	17,170	28,263	45,433
75 to 79	**95,317**	**132,319**	**227,636**
80	21,425	41,876	63,301
81	12,353	17,527	29,880
82	14,573	20,388	34,961
83	12,228	21,719	33,947
84	16,151	31,295	47,446
80 to 84	**76,730**	**132,805**	**209,535**
85	9,222	14,579	23,801
86	6,745	9,624	16,369
87	5,667	7,656	13,323
88	5,513	8,709	14,222
89	4,998	9,379	14,377
85 to 89	**32,145**	**49,947**	**82,092**
90	5,373	11,817	17,190
91	3,225	4,587	7,812
92	3,266	4,878	8,144
93	2,468	5,411	7,879
94	3,112	7,585	10,697
90 to 94	**17,444**	**34,278**	**51,722**
95 and Above	**77,214**	**81,732**	**158,946**
Total	**22,314,289**	**23,591,128**	**45,905,417**

Table A1C: Population by selected age groups and Region/District/City

District/City	Selected age groups					
	Children (0-17 years)	Adults (18 years and above)	Youth (15-24 years)	Youth (18-30 years)	Working age (14-64 years)	Older persons (60 years and above)
Kampala Capital City	673,957	1,123,765	433,864	587,136	1,235,262	57,629
Rwenzori	**659,402**	**574,065**	**246,799**	**260,952**	**661,290**	**60,274**
Bundibugyo	136,560	128,218	57,441	62,902	147,398	**12,320**
Kasese	466,096	387,735	164,646	170,168	448,049	42,634
Ntoroko	56,746	58,112	24,712	27,882	65,843	5,320
Bukedi	**1,246,734**	**1,125,755**	**508,788**	**522,692**	**1,278,788**	**131,707**
Busia	210,009	202,662	91,651	97,181	230,764	20,467
Butaleja	173,125	139,646	63,419	64,008	160,232	16,414
Pallisa	181,030	153,667	72,721	73,030	176,463	18,782
Tororo	310,440	299,499	130,208	133,700	334,967	37,963
Budaka	138,356	143,181	61,692	63,908	161,571	16,092
Kibuku	141,925	107,516	51,847	51,639	124,343	12,976
Butebo	91,849	79,584	37,250	39,226	90,448	9,013
Karamoja	**837,055**	**659,062**	**283,045**	**359,623**	**741,539**	**60,170**
Abim	73,646	70,438	32,777	38,009	79,938	6,167
Kaabong	155,857	108,774	52,216	61,672	128,869	8,828
Kotido	122,199	97,535	36,835	50,811	107,434	9,316
Moroto	53,256	50,383	17,670	23,446	53,165	6,587
Nakapiripirit	62,823	48,858	18,822	24,702	53,467	5,140
Amudat	108,403	94,955	43,198	57,687	107,081	5,792
Napak	119,946	91,884	38,242	48,178	102,104	9,808
Nabilatuk	80,781	56,004	24,417	31,833	62,757	5,038
Karenga	60,144	40,231	18,868	23,285	46,724	3,494
Bugisu	**867,572**	**960,185**	**391,787**	**421,558**	**1,062,193**	**115,864**
Mbale	135,783	154,573	60,564	62,383	170,460	20,225
Sironko	144,820	153,543	57,477	60,967	166,190	22,933
Manafwa	94,098	92,819	38,376	38,174	103,938	12,559
Mbale City	138,178	152,236	66,255	73,948	172,477	13,319
Bududa	130,216	138,754	62,224	70,628	152,226	16,002
Bulambuli	93,159	142,232	50,664	59,284	153,189	15,503
Namisindwa	131,318	126,028	56,227	56,174	143,713	15,323
Sebei	**191,379**	**185,915**	**80,342**	**87,594**	**211,294**	**17,535**
Bukwo	60,338	54,058	23,795	25,061	62,379	4,911

Table A1C: Population by selected age groups and Region/District/City

District/City	Selected age groups					
	Children (0-17 years)	Adults (18 years and above)	Youth (15-24 years)	Youth (18-30 years)	Working age (14-64 years)	Older persons (60 years and above)
Kapchorwa	64,983	68,638	29,036	31,886	76,530	7,317
Kween	66,058	63,219	27,511	30,647	72,385	5,307
Madi	**290,100**	**263,045**	**135,491**	**133,340**	**310,109**	**24,839**
Adjumani	164,439	136,151	72,595	71,076	162,976	11,898
Moyo	50,373	59,199	26,499	26,970	66,974	6,957
Obongi	75,288	67,695	36,397	35,294	80,159	5,984
West Nile	**1,802,739**	**1,513,516**	**743,762**	**766,751**	**1,772,056**	**150,029**
Arua	80,274	79,448	34,409	37,967	89,007	8,990
Koboko	146,828	124,953	60,487	64,005	146,034	11,713
Nebbi	158,474	140,924	63,648	65,416	160,125	17,102
Yumbe	561,929	383,171	217,997	221,106	472,437	26,423
Maracha	118,827	115,885	48,283	50,706	130,352	14,908
Terego	171,332	151,921	79,846	76,132	179,663	16,523
Madi Okollo	98,322	79,729	37,384	39,366	92,585	8,392
Arua City	192,577	192,079	91,540	98,124	223,750	17,507
Pakwach	108,116	98,845	46,443	48,861	113,153	9,908
Zombo	166,060	146,561	63,725	65,068	164,950	18,563
Acholi	**1,029,392**	**1,014,963**	**477,864**	**514,974**	**1,164,342**	**93,869**
Amuru	126,524	121,050	56,778	62,195	138,244	10,735
Gulu	65,490	69,883	31,628	34,134	79,084	7,038
Kitgum	120,448	119,207	55,428	57,847	136,384	12,979
Pader	123,985	116,174	54,872	58,120	134,046	11,042
Agago	163,358	143,877	69,448	71,053	166,232	15,600
Lamwo	112,741	100,415	50,589	49,964	118,076	10,109
Nwoya	108,883	111,710	50,342	57,777	126,908	8,401
Omoro	105,228	102,111	47,736	51,697	117,025	9,330
Gulu City	102,735	130,536	61,043	72,187	148,343	8,635
Bunyoro	**1,456,736**	**1,335,996**	**572,734**	**634,160**	**1,528,030**	**112,847**
Buliisa	89,094	78,800	35,973	39,589	91,216	6,449
Hoima	131,114	126,430	51,894	58,789	141,479	12,162
Kibaale	128,436	109,213	45,385	51,186	124,722	8,998
Masindi	169,572	173,063	71,444	80,824	194,905	15,554
Kagadi	252,992	218,119	95,212	101,532	251,299	19,994
Kakumiro	227,785	200,391	82,581	91,620	230,320	15,889
Kikuube	200,684	178,863	74,266	83,168	203,424	15,290

Table A1C: Population by selected age groups and Region/District/City

District/City	Selected age groups					
	Children (0-17 years)	Adults (18 years and above)	Youth (15-24 years)	Youth (18-30 years)	Working age (14-64 years)	Older persons (60 years and above)
Hoima City	63,920	79,384	32,154	38,761	89,002	5,554
Kiryandongo	193,139	171,733	83,825	88,691	201,663	12,957
Tooro	**1,109,664**	**1,044,497**	**419,219**	**448,915**	**1,184,538**	**109,597**
Kabarole	113,846	116,522	43,952	48,638	129,382	13,673
Kamwenge	177,795	159,372	65,678	66,878	183,866	16,040
Kyenjojo	286,439	257,559	105,081	114,494	292,608	25,632
Kitagwenda	91,693	93,254	36,346	36,598	104,762	11,978
Fort Portal City	55,565	81,984	33,765	37,932	91,585	7,480
Kyegegwa	272,914	228,206	92,883	100,406	261,351	21,562
Bunyangabu	111,412	107,600	41,514	43,969	120,984	13,232
Teso	**1,298,928**	**1,163,459**	**553,288**	**576,162**	**1,333,125**	**126,885**
Amuria	137,183	114,470	56,007	58,437	132,557	11,901
Kaberamaido	73,687	67,299	32,215	34,063	77,570	6,617
Katakwi	121,224	113,108	52,991	55,820	126,457	14,011
Kumi	148,162	138,830	64,410	65,495	157,547	16,738
Soroti	142,658	123,531	60,096	61,981	143,329	13,166
Bukedea	152,587	130,277	61,869	62,386	149,754	14,746
Kapelebyong	78,486	65,050	31,462	34,082	75,166	6,085
Ngora	110,443	103,334	48,282	49,011	117,164	13,417
Serere	195,086	163,037	79,757	81,354	189,091	17,233
Kalaki	79,409	70,327	33,585	34,854	80,551	7,790
Soroti City	60,003	74,196	32,614	38,679	83,939	5,181
Buganda	**5,285,442**	**5,886,482**	**2,301,559**	**2,693,831**	**6,595,146**	**509,603**
Kalangala	27,092	47,319	12,370	18,951	50,360	2,061
Kiboga	93,340	89,915	34,466	38,849	99,625	10,043
Luwero	304,591	311,651	130,803	146,155	352,100	29,747
Masaka	57,168	58,287	20,511	21,971	63,802	7,534
Mpigi	156,459	170,231	66,899	71,920	191,610	18,302
Mubende	268,838	253,177	103,073	117,618	287,271	21,720
Mukono	426,659	502,565	192,103	236,313	559,488	39,346
Nakasongola	115,505	110,569	47,853	52,999	126,636	9,440
Rakai	190,155	156,730	62,095	61,730	178,354	19,171
Ssembabule	153,949	152,022	58,518	62,924	170,193	17,059
Kayunga	231,168	208,007	86,346	90,763	235,462	24,994
Wakiso	1,449,665	1,961,512	752,167	975,680	2,192,747	103,334
Lyantonde	63,599	69,418	26,158	29,184	77,473	7,229

Table A1C: Population by selected age groups and Region/District/City

District/City	Selected age groups					
	Children (0-17 years)	Adults (18 years and above)	Youth (15-24 years)	Youth (18-30 years)	Working age (14-64 years)	Older persons (60 years and above)
Mityana	204,291	203,095	79,567	88,868	226,107	23,626
Nakaseke	120,605	130,793	51,804	60,155	144,120	13,549
Buikwe	256,576	263,582	109,615	122,756	297,052	26,895
Bukomansimbi	95,908	101,660	40,285	39,081	113,624	14,265
Butambala	78,560	67,956	28,255	28,901	77,675	8,809
Buvuma	53,043	57,789	19,044	24,363	63,885	3,604
Gomba	101,822	97,298	36,908	39,701	107,145	12,856
Kalungu	107,989	113,580	45,334	44,488	128,095	14,973
Kyankwanzi	140,488	137,944	55,125	61,384	155,510	12,984
Lwengo	155,421	169,842	64,701	62,819	192,132	20,452
Kyotera	139,980	135,937	54,063	55,311	152,916	16,105
Kassanda	156,652	157,356	60,790	70,712	175,373	15,691
Masaka City	135,919	158,247	62,706	70,235	176,391	15,814
Ankole	**1,649,126**	**1,959,842**	**754,084**	**797,394**	**2,176,499**	**231,814**
Bushenyi	119,315	164,077	61,364	66,570	179,381	19,960
Ibanda	138,631	170,835	65,941	68,676	189,187	20,740
Isingiro	321,714	313,363	127,168	129,067	357,307	33,942
Kiruhuura	85,798	117,704	43,892	49,424	128,442	13,153
Mbarara	76,150	97,889	36,288	37,457	107,712	12,888
Ntungamo	257,290	295,496	113,626	113,417	329,140	38,766
Buhweju	82,147	85,774	33,619	36,220	96,790	9,258
Mitooma	104,249	121,760	44,281	43,918	134,084	17,866
Rubirizi	74,566	93,645	35,439	35,886	103,955	11,652
Sheema	107,848	144,427	51,854	53,984	156,737	19,856
Kazo	100,583	108,315	42,666	45,113	121,380	13,032
Rwampara	76,706	86,261	32,445	34,187	95,195	11,250
Mbarara City	104,129	160,296	65,501	83,475	177,189	9,451
Lango	**1,242,296**	**1,303,822**	**586,519**	**635,782**	**1,473,432**	**130,580**
Amolatar	96,257	92,458	42,529	45,552	105,317	9,346
Apac	107,526	114,436	51,968	57,251	129,258	10,537
Dokolo	111,305	104,320	48,952	50,997	118,663	11,932
Lira	121,112	121,104	54,492	57,873	136,714	13,356
Oyam	241,133	236,331	109,011	117,304	269,543	22,707
Alebtong	138,110	145,399	62,413	65,805	163,499	16,285
Kole	140,047	154,254	67,159	73,229	173,094	15,873
Otuke	79,188	81,881	34,442	37,532	91,229	9,029
Kwania	108,209	107,916	54,094	55,062	123,824	11,429

Table A1C: Population by selected age groups and Region/District/City

District/City	Selected age groups					
	Children (0-17 years)	Adults (18 years and above)	Youth (15-24 years)	Youth (18-30 years)	Working age (14-64 years)	Older persons (60 years and above)
Lira City	99,409	145,723	61,459	75,177	162,291	10,086
Busoga	**2,272,035**	**2,091,260**	**915,313**	**967,611**	**2,391,143**	**224,919**
Bugiri	251,040	229,305	99,597	103,128	262,244	25,196
Iganga	218,045	208,913	93,606	100,293	240,104	20,066
Jinja	136,111	144,794	61,430	65,933	165,214	14,504
Kaliro	150,837	135,560	59,901	63,142	154,069	15,652
Kamuli	286,267	253,985	110,831	113,970	291,807	29,677
Mayuge	302,280	275,283	120,181	128,611	315,451	27,703
Namutumba	169,669	141,670	63,269	64,726	162,248	17,277
Jinja City	121,132	158,052	67,007	77,365	179,223	12,170
Bugweri	112,157	99,354	43,125	44,200	112,668	12,368
Buyende	224,427	179,059	79,934	83,778	203,756	21,873
Luuka	157,413	141,226	61,347	64,055	160,949	17,224
Namayingo	142,657	124,059	55,085	58,410	143,410	11,209
Kigezi	**838,144**	**949,087**	**346,853**	**360,676**	**1,037,445**	**131,983**
Kabale	119,492	166,096	55,090	61,155	177,417	21,245
Kanungu	140,465	169,597	63,019	64,890	187,284	21,736
Kisoro	225,789	207,873	82,214	85,686	230,245	30,216
Rukungiri	170,743	205,367	75,638	75,239	224,230	30,288
Rubanda	127,713	121,741	45,723	47,483	134,764	17,004
Rukiga	53,942	78,413	25,169	26,223	83,505	11,494
National	**22,750,701**	**23,154,716**	**9,751,311**	**10,769,151**	**26,156,231**	**2,290,144**

Table A2A: Selected Indicators for the Youth (18-30 years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (18-30 years) in Households	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Kampala Capital City	508,909	254,496	55,074	17.8	173,590	34.1
Rwenzori	**253,643**	**88,900**	**21,217**	**19.3**	**134,428**	**53.0**
Bundibugyo	62,417	25,033	3,909	13.5	31,108	49.8
Kasese	168,348	55,955	15,267	21.4	90,034	53.5
Ntoroko	22,878	7,912	2,041	20.5	13,286	58.1
Bukedi	**519,010**	**116,370**	**36,377**	**23.8**	**323,810**	**62.4**
Busia	96,068	25,204	9,622	27.6	57,561	59.9
Butaleja	63,844	14,187	3,889	21.5	40,531	63.5
Pallisa	72,471	14,933	4,299	22.4	45,746	63.1
Tororo	132,609	28,878	8,877	23.5	83,487	63.0
Budaka	63,527	12,774	3,488	21.5	40,789	64.2
Kibuku	51,432	11,233	3,276	22.6	32,557	63.3
Butebo	39,059	9,161	2,926	24.2	23,139	59.2
Karamoja	**350,081**	**115,327**	**22,699**	**16.4**	**213,107**	**60.9**
Abim	37,742	10,714	2,696	20.1	22,270	59.0
Kaabong	61,217	21,449	2,304	9.7	36,771	60.1
Kotido	49,809	19,488	3,746	16.1	28,451	57.1
Moroto	23,039	8,728	2,052	19.0	12,340	53.6
Nakapiripirit	23,237	7,327	1,615	18.1	14,596	62.8
Amudat	56,924	16,867	3,356	16.6	37,898	66.6
Napak	45,713	12,875	4,283	25.0	30,006	65.6
Nabilatuk	29,259	7,982	1,806	18.5	19,854	67.9
Karenga	23,141	9,897	841	7.8	10,921	47.2
Bugisu	**413,733**	**124,390**	**36,994**	**22.9**	**223,216**	**54.0**
Mbale	59,615	15,026	5,350	26.3	34,496	57.9
Sironko	59,223	19,977	5,511	21.6	30,914	52.2
Manafwa	38,008	9,612	3,010	23.9	21,106	55.5
Mbale City	71,982	20,617	8,058	28.1	37,661	52.3
Bududa	70,149	18,956	6,526	25.6	40,030	57.1
Bulambuli	58,890	22,569	4,633	17.0	28,839	49.0
Namisindwa	55,866	17,633	3,906	18.1	30,170	54.0

Table A2A: Selected Indicators for the Youth (18-30 years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (18-30 years) in Households	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Sebei	**86,903**	**30,607**	**5,266**	**14.7**	**44,799**	**51.6**
Bukwo	24,911	9,622	1,753	15.4	12,267	49.2
Kapchorwa	31,531	8,879	2,391	21.2	17,939	56.9
Kween	30,461	12,106	1,122	8.5	14,593	47.9
Madi	**129,473**	**24,816**	**7,417**	**23.0**	**70,855**	**54.7**
Adjumani	69,659	11,619	4,287	27.0	40,017	57.5
Moyo	24,730	8,023	1,715	17.6	10,993	44.5
Obongi	35,084	5,174	1,415	21.5	19,845	56.6
West Nile	**759,513**	**197,115**	**56,844**	**22.4**	**460,412**	**60.6**
Arua	37,600	12,410	2,285	15.6	21,995	58.5
Koboko	63,597	14,728	4,844	24.8	39,905	62.8
Nebbi	64,851	15,985	5,460	25.5	42,565	65.6
Yumbe	219,138	44,587	14,150	24.1	140,377	64.1
Maracha	49,348	14,906	3,758	20.1	29,106	59.0
Terego	75,796	19,003	6,398	25.2	41,224	54.4
Madi Okollo	39,218	13,685	2,409	15.0	20,378	52.0
Arua City	96,747	28,237	9,285	24.8	54,069	55.9
Pakwach	48,524	11,557	4,385	27.5	32,448	66.9
Zombo	64,694	22,017	3,870	15.0	38,345	59.3
Acholi	**505,053**	**148,786**	**25,375**	**14.6**	**294,793**	**58.4**
Amuru	61,091	17,450	2,679	13.3	38,484	63.0
Gulu	31,038	8,404	1,467	14.9	19,735	63.6
Kitgum	57,430	12,295	3,044	19.8	37,123	64.6
Pader	57,789	16,646	2,012	10.8	35,006	60.6
Agago	70,452	21,613	2,983	12.1	40,209	57.1
Lamwo	49,807	11,992	2,388	16.6	28,707	57.6
Nwoya	56,544	19,431	2,223	10.3	33,164	58.7
Omoro	51,389	14,923	2,334	13.5	31,835	62.0
Gulu City	69,513	26,032	6,245	19.4	30,530	43.9

Table A2A: Selected Indicators for the Youth (18-30 years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (18-30 years) in Households	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Bunyoro	**625,541**	**276,709**	**38,860**	**12.3**	**301,207**	**48.2**
Buliisa	38,558	11,027	5,495	33.3	24,929	64.7
Hoima	58,288	23,114	4,269	15.6	31,690	54.4
Kibaale	50,942	30,934	1,672	5.1	17,308	34.0
Masindi	78,603	31,530	6,330	16.7	40,440	51.5
Kagadi	100,410	52,414	4,602	8.1	41,162	41.0
Kakumiro	90,913	50,761	3,101	5.8	35,501	39.1
Kikuube	82,439	31,993	5,794	15.3	44,721	54.3
Hoima City	37,621	18,779	3,183	14.5	14,913	39.6
Kiryandongo	87,767	26,157	4,414	14.4	50,543	57.6
Tooro	**436,818**	**191,619**	**26,249**	**12.0**	**206,101**	**47.2**
Kabarole	48,039	20,974	3,016	12.6	22,846	47.6
Kamwenge	66,256	26,409	3,431	11.5	32,881	49.6
Kyenjojo	113,693	51,586	6,276	10.9	53,969	47.5
Kitagwenda	32,542	18,343	1,098	5.7	11,134	34.2
Fort Portal City	36,604	16,225	2,759	14.5	14,729	40.2
Kyegegwa	99,818	40,943	7,165	14.9	51,782	51.9
Bunyangabu	39,866	17,139	2,504	12.8	18,760	47.1
Teso	**564,565**	**158,115**	**26,428**	**14.3**	**327,294**	**58.0**
Amuria	58,175	16,278	2,576	13.7	34,597	59.5
Kaberamaido	33,879	9,233	1,758	16.0	20,505	60.5
Katakwi	55,539	19,137	2,693	12.3	29,848	53.7
Kumi	65,150	18,722	3,182	14.5	35,796	54.9
Soroti	61,841	18,348	3,336	15.4	35,411	57.3
Bukedea	62,126	14,348	2,168	13.1	37,260	60.0
Kapelebyong	33,910	8,773	1,417	13.9	21,509	63.4
Ngora	41,004	10,992	1,840	14.3	23,852	58.2
Serere	80,950	21,404	2,968	12.2	49,249	60.8
Kalaki	34,699	8,996	1,299	12.6	21,260	61.3
Soroti City	37,292	11,884	3,191	21.2	18,007	48.3

Table A2A: Selected Indicators for the Youth (18-30 years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (18-30 years) in Households	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Buganda	**2,491,673**	**1,164,980**	**209,035**	**15.2**	**1,071,391**	**43.0**
Kalangala	15,369	9,395	1,527	14.0	5,222	34.0
Kiboga	36,400	16,813	2,168	11.4	16,705	45.9
Luwero	140,989	60,232	11,096	15.6	66,016	46.8
Masaka	21,625	10,297	1,826	15.1	9,533	44.1
Mpigi	70,128	27,766	5,766	17.2	34,911	49.8
Mubende	114,820	59,411	5,082	7.9	48,422	42.2
Mukono	231,205	110,115	24,828	18.4	95,668	41.4
Nakasongola	50,947	21,984	3,307	13.1	24,423	47.9
Rakai	50,482	24,096	2,507	9.4	22,220	44.0
Ssembabule	57,901	25,836	2,584	9.1	27,969	48.3
Kayunga	89,200	31,488	7,528	19.3	49,087	55.0
Wakiso	849,857	424,186	87,208	17.1	321,946	37.9
Lyantonde	24,197	10,402	965	8.5	11,700	48.4
Mityana	86,243	41,979	5,635	11.8	36,253	42.0
Nakaseke	57,002	28,403	3,867	12.0	24,688	43.3
Buikwe	120,294	48,393	13,240	21.5	57,621	47.9
Bukomansimbi	38,727	19,277	2,477	11.4	15,874	41.0
Butambala	25,004	10,171	1,674	14.1	12,153	48.6
Buvuma	23,620	9,320	2,504	21.2	12,874	54.5
Gomba	39,168	17,106	2,533	12.9	18,907	48.3
Kalungu	42,758	18,641	2,668	12.5	19,546	45.7
Kyankwanzi	59,430	25,689	2,930	10.2	29,900	50.3
Lwengo	62,140	26,901	3,140	10.5	29,503	47.5
Kyotera	54,066	24,686	3,231	11.6	23,699	43.8
Kassanda	68,066	33,661	4,458	11.7	30,737	45.2
Masaka City	62,035	28,732	4,286	13.0	25,814	41.6
Ankole	**773,385**	**364,010**	**43,098**	**10.6**	**307,751**	**39.8**
Bushenyi	65,218	29,579	3,425	10.4	23,930	36.7
Ibanda	67,610	34,150	3,995	10.5	24,928	36.9
Isingiro	127,764	56,608	9,219	14.0	57,389	44.9
Kiruhuura	48,902	25,563	1,898	6.9	18,858	38.6
Mbarara	37,109	16,973	1,741	9.3	15,036	40.5
Ntungamo	111,618	51,089	5,678	10.0	45,243	40.5

Table A2A: Selected Indicators for the Youth (18-30 years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (18-30 years) in Households	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Buhweju	31,804	17,113	984	5.4	11,787	37.1
Mitooma	43,755	18,205	1,913	9.5	18,811	43.0
Rubirizi	35,586	15,735	2,494	13.7	15,304	43.0
Sheema	53,054	24,810	3,273	11.7	19,940	37.6
Kazo	40,184	20,388	1,322	6.1	16,000	39.8
Rwampara	30,186	12,693	1,167	8.4	13,593	45.0
Mbarara City	80,595	41,104	5,989	12.7	26,932	33.4
Lango	**627,696**	**178,681**	**31,090**	**14.8**	**391,128**	**62.3**
Amolatar	45,059	13,187	2,088	13.7	27,118	60.2
Apac	56,720	13,141	2,335	15.1	38,931	68.6
Dokolo	48,412	13,906	2,361	14.5	29,720	61.4
Lira	57,712	17,081	2,911	14.6	35,765	62.0
Oyam	116,891	35,824	4,693	11.6	72,734	62.2
Alebtong	65,319	20,302	2,699	11.7	38,873	59.5
Kole	72,879	22,425	3,353	13.0	45,146	62.0
Otuke	36,623	9,378	1,955	17.3	24,106	65.8
Kwania	54,811	11,548	2,204	16.0	38,286	69.9
Lira City	73,270	21,889	6,491	22.9	40,449	55.2
Busoga	**945,101**	**258,268**	**75,791**	**22.7**	**575,783**	**60.9**
Bugiri	100,599	23,207	8,773	27.4	67,192	66.8
Iganga	98,608	27,801	9,931	26.3	58,052	58.9
Jinja	65,505	20,593	6,901	25.1	35,764	54.6
Kaliro	62,757	16,087	2,955	15.5	39,663	63.2
Kamuli	112,797	33,257	8,501	20.4	66,218	58.7
Mayuge	121,687	33,393	9,823	22.7	76,673	63.0
Namutumba	64,446	13,288	4,080	23.5	42,991	66.7
Jinja City	75,956	27,989	6,974	20.0	35,523	46.8
Bugweri	43,869	11,827	4,140	25.9	26,399	60.2
Buyende	83,425	23,277	5,228	18.3	52,288	62.7
Luuka	57,315	12,900	4,173	24.4	37,522	65.5
Namayingo	58,137	14,649	4,312	22.7	37,498	64.5
Kigezi	**332,505**	**158,101**	**19,267**	**10.9**	**131,103**	**39.4**
Kabale	60,140	27,651	4,476	13.9	22,542	37.5
Kanungu	64,319	29,771	2,696	8.3	27,298	42.4

Table A2A: Selected Indicators for the Youth (18-30 years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (18-30 years) in Households	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Kisoro	60,292	27,915	4,087	12.8	25,420	42.2
Rukungiri	74,480	36,885	4,166	10.2	26,764	35.9
Rubanda	47,189	24,483	2,413	9.0	17,805	37.7
Rukiga	26,085	11,396	1,429	11.1	11,274	43.2
National	**10,323,602**	**3,851,290**	**737,081**	**16.1**	**5,250,768**	**50.9**

Table A2B: Selected Indicators for the Youth (15-24years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (15-24 years) Household population	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Kampala Capital City	371,132	123,898	36,113	22.6	118,220	31.9
Rwenzori	**240,773**	**61,549**	**15,684**	**20.3**	**106,038**	**44.0**
Bundibugyo	57,044	17,785	2,997	14.4	24,443	42.9
Kasese	163,209	38,299	11,102	22.5	70,724	43.3
Ntoroko	20,520	5,465	1,585	22.5	10,871	53.0
Bukedi	**505,766**	**82,738**	**25,673**	**23.7**	**240,988**	**47.6**
Busia	90,843	15,079	6,805	31.1	44,216	48.7
Butaleja	63,276	10,860	2,854	20.8	30,270	47.8
Pallisa	72,167	11,294	3,022	21.1	33,629	46.6
Tororo	129,497	19,770	6,283	24.1	63,003	48.7
Budaka	61,344	9,601	2,270	19.1	28,493	46.5
Kibuku	51,546	9,142	2,443	21.1	25,104	48.7
Butebo	37,093	6,992	1,996	22.2	16,273	43.9
Karamoja	**275,519**	**80,231**	**15,014**	**15.8**	**157,406**	**57.1**
Abim	32,352	7,642	1,754	18.7	15,373	47.5
Kaabong	51,702	16,380	1,761	9.7	30,424	58.8
Kotido	36,029	12,580	2,363	15.8	20,220	56.1
Moroto	17,361	5,091	1,273	20.0	8,341	48.0
Nakapiripirit	17,685	4,676	1,063	18.5	10,575	59.8
Amudat	42,727	12,016	2,154	15.2	27,672	64.8
Napak	36,324	8,856	2,962	25.1	22,539	62.1
Nabilatuk	22,554	5,594	1,187	17.5	14,761	65.5
Karenga	18,785	7,396	497	6.3	7,501	39.9
Bugisu	**385,674**	**85,346**	**24,745**	**22.5**	**159,324**	**41.3**
Mbale	58,353	10,231	3,481	25.4	24,728	42.4
Sironko	56,146	13,944	3,811	21.5	21,934	39.1
Manafwa	38,219	6,856	2,004	22.6	14,762	38.6
Mbale City	64,708	10,811	5,336	33.1	26,995	41.7
Bududa	61,878	13,867	4,286	23.6	29,410	47.5
Bulambuli	50,416	15,567	2,950	15.9	18,800	37.3

Table A2B: Selected Indicators for the Youth (15-24years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (15-24 years) Household population	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Namisindwa	55,954	14,070	2,877	17.0	22,695	40.6
Sebei	**79,838**	**21,868**	**3,424**	**13.5**	**32,125**	**40.2**
Bukwo	23,715	7,274	1,272	14.9	9,135	38.5
Kapchorwa	28,770	5,970	1,480	19.9	12,594	43.8
Kween	27,353	8,624	672	7.2	10,396	38.0
Madi	**132,774**	**16,086**	**5,013**	**23.8**	**52,747**	**39.7**
Adjumani	71,368	7,247	2,838	28.1	29,918	41.9
Moyo	25,166	5,178	1,173	18.5	8,064	32.0
Obongi	36,240	3,661	1,002	21.5	14,765	40.7
West Nile	**738,163**	**145,615**	**42,023**	**22.4**	**372,612**	**50.5**
Arua	34,148	9,022	1,671	15.6	17,384	50.9
Koboko	60,196	9,874	3,532	26.4	29,973	49.8
Nebbi	63,240	11,465	3,898	25.4	34,418	54.4
Yumbe	216,592	36,642	10,915	23.0	118,794	54.9
Maracha	47,045	10,685	2,715	20.3	22,843	48.6
Terego	79,545	15,107	4,862	24.4	31,452	39.5
Madi Okollo	37,264	10,218	1,769	14.8	15,565	41.8
Arua City	90,531	16,567	6,565	28.4	43,609	48.2
Pakwach	46,172	8,377	3,141	27.3	25,960	56.2
Zombo	63,430	17,658	2,955	14.3	32,614	51.4
Acholi	**470,748**	**106,230**	**17,262**	**14.0**	**226,361**	**48.1**
Amuru	56,015	13,029	1,870	12.6	30,541	54.5
Gulu	29,452	6,388	1,053	14.2	15,498	52.6
Kitgum	55,127	8,593	2,006	18.9	28,366	51.5
Pader	54,654	13,192	1,383	9.5	26,169	47.9
Agago	68,923	17,851	1,925	9.7	30,432	44.2
Lamwo	50,432	9,234	1,612	14.9	21,548	42.7
Nwoya	49,482	13,917	1,582	10.2	25,671	51.9
Omoro	47,426	10,826	1,616	13.0	25,014	52.7
Gulu City	59,237	13,200	4,215	24.2	23,122	39.0

Table A2B: Selected Indicators for the Youth (15-24years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (15-24 years) Household population	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Bunyoro	**566,146**	**199,379**	**29,245**	**12.8**	**241,349**	**42.6**
Buliisa	35,583	7,537	4,213	35.9	20,806	58.5
Hoima	51,501	15,945	3,286	17.1	25,080	48.7
Kibaale	45,201	23,463	1,329	5.4	13,935	30.8
Masindi	69,768	21,112	4,712	18.3	31,408	45.0
Kagadi	94,099	41,021	3,669	8.2	34,110	36.3
Kakumiro	81,967	38,513	2,366	5.8	29,030	35.4
Kikuube	73,580	22,277	4,255	16.0	35,308	48.0
Hoima City	31,336	10,953	2,262	17.1	11,279	36.0
Kiryandongo	83,111	18,558	3,153	14.5	40,393	48.6
Tooro	**409,446**	**138,475**	**19,514**	**12.4**	**164,376**	**40.1**
Kabarole	43,544	13,788	2,315	14.4	17,820	40.9
Kamwenge	65,115	19,962	2,550	11.3	26,397	40.5
Kyenjojo	104,312	38,034	4,700	11.0	42,736	41.0
Kitagwenda	32,890	14,987	921	5.8	9,635	29.3
Fort Portal City	32,898	9,625	1,875	16.3	11,336	34.5
Kyegegwa	92,437	29,862	5,271	15.0	41,402	44.8
Bunyangabu	38,250	12,217	1,882	13.4	15,050	39.4
Teso	**543,145**	**118,438**	**18,196**	**13.3**	**240,561**	**44.3**
Amuria	55,755	12,330	1,840	13.0	25,780	46.2
Kaberamaido	32,072	7,065	1,221	14.7	15,034	46.9
Katakwi	52,729	15,090	1,820	10.8	22,213	42.1
Kumi	64,135	14,580	2,275	13.5	25,864	40.3
Soroti	59,994	13,949	2,371	14.5	25,857	43.1
Bukedea	61,637	11,052	1,510	12.0	26,920	43.7
Kapelebyong	31,312	6,528	986	13.1	15,991	51.1
Ngora	40,827	8,411	1,247	12.9	17,733	43.4
Serere	79,410	16,645	2,145	11.4	37,103	46.7
Kalaki	33,450	6,850	844	11.0	15,622	46.7
Soroti City	31,824	5,938	1,937	24.6	12,444	39.1

Table A2B: Selected Indicators for the Youth (15-24years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (15-24 years) Household population	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Buganda	**2,151,069**	**707,321**	**146,404**	**17.1**	**808,983**	**37.6**
Kalangala	10,091	4,643	956	17.1	3,369	33.4
Kiboga	32,544	11,174	1,576	12.4	12,993	39.9
Luwero	126,817	37,573	8,293	18.1	50,401	39.7
Masaka	20,254	6,891	1,433	17.2	7,605	37.6
Mpigi	65,352	17,621	4,245	19.4	26,279	40.2
Mubende	101,181	42,936	3,987	8.5	38,883	38.4
Mukono	188,230	59,878	16,627	21.7	69,322	36.8
Nakasongola	46,503	15,050	2,428	13.9	18,997	40.9
Rakai	51,682	19,678	2,131	9.8	19,662	38.0
Ssembabule	54,774	20,047	2,043	9.3	23,051	42.1
Kayunga	85,250	21,378	5,657	20.9	38,816	45.5
Wakiso	661,310	217,513	57,014	20.8	226,548	34.3
Lyantonde	22,494	7,339	719	8.9	9,377	41.7
Mityana	77,397	27,670	4,180	13.1	26,987	34.9
Nakaseke	49,611	19,487	2,931	13.1	18,949	38.2
Buikwe	107,794	28,191	9,418	25.0	43,246	40.1
Bukomansimbi	39,956	15,077	2,043	11.9	13,205	33.1
Butambala	25,124	7,098	1,192	14.4	9,619	38.3
Buvuma	18,666	5,451	1,654	23.3	9,231	49.5
Gomba	36,533	11,728	1,885	13.9	14,628	40.0
Kalungu	44,044	13,764	2,049	13.0	15,449	35.1
Kyankwanzi	53,690	18,482	2,325	11.2	23,722	44.2
Lwengo	64,133	21,447	2,595	10.8	24,738	38.6
Kyotera	53,030	17,168	2,507	12.7	19,096	36.0
Kassanda	58,879	23,327	3,356	12.6	23,828	40.5
Masaka City	55,730	16,710	3,160	15.9	20,982	37.7
Ankole	**734,260**	**265,002**	**30,615**	**10.4**	**236,514**	**32.2**
Bushenyi	60,346	19,739	2,315	10.5	17,076	28.3
Ibanda	65,076	25,255	2,833	10.1	19,133	29.4
Isingiro	126,161	44,684	6,940	13.4	46,890	37.2
Kiruhuura	43,462	18,683	1,388	6.9	14,130	32.5
Mbarara	36,026	12,165	1,222	9.1	11,543	32.0
Ntungamo	111,783	39,165	4,130	9.5	35,474	31.7

Table A2B: Selected Indicators for the Youth (15-24years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (15-24 years) Household population	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Buhweju	29,921	13,344	686	4.9	9,459	31.6
Mitooma	44,148	13,883	1,353	8.9	13,745	31.1
Rubirizi	35,170	11,650	1,783	13.3	11,921	33.9
Sheema	51,147	17,852	2,203	11.0	14,166	27.7
Kazo	38,567	16,074	1,008	5.9	13,006	33.7
Rwampara	29,354	9,364	862	8.4	10,914	37.2
Mbarara City	63,099	23,144	3,892	14.4	19,057	30.2
Lango	**579,650**	**132,773**	**21,661**	**14.0**	**302,941**	**52.3**
Amolatar	42,177	9,949	1,430	12.6	20,554	48.7
Apac	51,477	9,901	1,655	14.3	29,616	57.5
Dokolo	46,542	10,900	1,654	13.2	23,170	49.8
Lira	54,315	13,161	2,141	14.0	27,952	51.5
Oyam	108,653	28,046	3,408	10.8	57,291	52.7
Alebtong	62,023	16,575	1,880	10.2	29,438	47.5
Kole	66,876	16,846	2,414	12.5	35,443	53.0
Otuke	33,677	6,973	1,375	16.5	18,343	54.5
Kwania	53,810	9,431	1,637	14.8	31,362	58.3
Lira City	60,100	10,991	4,067	27.0	29,772	49.5
Busoga	**897,503**	**176,508**	**54,463**	**23.6**	**439,593**	**49.0**
Bugiri	97,580	17,060	6,591	27.9	52,470	53.8
Iganga	92,312	17,108	7,096	29.3	44,419	48.1
Jinja	61,091	12,400	4,778	27.8	25,870	42.4
Kaliro	59,596	11,956	2,056	14.7	30,206	50.7
Kamuli	109,841	23,961	6,230	20.6	50,969	46.4
Mayuge	114,482	24,295	7,188	22.8	59,490	52.0
Namutumba	63,029	9,952	2,769	21.8	32,221	51.1
Jinja City	65,993	14,391	4,618	24.3	25,233	38.2
Bugweri	42,828	8,276	2,978	26.5	20,541	48.0
Buyende	79,589	17,904	3,907	17.9	40,767	51.2
Luuka	56,251	9,258	3,147	25.4	28,803	51.2
Namayingo	54,911	9,947	3,105	23.8	28,604	52.1
Kigezi	**322,587**	**118,343**	**13,931**	**10.5**	**101,390**	**31.4**

Table A2B: Selected Indicators for the Youth (15-24years) by Districts and Cities

District/City	Number of Youth (15-24 years) Household population	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	NEET	
					Number	%
Kabale	54,345	18,524	3,189	14.7	16,451	30.3
Kanungu	62,558	22,794	1,942	7.9	21,314	34.1
Kisoro	60,306	21,639	3,168	12.8	21,180	35.1
Rukungiri	74,941	27,685	2,838	9.3	19,942	26.6
Rubanda	45,408	19,460	1,763	8.3	14,215	31.3
Rukiga	25,029	8,241	1,031	11.1	8,288	33.1
National	**9,404,193**	**2,579,800**	**518,980**	**16.8**	**4,001,528**	**42.6**

Table A3A: Persons aged 14-64 years by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts/City

District/City	Number Inside the Labour Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Kampala Capital City	652,855	87,430	13.4
Rwenzori	**269,445**	**42,433**	**15.7**
Bundibugyo	65,310	7,414	11.4
Kasese	181,491	31,222	17.2
Ntoroko	22,644	3,797	16.8
Bukedi	**357,892**	**67,855**	**19.0**
Busia	78,118	17,482	22.4
Butaleja	43,678	7,393	16.9
Pallisa	44,415	7,979	18.0
Tororo	91,748	16,737	18.2
Budaka	39,719	6,643	16.7
Kibuku	33,693	6,383	18.9
Butebo	26,521	5,238	19.8
Karamoja	**280,909**	**41,291**	**14.7**
Abim	27,177	4,554	16.8
Kaabong	49,318	4,497	9.1
Kotido	48,121	7,030	14.6
Moroto	23,486	4,152	17.7
Nakapiripirit	19,159	3,126	16.3
Amudat	37,943	5,686	15.0
Napak	35,091	7,790	22.2
Nabilatuk	19,436	3,113	16.0
Karenga	21,178	1,343	6.3
Bugisu	**401,403**	**72,987**	**18.2**
Mbale	53,724	10,891	20.3
Sironko	67,360	11,390	16.9
Manafwa	33,908	6,406	18.9
Mbale City	68,119	14,913	21.9
Bududa	55,111	11,793	21.4
Bulambuli	68,799	9,448	13.7
Namisindwa	54,382	8,146	15.0
Sebei	**86,940**	**9,747**	**11.2**
Bukwo	28,238	3,358	11.9
Kapchorwa	27,056	4,348	16.1
Kween	31,646	2,041	6.4

Table A3A: Persons aged 14-64 years by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts/City

District/City	Number Inside the Labour Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Madi	**72,791**	**13,829**	**19.0**
Adjumani	34,870	7,988	22.9
Moyo	23,121	3,127	13.5
Obongi	14,800	2,714	18.3
West Nile	**567,240**	**106,444**	**18.8**
Arua	33,312	4,214	12.7
Koboko	42,806	9,054	21.2
Nebbi	48,760	10,170	20.9
Yumbe	123,319	26,458	21.5
Maracha	45,131	7,539	16.7
Terego	56,910	12,205	21.4
Madi Okollo	36,421	4,440	12.2
Arua City	83,891	16,730	19.9
Pakwach	35,198	8,320	23.6
Zombo	61,492	7,314	11.9
Acholi	**378,190**	**44,075**	**11.7**
Amuru	42,735	4,833	11.3
Gulu	21,812	2,670	12.2
Kitgum	35,274	5,364	15.2
Pader	41,387	3,536	8.5
Agago	54,752	5,172	9.4
Lamwo	31,974	4,394	13.7
Nwoya	45,869	3,961	8.6
Omoro	37,117	4,136	11.1
Gulu City	67,270	10,009	14.9
Bunyoro	**728,999**	**72,186**	**9.9**
Buliisa	35,183	10,065	28.6
Hoima	61,729	7,870	12.7
Kibaale	76,780	3,222	4.2
Masindi	87,761	11,936	13.6
Kagadi	136,239	8,837	6.5
Kakumiro	129,955	5,784	4.5
Kikuube	86,476	11,186	12.9
Hoima City	48,373	5,540	11.5
Kiryandongo	66,503	7,746	11.6
Tooro	**547,652**	**52,359**	**9.6**
Kabarole	60,869	6,069	10.0

Table A3A: Persons aged 14-64 years by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts/City

District/City	Number Inside the Labour Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Kamwenge	77,631	7,048	9.1
Kyenjojo	140,442	11,943	8.5
Kitagwenda	54,477	2,295	4.2
Fort Portal City	44,697	4,878	10.9
Kyegegwa	117,600	15,075	12.8
Bunyangabu	51,936	5,051	9.7
Teso	**413,431**	**47,129**	**11.4**
Amuria	41,249	4,755	11.5
Kaberamaido	23,731	3,013	12.7
Katakwi	48,052	4,795	10.0
Kumi	51,398	5,885	11.4
Soroti	47,854	5,931	12.4
Bukedea	38,824	4,040	10.4
Kapelebyong	21,763	2,571	11.8
Ngora	30,090	3,285	10.9
Serere	54,590	5,301	9.7
Kalaki	23,010	2,305	10.0
Soroti City	32,870	5,248	16.0
Buganda	**3,221,594**	**372,219**	**11.6**
Kalangala	29,744	3,157	10.6
Kiboga	46,046	4,019	8.7
Luwero	160,900	19,658	12.2
Masaka	33,205	3,872	11.7
Mpigi	83,954	11,307	13.5
Mubende	151,607	9,043	6.0
Mukono	307,116	43,986	14.3
Nakasongola	57,132	5,814	10.2
Rakai	74,866	5,160	6.9
Ssembabule	74,635	5,021	6.7
Kayunga	93,450	14,229	15.2
Wakiso	1,133,385	146,341	12.9
Lyantonde	28,735	1,822	6.3
Mityana	112,579	10,242	9.1
Nakaseke	73,404	7,113	9.7
Buikwe	137,898	23,836	17.3
Bukomansimbi	58,870	4,785	8.1
Butambala	28,872	3,059	10.6
Buvuma	31,495	5,326	16.9
Gomba	48,527	4,742	9.8

Table A3A: Persons aged 14-64 years by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts/City

District/City	Number Inside the Labour Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Kalungu	56,690	5,281	9.3
Kyankwanzi	68,846	5,480	8.0
Lwengo	88,454	6,419	7.3
Kyotera	72,318	6,315	8.7
Kassanda	89,371	8,170	9.1
Masaka City	79,495	8,022	10.1
Ankole	**1,071,374**	**87,345**	**8.2**
Bushenyi	86,990	7,070	8.1
Ibanda	100,828	8,097	8.0
Isingiro	174,964	19,175	11.0
Kiruhuura	68,043	3,945	5.8
Mbarara	51,981	3,437	6.6
Ntungamo	157,875	12,199	7.7
Buhweju	47,642	1,983	4.2
Mitooma	59,131	4,290	7.3
Rubirizi	50,888	5,294	10.4
Sheema	78,771	6,885	8.7
Kazo	56,931	2,647	4.6
Rwampara	37,487	2,389	6.4
Mbarara City	99,843	9,934	9.9
Lango	**470,485**	**55,751**	**11.8**
Amolatar	34,003	3,845	11.3
Apac	34,170	4,213	12.3
Dokolo	36,026	4,192	11.6
Lira	44,959	5,380	12.0
Oyam	89,356	8,452	9.5
Alebtong	55,084	4,860	8.8
Kole	58,184	6,159	10.6
Otuke	26,531	3,644	13.7
Kwania	29,514	3,813	12.9
Lira City	62,658	11,193	17.9
Busoga	**773,925**	**141,074**	**18.2**
Bugiri	75,835	16,600	21.9
Iganga	85,362	18,009	21.1
Jinja	63,253	12,515	19.8
Kaliro	43,890	5,404	12.3
Kamuli	98,174	16,016	16.3
Mayuge	100,872	19,076	18.9

Table A3A: Persons aged 14-64 years by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts/City

District/City	Number Inside the Labour Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Namutumba	40,541	7,491	18.5
Jinja City	80,031	12,196	15.2
Bugweri	37,755	7,565	20.0
Buyende	65,244	10,229	15.7
Luuka	39,067	7,686	19.7
Namayingo	43,901	8,287	18.9
Kigezi	**498,429**	**41,435**	**8.3**
Kabale	94,141	9,792	10.4
Kanungu	91,728	5,630	6.1
Kisoro	82,528	8,429	10.2
Rukungiri	116,297	9,161	7.9
Rubanda	73,860	5,197	7.0
Rukiga	39,875	3,226	8.1
National	**10,793,554**	**1,355,589**	**12.6**

Table A3B: Persons aged 15 years and above by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts

District/City	Number Inside the Labour force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Kampala Capital City	659,503	87,468	13.3
Rwenzori	**274,954**	**42,542**	**15.5**
Bundibugyo	66,377	7,406	11.2
Kasese	185,436	31,345	16.9
Ntoroko	23,141	3,791	16.4
Bukedi	**367,335**	**68,179**	**18.6**
Busia	79,671	17,565	22.1
Butaleja	44,686	7,406	16.6
Pallisa	45,510	7,995	17.6
Tororo	94,845	16,877	17.8
Budaka	40,937	6,673	16.3
Kibuku	34,631	6,387	18.4
Butebo	27,055	5,276	19.5
Karamoja	**282,336**	**40,911**	**14.5**
Abim	27,502	4,551	16.6
Kaabong	48,607	4,358	9.0
Kotido	48,744	7,006	14.4
Moroto	24,421	4,161	17.0
Nakapiripirit	19,410	3,080	15.9
Amudat	37,612	5,604	14.9
Napak	35,501	7,753	21.8
Nabilatuk	19,391	3,074	15.9
Karenga	21,148	1,324	6.3
Bugisu	**415,863**	**73,979**	**17.8**
Mbale	55,851	11,041	19.8
Sironko	70,647	11,591	16.4
Manafwa	35,299	6,503	18.4
Mbale City	69,685	15,023	21.6
Bududa	57,035	12,014	21.1
Bulambuli	71,353	9,555	13.4
Namisindwa	55,993	8,252	14.7
Sebei	**88,384**	**9,796**	**11.1**
Bukwo	28,667	3,357	11.7
Kapchorwa	27,646	4,384	15.9
Kween	32,071	2,055	6.4

Table A3B: Persons aged 15 years and above by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts

District/City	Number Inside the Labour force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Madi	**73,852**	**13,852**	**18.8**
Adjumani	35,145	7,976	22.7
Moyo	23,752	3,149	13.3
Obongi	14,955	2,727	18.2
West Nile	**574,890**	**106,341**	**18.5**
Arua	34,014	4,205	12.4
Koboko	43,257	9,033	20.9
Nebbi	50,183	10,244	20.4
Yumbe	122,274	26,194	21.4
Maracha	46,127	7,558	16.4
Terego	57,708	12,213	21.2
Madi Okollo	37,038	4,434	12.0
Arua City	85,320	16,742	19.6
Pakwach	35,833	8,389	23.4
Zombo	63,136	7,329	11.6
Acholi	**382,842**	**44,171**	**11.5**
Amuru	43,189	4,832	11.2
Gulu	22,113	2,682	12.1
Kitgum	35,928	5,376	15.0
Pader	41,700	3,531	8.5
Agago	55,609	5,181	9.3
Lamwo	32,356	4,410	13.6
Nwoya	46,164	3,985	8.6
Omoro	37,673	4,145	11.0
Gulu City	68,110	10,029	14.7
Bunyoro	**737,536**	**72,193**	**9.8**
Buliisa	35,377	10,055	28.4
Hoima	63,217	7,851	12.4
Kibaale	77,068	3,206	4.2
Masindi	89,133	11,932	13.4
Kagadi	138,455	8,836	6.4
Kakumiro	130,841	5,761	4.4
Kikuube	87,515	11,305	12.9
Hoima City	49,045	5,526	11.3
Kiryandongo	66,885	7,721	11.5
Tooro	**558,912**	**52,284**	**9.4**
Kabarole	62,371	6,069	9.7
Kamwenge	79,081	7,051	8.9
Kyenjojo	142,644	11,912	8.4

Table A3B: Persons aged 15 years and above by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts

District/City	Number Inside the Labour force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Kitagwenda	56,582	2,297	4.1
Fort Portal City	45,562	4,883	10.7
Kyegegwa	119,333	14,992	12.6
Bunyangabu	53,339	5,080	9.5
Teso	**422,464**	**47,325**	**11.2**
Amuria	41,991	4,771	11.4
Kaberamaido	24,152	3,046	12.6
Katakwi	49,719	4,839	9.7
Kumi	52,594	5,906	11.2
Soroti	48,738	5,924	12.2
Bukedea	39,671	4,066	10.3
Kapelebyong	22,099	2,575	11.7
Ngora	30,869	3,300	10.7
Serere	55,592	5,322	9.6
Kalaki	23,635	2,318	9.8
Soroti City	33,404	5,258	15.7
Buganda	**3,281,274**	**372,751**	**11.4**
Kalangala	30,077	3,180	10.6
Kiboga	47,416	4,029	8.5
Luwero	164,220	19,670	12.0
Masaka	34,382	3,883	11.3
Mpigi	86,168	11,336	13.2
Mubende	153,745	8,993	5.9
Mukono	312,211	44,018	14.1
Nakasongola	57,854	5,830	10.1
Rakai	76,824	5,160	6.7
Ssembabule	76,496	4,988	6.5
Kayunga	95,622	14,291	15.0
Wakiso	1,143,509	146,390	12.8
Lyantonde	29,393	1,812	6.2
Mityana	115,682	10,277	8.9
Nakaseke	75,715	7,115	9.4
Buikwe	141,081	23,965	17.0
Bukomansimbi	61,368	4,806	7.8
Butambala	29,770	3,069	10.3
Buvuma	31,837	5,368	16.9
Gomba	50,430	4,776	9.5
Kalungu	58,786	5,295	9.0
Kyankwanzi	70,190	5,476	7.8
Lwengo	91,174	6,434	7.1

Table A3B: Persons aged 15 years and above by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts

District/City	Number Inside the Labour force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Kyotera	74,642	6,348	8.5
Kassanda	91,338	8,166	8.9
Masaka City	81,344	8,076	9.9
Ankole	**1,103,821**	**87,841**	**8.0**
Bushenyi	90,201	7,114	7.9
Ibanda	104,234	8,148	7.8
Isingiro	178,416	19,146	10.7
Kiruhuura	70,305	4,020	5.7
Mbarara	53,910	3,480	6.5
Ntungamo	163,802	12,298	7.5
Buhweju	48,585	1,994	4.1
Mitooma	61,702	4,357	7.1
Rubirizi	52,396	5,370	10.3
Sheema	82,137	6,927	8.4
Kazo	58,511	2,649	4.5
Rwampara	38,724	2,390	6.2
Mbarara City	100,898	9,948	9.9
Lango	**481,219**	**55,771**	**11.6**
Amolatar	34,649	3,863	11.2
Apac	34,694	4,205	12.1
Dokolo	36,976	4,190	11.3
Lira	46,292	5,359	11.6
Oyam	91,157	8,432	9.3
Alebtong	56,542	4,874	8.6
Kole	59,726	6,185	10.4
Otuke	27,553	3,661	13.3
Kwania	30,182	3,820	12.7
Lira City	63,448	11,182	17.6
Busoga	**789,717**	**141,486**	**17.9**
Bugiri	77,124	16,626	21.6
Iganga	86,790	18,022	20.8
Jinja	64,391	12,569	19.5
Kaliro	44,936	5,465	12.2
Kamuli	100,455	16,060	16.0
Mayuge	102,478	19,162	18.7
Namutumba	41,612	7,529	18.1
Jinja City	81,188	12,219	15.1
Bugweri	39,104	7,602	19.4
Buyende	67,053	10,273	15.3

Table A3B: Persons aged 15 years and above by Labour Force Status and sub Regions and Districts

District/City	Number Inside the Labour force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)
Luuka	39,974	7,665	19.2
Namayingo	44,612	8,294	18.6
Kigezi	**517,184**	**41,659**	**8.1**
Kabale	97,448	9,904	10.2
Kanungu	94,966	5,649	6.0
Kisoro	85,501	8,422	9.9
Rukungiri	121,438	9,232	7.6
Rubanda	76,034	5,206	6.9
Rukiga	41,797	3,246	7.8
National	**11,012,086**	**1,358,549**	**12.3**

Table A4: Average Household size, Households in Subsistence Economy and PDM Beneficiaries by Regions and Districts

District/City	Household Population	Number of Households	Average Household size	Households in subsistence economy		Households benefiting from PDM	
				Number	%	Number	%
Kampala Capital City	1,509,750	529,057	2.9	8,959	1.7	6,198	69.2
Rwenzori	**1,207,720**	**272,449**	4.4	**99,979**	36.7	**29,846**	**29.9**
Bundibugyo	263,338	58,755	4.5	19,911	33.9	9,259	46.5
Kasese	849,138	193,514	4.4	74,168	38.3	17,633	23.8
Ntoroko	95,244	20,180	4.7	5,900	29.2	2,954	50.1
Bukedi	**2,362,004**	**503,727**	4.7	**251,509**	49.9	**46,363**	**18.4**
Busia	409,856	93,582	4.4	35,762	38.2	5,553	15.5
Butaleja	312,165	65,776	4.7	34,561	52.5	5,432	15.7
Pallisa	333,401	60,882	5.5	31,923	52.4	6,571	20.6
Tororo	606,573	137,489	4.4	72,804	53.0	11,492	15.8
Budaka	280,557	52,360	5.4	27,460	52.4	5,539	20.2
Kibuku	248,610	54,320	4.6	28,420	52.3	6,964	24.5
Butebo	170,842	39,318	4.3	20,579	52.3	4,812	23.4
Karamoja	**1,468,249**	**313,987**	4.7	**222,491**	70.9	**43,470**	**19.5**
Abim	143,047	39,942	3.6	21,790	54.6	7,406	34.0
Kaabong	263,350	43,732	6.0	36,446	83.3	7,366	20.2
Kotido	216,756	45,621	4.8	34,468	75.6	7,400	21.5
Moroto	102,215	26,047	3.9	15,164	58.2	3,330	22.0
Nakapiripirit	107,862	26,984	4.0	18,502	68.6	2,900	15.7
Amudat	201,496	42,310	4.8	33,497	79.2	4,032	12.0
Napak	203,112	41,751	4.9	28,415	68.1	4,433	15.6
Nabilatuk	130,395	28,266	4.6	21,048	74.5	2,536	12.0
Karenga	100,016	19,334	5.2	13,161	68.1	4,067	30.9
Bugisu	**1,803,280**	**446,015**	4.0	**183,664**	41.2	**81,250**	**44.2**
Mbale	280,124	58,522	4.8	27,877	47.6	7,898	28.3
Sironko	291,903	71,711	4.1	30,864	43.0	17,384	56.3
Manafwa	186,386	46,997	4.0	22,966	48.9	13,195	57.5
Mbale City	286,634	74,291	3.9	13,202	17.8	4,032	30.5
Bududa	267,407	75,751	3.5	35,690	47.1	13,395	37.5
Bulambuli	234,440	55,103	4.3	23,577	42.8	11,135	47.2
Namisindwa	256,386	63,640	4.0	29,488	46.3	14,211	48.2

Table A4: Average Household size, Households in Subsistence Economy and PDM Beneficiaries by Regions and Districts

District/City	Household Population	Number of Households	Average Household size	Households in subsistence economy		Households benefiting from PDM	
				Number	%	Number	%
Sebei	**375,230**	**80,679**	4.7	32,745	40.6	**24,997**	**76.3**
Bukwo	113,893	23,221	4.9	9,327	40.2	9,254	99.2
Kapchorwa	132,707	30,498	4.4	12,798	42.0	7,065	55.2
Kween	128,630	26,960	4.8	10,620	39.4	8,678	81.7
Madi	**538,875**	**108,262**	5.0	51,205	47.3	**11,917**	**23.3**
Adjumani	294,988	54,834	5.4	26,615	48.5	5,236	19.7
Moyo	101,550	23,257	4.4	8,536	36.7	4,068	47.7
Obongi	142,337	30,171	4.7	16,054	53.2	2,613	16.3
West Nile	**3,292,856**	**646,361**	5.1	**345,769**	53.5	**62,984**	**18.2**
Arua	158,577	35,370	4.5	18,276	51.7	2,517	13.8
Koboko	270,604	51,358	5.3	26,435	51.5	4,894	18.5
Nebbi	297,644	63,859	4.7	37,642	58.9	5,490	14.6
Yumbe	939,344	153,061	6.1	90,579	59.2	17,875	19.7
Maracha	229,424	46,476	4.9	26,357	56.7	10,519	39.9
Terego	322,269	64,876	5.0	35,807	55.2	3,824	10.7
Madi Okollo	177,381	38,342	4.6	20,169	52.6	4,632	23.0
Arua City	380,382	78,619	4.8	22,481	28.6	3,609	16.1
Pakwach	205,986	42,909	4.8	24,811	57.8	3,676	14.8
Zombo	311,245	71,491	4.4	43,212	60.4	5,948	13.8
Acholi	**2,019,233**	**466,128**	4.3	**233,106**	50.0	**50,839**	**21.8**
Amuru	244,379	60,230	4.1	34,737	57.7	3,852	11.1
Gulu	127,067	28,213	4.5	16,092	57.0	3,558	22.1
Kitgum	238,410	49,817	4.8	27,300	54.8	6,113	22.4
Pader	239,274	52,627	4.5	30,127	57.2	8,154	27.1
Agago	305,491	67,760	4.5	38,200	56.4	10,698	28.0
Lamwo	212,520	46,451	4.6	25,159	54.2	7,419	29.5
Nwoya	218,355	53,086	4.1	27,651	52.1	3,323	12.0
Omoro	206,272	46,805	4.4	24,855	53.1	5,025	20.2
Gulu City	227,465	61,139	3.7	8,985	14.7	2,697	30.0
Bunyoro	**2,772,325**	**663,258**	4.2	**208,135**	31.4	**42,807**	**20.6**
Buliisa	165,354	32,798	5.0	12,252	37.4	2,895	23.6
Hoima	256,595	62,267	4.1	25,462	40.9	4,150	16.3
Kibaale	237,088	55,887	4.2	15,105	27.0	5,190	34.4
Masindi	338,045	86,289	3.9	23,137	26.8	4,157	18.0

Table A4: Average Household size, Households in Subsistence Economy and PDM Beneficiaries by Regions and Districts

District/City	Household Population	Number of Households	Average Household size	Households in subsistence economy		Households benefiting from PDM	
				Number	%	Number	%
Kagadi	468,231	106,203	4.4	31,506	29.7	11,122	35.3
Kakumiro	426,511	103,613	4.1	26,530	25.6	9,315	35.1
Kikuube	377,684	92,335	4.1	36,753	39.8	2,082	5.7
Hoima City	140,700	41,773	3.4	4,240	10.2	1,075	25.4
Kiryandongo	362,117	82,093	4.4	33,150	40.4	2,821	8.5
Tooro	**2,110,992**	**504,035**	4.2	**166,578**	33.0	**39,398**	**23.7**
Kabarole	229,331	58,384	3.9	17,798	30.5	3,976	22.3
Kamwenge	335,709	76,274	4.4	28,404	37.2	5,196	18.3
Kyenjojo	542,001	130,853	4.1	47,275	36.1	13,231	28.0
Kitagwenda	167,325	40,346	4.1	10,842	26.9	4,694	43.3
Fort Portal City	134,492	33,525	4.0	4,053	12.1	1,574	38.8
Kyegegwa	499,651	115,665	4.3	42,511	36.8	6,934	16.3
Bunyangabu	202,483	48,988	4.1	15,695	32.0	3,793	24.2
Teso	**2,419,103**	**489,620**	4.9	**231,580**	47.3	**68,613**	**29.6**
Amuria	250,753	47,550	5.3	23,940	50.3	8,105	33.9
Kaberamaido	140,434	28,348	5.0	14,149	49.9	2,246	15.9
Katakwi	233,455	50,864	4.6	25,280	49.7	9,972	39.4
Kumi	286,055	58,393	4.9	28,146	48.2	11,917	42.3
Soroti	265,723	48,600	5.5	22,926	47.2	4,103	17.9
Bukedea	281,912	55,960	5.0	29,240	52.3	11,899	40.7
Kapelebyong	142,956	31,529	4.5	16,849	53.4	4,618	27.4
Ngora	180,880	32,321	5.6	14,272	44.2	5,916	41.5
Serere	356,749	70,581	5.1	34,574	49.0	5,106	14.8
Kalaki	149,252	30,511	4.9	15,821	51.9	2,825	17.9
Soroti City	130,934	34,963	3.7	6,383	18.3	1,906	29.9
Buganda	**10,488,487**	**2,894,776**	3.6	**502,095**	**17.3**	**113,807**	**22.7**
Kalangala	62,304	26,564	2.3	5,101	19.2	1,215	23.8
Kiboga	173,163	47,253	3.7	12,626	26.7	3,984	31.6
Luwero	606,335	167,441	3.6	30,440	18.2	6,732	22.1
Masaka	114,451	31,842	3.6	8,526	26.8	1,091	12.8
Mpigi	322,131	81,935	3.9	16,904	20.6	2,867	17.0
Mubende	516,081	132,046	3.9	37,524	28.4	7,131	19.0
Mukono	916,583	273,966	3.3	36,234	13.2	7,766	21.4
Nakasongola	221,573	51,711	4.3	13,135	25.4	5,168	39.3
Rakai	294,244	73,169	4.0	28,143	38.5	5,727	20.3

Table A4: Average Household size, Households in Subsistence Economy and PDM Beneficiaries by Regions and Districts

District/City	Household Population	Number of Households	Average Household size	Households in subsistence economy		Households benefiting from PDM	
				Number	%	Number	%
Ssembabule	285,935	70,473	4.1	21,099	29.9	3,917	18.6
Kayunga	435,205	104,678	4.2	31,338	29.9	4,902	15.6
Wakiso	2,974,006	918,040	3.2	33,795	3.7	10,642	31.5
Lyantonde	115,015	28,627	4.0	8,840	30.9	2,354	26.6
Mityana	400,991	110,604	3.6	23,813	21.5	6,021	25.3
Nakaseke	246,322	67,563	3.6	13,662	20.2	4,354	31.9
Buikwe	514,205	137,920	3.7	27,720	20.1	4,346	15.7
Bukomansimbi	196,336	41,689	4.7	10,268	24.6	2,570	25.0
Butambala	129,464	31,208	4.1	7,959	25.5	1,626	20.4
Buvuma	108,821	35,410	3.1	16,296	46.0	3,156	19.4
Gomba	197,625	49,611	4.0	15,726	31.7	3,330	21.2
Kalungu	216,825	50,191	4.3	13,610	27.1	2,161	15.9
Kyankwanzi	273,876	63,912	4.3	19,785	31.0	8,638	43.7
Lwengo	323,250	68,671	4.7	20,352	29.6	2,591	12.7
Kyotera	272,612	72,010	3.8	18,710	26.0	4,484	24.0
Kassanda	308,493	84,369	3.7	21,962	26.0	5,414	24.7
Masaka City	262,641	73,873	3.6	8,527	11.5	1,620	19.0
Ankole	**3,535,026**	**842,783**	4.2	**234,426**	27.8	**72,169**	**30.8**
Bushenyi	280,973	69,236	4.1	16,304	23.5	5,753	35.3
Ibanda	307,159	72,861	4.2	19,870	27.3	5,403	27.2
Isingiro	631,720	148,301	4.3	46,826	31.6	10,587	22.6
Kiruhuura	201,986	43,180	4.7	11,420	26.4	4,341	38.0
Mbarara	173,390	40,747	4.3	12,069	29.6	3,894	32.3
Ntungamo	549,348	125,001	4.4	40,696	32.6	10,441	25.7
Buhweju	150,683	35,305	4.3	11,301	32.0	5,692	50.4
Mitooma	225,558	51,093	4.4	19,114	37.4	6,788	35.5
Rubirizi	167,521	36,117	4.6	10,572	29.3	4,563	43.2
Sheema	250,215	58,374	4.3	15,534	26.6	6,048	38.9
Kazo	189,687	42,433	4.5	12,767	30.1	4,396	34.4
Rwampara	147,801	36,273	4.1	11,964	33.0	2,401	20.1
Mbarara City	258,985	83,862	3.1	5,989	7.1	1,862	31.1
Lango	**2,522,856**	**575,559**	4.4	**274,043**	47.6	**48,882**	**17.8**
Amolatar	187,442	39,948	4.7	17,889	44.8	7,106	39.7
Apac	220,424	52,327	4.2	27,672	52.9	3,699	13.4
Dokolo	206,642	49,019	4.2	23,761	48.5	5,893	24.8
Lira	241,641	55,153	4.4	27,258	49.4	4,820	17.7

Table A4: Average Household size, Households in Subsistence Economy and PDM Beneficiaries by Regions and Districts

District/City	Household Population	Number of Households	Average Household size	Households in subsistence economy		Households benefiting from PDM	
				Number	%	Number	%
Oyam	476,391	110,658	4.3	56,340	50.9	6,108	10.8
Alebtong	282,060	59,384	4.7	30,281	51.0	6,026	19.9
Kole	293,544	64,375	4.6	32,194	50.0	3,993	12.4
Otuke	158,220	33,987	4.7	19,393	57.1	4,569	23.6
Kwania	215,472	48,861	4.4	27,249	55.8	3,662	13.4
Lira City	241,020	61,847	3.9	12,006	19.4	3,006	25.0
Busoga	**4,287,013**	**965,299**	4.4	**367,030**	38.0	**52,316**	**14.3**
Bugiri	471,831	94,209	5.0	43,983	46.7	6,336	14.4
Iganga	423,479	101,789	4.2	25,665	25.2	2,767	10.8
Jinja	279,675	64,760	4.3	18,096	27.9	2,369	13.1
Kaliro	285,187	69,865	4.1	33,838	48.4	5,955	17.6
Kamuli	537,502	124,246	4.3	45,934	37.0	5,957	13.0
Mayuge	550,859	119,368	4.6	44,811	37.5	5,077	11.3
Namutumba	310,521	71,572	4.3	35,613	49.8	6,901	19.4
Jinja City	275,811	71,326	3.9	7,766	10.9	1,175	15.1
Bugweri	210,401	46,584	4.5	16,508	35.4	2,349	14.2
Buyende	402,427	83,497	4.8	39,186	46.9	5,005	12.8
Luuka	273,288	58,660	4.7	23,907	40.8	4,596	19.2
Namayingo	266,032	59,423	4.5	31,723	53.4	3,829	12.1
Kigezi	**1,674,527**	**396,918**	4.2	**130,086**	32.8	**36,890**	**28.4**
Kabale	283,658	66,752	4.2	18,516	27.7	6,624	35.8
Kanungu	308,833	69,518	4.4	23,424	33.7	8,324	35.5
Kisoro	326,992	80,206	4.1	27,264	34.0	5,205	19.1
Rukungiri	374,493	87,193	4.3	26,015	29.8	7,391	28.4
Rubanda	248,625	63,754	3.9	24,306	38.1	6,942	28.6
Rukiga	131,926	29,495	4.5	10,561	35.8	2,404	22.8
National	**44,387,526**	**10,698,913**	**4.2**	**3,543,400**	**33.1**	**832,746**	**23.5**

Table A4B: Number of households and Average size of households headed by the Youth

District/City	Household headed by youth aged 15-24			Household headed by youth aged 18-30		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Kampala Capital City	162,953	92,044	1.8	430,889	212,955	2.0
Rwenzori	**72,276**	**29,085**	**2.5**	**217,055**	**70,686**	**3.1**
Bundibugyo	20,224	7,991	2.5	56,700	18,153	3.1
Kasese	45,842	18,834	2.4	141,749	46,947	3.0
Ntoroko	6,210	2,260	2.7	18,606	5,586	3.3
Bukedi	**150,237**	**57,854**	**2.6**	**429,687**	**132,674**	**3.2**
Busia	24,788	10,225	2.4	73,729	24,839	3.0
Butaleja	21,322	8,306	2.6	57,091	17,547	3.3
Pallisa	15,989	5,328	3.0	55,645	14,806	3.8
Tororo	36,642	14,268	2.6	105,944	34,019	3.1
Budaka	15,040	5,300	2.8	47,060	13,000	3.6
Kibuku	20,005	7,385	2.7	51,363	15,560	3.3
Butebo	16,451	7,042	2.3	38,855	12,903	3.0
Karamoja	**138,079**	**45,483**	**3.0**	**437,670**	**115,359**	**3.8**
Abim	20,602	8,603	2.4	46,626	16,205	2.9
Kaabong	15,505	4,112	3.8	67,981	14,077	4.8
Kotido	15,844	5,303	3.0	56,984	15,270	3.7
Moroto	8,995	3,555	2.5	28,401	8,853	3.2
Nakapiripirit	12,593	4,453	2.8	35,007	10,042	3.5
Amudat	21,422	6,960	3.1	70,256	18,269	3.8
Napak	16,762	5,027	3.3	54,716	13,649	4.0
Nabilatuk	15,836	4,674	3.4	45,301	11,521	3.9
Karenga	10,520	2,796	3.8	32,398	7,473	4.3
Bugisu	**131,824**	**62,822**	**2.1**	**337,750**	**127,632**	**2.6**
Mbale	12,280	5,483	2.2	38,734	12,952	3.0
Sironko	16,731	7,686	2.2	47,768	17,182	2.8
Manafwa	10,471	5,611	1.9	29,689	11,910	2.5
Mbale City	19,458	9,358	2.1	56,031	22,120	2.5
Bududa	34,541	15,879	2.2	71,553	27,668	2.6
Bulambuli	17,731	8,700	2.0	45,663	17,069	2.7
Namisindwa	20,612	10,105	2.0	48,312	18,731	2.6

Table A4B: Number of households and Average size of households headed by the Youth

District/City	Household headed by youth aged 15-24			Household headed by youth aged 18-30		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Sebei	**18,973**	**7,618**	**2.5**	**66,959**	**21,422**	**3.1**
Bukwo	5,249	2,044	2.6	19,386	6,003	3.2
Kapchorwa	7,334	3,055	2.4	23,716	7,984	3.0
Kween	6,390	2,519	2.5	23,857	7,435	3.2
Madi	**32,860**	**10,127**	**3.2**	**100,420**	**26,675**	**3.8**
Adjumani	18,395	5,116	3.6	56,357	13,808	4.1
Moyo	3,826	1,586	2.4	14,431	4,797	3.0
Obongi	10,639	3,425	3.1	29,632	8,070	3.7
West Nile	**258,507**	**77,848**	**3.3**	**713,938**	**183,782**	**3.9**
Arua	11,643	4,092	2.8	34,590	10,256	3.4
Koboko	19,024	5,906	3.2	56,900	14,404	4.0
Nebbi	16,588	6,472	2.6	50,399	16,164	3.1
Yumbe	100,268	23,362	4.3	245,954	49,562	5.0
Maracha	11,847	4,009	3.0	39,363	10,767	3.7
Terego	24,305	7,598	3.2	70,716	18,210	3.9
Madi Okollo	15,113	4,637	3.3	42,523	11,345	3.7
Arua City	24,875	8,182	3.0	76,475	21,991	3.5
Pakwach	12,825	4,830	2.7	38,421	11,861	3.2
Zombo	22,019	8,760	2.5	58,597	19,222	3.0
Acholi	**142,129**	**54,610**	**2.6**	**433,238**	**139,587**	**3.1**
Amuru	24,644	9,532	2.6	63,028	20,599	3.1
Gulu	8,029	2,956	2.7	24,498	7,604	3.2
Kitgum	10,331	3,731	2.8	38,793	11,747	3.3
Pader	15,174	5,618	2.7	49,295	15,133	3.3
Agago	20,927	7,921	2.6	65,013	19,940	3.3
Lamwo	14,663	5,038	2.9	43,774	12,865	3.4
Nwoya	17,484	6,882	2.5	52,599	17,332	3.0
Omoro	14,433	5,371	2.7	44,998	13,940	3.2
Gulu City	16,444	7,561	2.2	51,240	20,427	2.5
Bunyoro	**212,927**	**93,668**	**2.3**	**587,165**	**207,632**	**2.8**
Buliisa	9,207	3,333	2.8	29,511	8,732	3.4
Hoima	20,566	8,757	2.3	54,004	18,750	2.9
Kibaale	19,830	8,828	2.2	52,979	18,654	2.8
Masindi	25,590	11,551	2.2	69,836	25,959	2.7

Table A4B: Number of households and Average size of households headed by the Youth

District/City	Household headed by youth aged 15-24			Household headed by youth aged 18-30		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Kagadi	33,111	14,573	2.3	93,699	32,381	2.9
Kakumiro	31,679	15,073	2.1	87,840	32,842	2.7
Kikuube	28,313	12,749	2.2	81,182	28,813	2.8
Hoima City	12,115	6,588	1.8	32,421	14,517	2.2
Kiryandongo	32,516	12,216	2.7	85,693	26,984	3.2
Tooro	**123,863**	**56,539**	**2.2**	**368,815**	**134,509**	**2.7**
Kabarole	11,910	5,620	2.1	38,664	14,683	2.6
Kamwenge	17,607	7,635	2.3	53,332	18,613	2.9
Kyenjojo	35,057	16,144	2.2	101,645	37,290	2.7
Kitagwenda	7,468	3,473	2.2	22,746	8,583	2.7
Fort Portal City	9,078	4,656	1.9	24,603	10,565	2.3
Kyegegwa	32,849	14,415	2.3	96,631	33,303	2.9
Bunyangabu	9,894	4,596	2.2	31,194	11,472	2.7
Teso	**141,035**	**51,520**	**2.7**	**458,531**	**134,295**	**3.4**
Amuria	13,223	4,460	3.0	48,568	12,996	3.7
Kaberamaido	7,191	2,636	2.7	25,961	7,604	3.4
Katakwi	15,457	5,764	2.7	48,207	14,264	3.4
Kumi	15,993	5,778	2.8	50,001	14,786	3.4
Soroti	11,679	3,940	3.0	45,195	12,192	3.7
Bukedea	15,984	5,771	2.8	50,823	14,509	3.5
Kapelebyong	13,741	4,995	2.8	37,840	11,011	3.4
Ngora	6,330	2,122	3.0	23,974	6,439	3.7
Serere	23,702	8,052	2.9	71,883	20,090	3.6
Kalaki	8,412	3,215	2.6	28,773	8,558	3.4
Soroti City	9,323	4,787	1.9	27,306	11,846	2.3
Buganda	**739,078**	**382,640**	**1.9**	**2,088,883**	**889,412**	**2.3**
Kalangala	5,123	3,023	1.7	14,709	7,604	1.9
Kiboga	10,913	5,442	2.0	30,964	12,667	2.4
Luwero	46,705	23,365	2.0	123,799	51,657	2.4
Masaka	5,520	2,996	1.8	15,898	7,054	2.3
Mpigi	17,710	8,876	2.0	51,830	20,946	2.5
Mubende	38,610	18,901	2.0	108,624	42,044	2.6
Mukono	75,898	39,665	1.9	207,707	90,664	2.3
Nakasongola	13,284	6,032	2.2	39,653	14,645	2.7
Rakai	14,002	6,713	2.1	40,966	15,765	2.6

Table A4B: Number of households and Average size of households headed by the Youth

District/City	Household headed by youth aged 15-24			Household headed by youth aged 18-30		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Ssembabule	14,376	7,262	2.0	42,084	16,847	2.5
Kayunga	26,947	12,068	2.2	73,979	26,999	2.7
Wakiso	258,200	140,249	1.8	737,518	334,948	2.2
Lyantonde	5,949	3,050	2.0	17,763	7,195	2.5
Mityana	26,128	13,704	1.9	74,055	31,417	2.4
Nakaseke	17,258	8,784	2.0	46,853	19,816	2.4
Buikwe	34,846	17,556	2.0	99,097	41,438	2.4
Bukomansimbi	7,667	3,873	2.0	22,131	8,739	2.5
Butambala	6,824	3,482	2.0	19,557	7,992	2.4
Buvuma	9,050	4,498	2.0	24,365	10,280	2.4
Gomba	10,016	5,193	1.9	29,463	12,022	2.5
Kalungu	8,813	4,586	1.9	26,651	10,947	2.4
Kyankwanzi	17,346	7,998	2.2	50,188	18,103	2.8
Lwengo	12,739	6,057	2.1	38,574	14,144	2.7
Kyotera	14,614	7,640	1.9	40,921	17,440	2.3
Kassanda	22,179	11,272	2.0	61,743	25,296	2.4
Masaka City	18,361	10,355	1.8	49,791	22,743	2.2
Ankole	**147,460**	**75,228**	**2.0**	**476,341**	**190,812**	**2.5**
Bushenyi	11,057	6,468	1.7	36,450	15,934	2.3
Ibanda	12,782	6,461	2.0	41,588	16,524	2.5
Isingiro	30,343	13,819	2.2	92,526	33,772	2.7
Kiruhuura	7,860	3,829	2.1	25,515	9,816	2.6
Mbarara	5,875	2,850	2.1	19,923	7,728	2.6
Ntungamo	17,727	8,676	2.0	61,252	23,503	2.6
Buhweju	7,119	3,091	2.3	25,196	8,620	2.9
Mitooma	5,410	2,547	2.1	22,014	8,047	2.7
Rubirizi	6,373	2,910	2.2	20,593	7,472	2.8
Sheema	7,020	3,780	1.9	25,837	10,563	2.4
Kazo	6,508	3,131	2.1	22,669	8,565	2.6
Rwampara	5,668	2,830	2.0	19,049	7,381	2.6
Mbarara City	23,718	14,836	1.6	63,729	32,887	1.9
Lango	**165,803**	**65,143**	**2.5**	**524,450**	**168,066**	**3.1**
Amolatar	10,579	4,024	2.6	35,812	11,047	3.2
Apac	16,372	6,387	2.6	48,713	15,816	3.1
Dokolo	12,687	5,076	2.5	40,965	13,516	3.0
Lira	14,852	5,667	2.6	49,025	15,248	3.2

Table A4B: Number of households and Average size of households headed by the Youth

District/City	Household headed by youth aged 15-24			Household headed by youth aged 18-30		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Oyam	37,038	14,076	2.6	109,531	34,476	3.2
Alebtong	14,721	5,473	2.7	50,657	15,110	3.4
Kole	18,851	7,084	2.7	61,016	18,558	3.3
Otuke	9,740	3,766	2.6	31,756	9,441	3.4
Kwania	13,829	5,313	2.6	43,241	13,844	3.1
Lira City	17,134	8,277	2.1	53,734	21,010	2.6
Busoga	**303,508**	**127,824**	**2.4**	**814,156**	**275,539**	**3.0**
Bugiri	29,995	11,215	2.7	83,221	24,738	3.4
Iganga	31,623	14,346	2.2	82,210	30,469	2.7
Jinja	16,465	8,091	2.0	48,033	18,572	2.6
Kaliro	26,968	11,825	2.3	63,837	22,083	2.9
Kamuli	35,307	15,418	2.3	96,928	33,988	2.9
Mayuge	38,992	15,794	2.5	104,513	33,861	3.1
Namutumba	28,426	11,791	2.4	63,337	21,082	3.0
Jinja City	18,596	9,116	2.0	57,076	22,984	2.5
Bugweri	13,195	5,727	2.3	34,445	12,071	2.9
Buyende	29,998	11,216	2.7	82,497	24,533	3.4
Luuka	16,991	6,720	2.5	47,407	15,157	3.1
Namayingo	16,952	6,565	2.6	50,652	16,001	3.2
Kigezi	**62,061**	**28,713**	**2.2**	**224,355**	**80,847**	**2.8**
Kabale	10,757	5,968	1.8	37,009	15,006	2.5
Kanungu	11,211	4,928	2.3	40,902	14,150	2.9
Kisoro	14,890	6,229	2.4	54,862	18,109	3.0
Rukungiri	11,070	5,368	2.1	39,338	15,214	2.6
Rubanda	10,670	4,591	2.3	38,435	13,373	2.9
Rukiga	3,463	1,629	2.1	13,809	4,995	2.8
National	**3,003,573**	**1,318,766**	**2.3**	**8,710,302**	**3,111,884**	**2.8**

Table A4C: Number of households and Average size of households headed by Older Persons

District / City	Household headed by older person aged 60+			Household headed by older person aged 65+			Household headed by older person aged 80+		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size
Kampala Capital City	127,375	31,467	4.0	74,167	18,482	4.0	14,165	4,029	3.5
Rwenzori	**203,924**	**43,707**	**4.7**	**124,570**	**27,858**	**4.5**	**31,768**	**7,995**	**4.0**
Bundibugyo	40,969	8,344	4.9	25,908	5,548	4.7	6,353	1,573	4.0
Kasese	147,339	32,548	4.5	89,130	20,546	4.3	22,841	5,887	3.9
Ntoroko	15,616	2,815	5.5	9,532	1,764	5.4	2,574	535	4.8
Bukedi	**433,998**	**96,297**	**4.5**	**274,380**	**66,002**	**4.2**	**73,394**	**21,081**	**3.5**
Busia	73,390	15,924	4.6	46,637	10,811	4.3	10,660	2,999	3.6
Butaleja	58,597	12,675	4.6	37,040	8,684	4.3	9,707	2,757	3.5
Pallisa	60,846	12,012	5.1	37,205	8,041	4.6	10,298	2,600	4.0
Tororo	115,347	28,155	4.1	74,631	19,778	3.8	19,553	6,273	3.1
Budaka	54,483	10,619	5.1	34,158	7,183	4.8	9,387	2,371	4.0
Kibuku	42,568	10,000	4.3	26,246	6,700	3.9	7,919	2,343	3.4
Butebo	28,767	6,912	4.2	18,463	4,805	3.8	5,870	1,738	3.4
Karamoja	**207,084**	**44,608**	**4.6**	**140,126**	**31,589**	**4.4**	**41,604**	**10,087**	**4.1**
Abim	17,114	5,205	3.3	11,046	3,687	3.0	3,381	1,295	2.6
Kaabong	37,061	5,660	6.5	24,124	3,795	6.4	8,095	1,402	5.8
Kotido	34,778	7,224	4.8	22,327	4,867	4.6	6,658	1,615	4.1
Moroto	15,251	4,125	3.7	11,003	3,066	3.6	4,438	1,202	3.7
Nakapiripirit	14,196	3,997	3.6	10,318	2,979	3.5	2,437	752	3.2
Amudat	19,562	4,069	4.8	12,800	2,825	4.5	4,434	1,083	4.1

Table A4C: Number of households and Average size of households headed by Older Persons

District / City	Household headed by older person aged 60+			Household headed by older person aged 65+			Household headed by older person aged 80+		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Napak	36,329	7,672	4.7	25,224	5,529	4.6	6,077	1,433	4.2
Nabilatuk	18,607	4,047	4.6	13,383	2,991	4.5	2,878	687	4.2
Karenga	14,186	2,609	5.4	9,901	1,850	5.4	3,206	618	5.2
Bugisu	**342,454**	**84,244**	**4.1**	**225,273**	**59,439**	**3.8**	**53,354**	**17,360**	**3.1**
Mbale	60,423	13,079	4.6	40,430	9,326	4.3	9,466	2,609	3.6
Sironko	63,442	16,418	3.9	41,813	11,615	3.6	9,987	3,350	3.0
Manafwa	38,291	9,923	3.9	25,218	7,040	3.6	5,000	1,814	2.8
Mbale City	44,353	10,284	4.3	26,640	6,615	4.0	5,827	1,731	3.4
Bududa	45,959	12,729	3.6	31,275	9,297	3.4	9,209	3,310	2.8
Bulambuli	42,418	9,897	4.3	28,910	7,127	4.1	6,925	2,135	3.2
Namisindwa	47,568	11,914	4.0	30,987	8,419	3.7	6,940	2,411	2.9
Sebei	**51,836**	**12,938**	**4.0**	**32,493**	**8,978**	**3.6**	**7,616**	**2,694**	**2.8**
Bukwo	14,602	3,613	4.0	8,934	2,488	3.6	2,291	748	3.1
Kapchorwa	21,131	5,385	3.9	13,742	3,853	3.6	3,337	1,260	2.6
Kween	16,103	3,940	4.1	9,817	2,637	3.7	1,988	686	2.9
Madi	**69,830**	**15,631**	**4.5**	**43,538**	**10,252**	**4.2**	**7,896**	**2,122**	**3.7**
Adjumani	35,587	7,262	4.9	21,851	4,669	4.7	4,270	1,020	4.2
Moyo	17,791	4,424	4.0	10,788	2,839	3.8	1,822	572	3.2
Obongi	16,452	3,945	4.2	10,899	2,744	4.0	1,804	530	3.4
West Nile	**526,961**	**103,870**	**5.1**	**336,368**	**69,059**	**4.9**	**71,668**	**16,383**	**4.4**

Table A4C: Number of households and Average size of households headed by Older Persons

District / City	Household headed by older person aged 60+			Household headed by older person aged 65+			Household headed by older person aged 80+		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Arua	25,918	5,818	4.5	16,722	3,842	4.4	4,200	1,042	4.0
Koboko	39,678	7,090	5.6	24,682	4,526	5.5	5,314	1,119	4.7
Nebbi	59,986	12,577	4.8	38,134	8,448	4.5	7,893	1,978	4.0
Yumbe	127,712	19,665	6.5	85,631	13,604	6.3	18,996	3,232	5.9
Maracha	44,732	9,568	4.7	27,360	6,127	4.5	5,746	1,459	3.9
Terego	46,663	9,962	4.7	28,977	6,400	4.5	5,738	1,436	4.0
Madi Okollo	25,576	6,062	4.2	15,325	3,837	4.0	2,750	787	3.5
Arua City	59,283	11,495	5.2	36,060	7,319	4.9	8,480	1,941	4.4
Pakwach	36,450	7,347	5.0	23,030	4,937	4.7	4,164	1,025	4.1
Zombo	60,963	14,286	4.3	40,447	10,019	4.0	8,387	2,364	3.5
Acholi	**293,051**	**70,353**	**4.2**	**185,069**	**47,690**	**3.9**	**48,057**	**14,295**	**3.4**
Amuru	28,891	7,843	3.7	17,707	5,234	3.4	5,709	1,871	3.1
Gulu	21,056	4,953	4.3	12,651	3,281	3.9	2,537	843	3.0
Kitgum	44,137	9,537	4.6	29,135	6,676	4.4	8,018	2,058	3.9
Pader	35,720	8,551	4.2	22,185	5,764	3.8	5,491	1,691	3.2
Agago	47,437	11,866	4.0	30,374	8,260	3.7	9,334	2,795	3.3
Lamwo	30,810	7,708	4.0	20,048	5,388	3.7	4,895	1,570	3.1
Nwoya	26,791	6,511	4.1	15,907	4,155	3.8	3,119	978	3.2
Omoro	29,743	7,147	4.2	18,613	4,751	3.9	4,178	1,258	3.3
Gulu City	28,466	6,237	4.6	18,449	4,181	4.4	4,776	1,231	3.9
Bunyoro	**392,796**	**84,535**	**4.6**	**242,241**	**54,613**	**4.4**	**59,258**	**14,863**	**4.0**
Buliisa	28,180	4,975	5.7	16,646	3,085	5.4	3,753	792	4.7

Table A4C: Number of households and Average size of households headed by Older Persons

District / City	Household headed by older person aged 60+			Household headed by older person aged 65+			Household headed by older person aged 80+		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size
Hoima	42,035	8,985	4.7	26,909	5,972	4.5	7,668	1,833	4.2
Kibaale	30,448	6,554	4.6	18,721	4,230	4.4	5,332	1,274	4.2
Masindi	52,580	11,735	4.5	33,020	7,634	4.3	8,170	2,208	3.7
Kagadi	70,402	14,563	4.8	44,119	9,551	4.6	11,814	2,800	4.2
Kakumiro	56,340	12,568	4.5	33,093	7,816	4.2	6,226	1,662	3.7
Kikuube	48,820	11,347	4.3	30,523	7,445	4.1	7,458	1,943	3.8
Hoima City	18,078	4,236	4.3	11,504	2,819	4.1	3,272	923	3.5
Kiryandongo	45,913	9,572	4.8	27,706	6,061	4.6	5,565	1,428	3.9
Tooro	**376,562**	**80,556**	**4.7**	**244,374**	**53,930**	**4.5**	**61,137**	**14,863**	**4.1**
Kabarole	46,538	10,274	4.5	31,097	7,054	4.4	8,202	2,036	4.0
Kamwenge	57,558	12,490	4.6	35,344	7,985	4.4	7,255	1,956	3.7
Kyenjojo	92,414	19,843	4.7	61,819	13,677	4.5	16,070	3,934	4.1
Kitagwenda	34,817	8,004	4.3	22,307	5,326	4.2	5,697	1,518	3.8
Fort Portal City	26,557	4,656	5.7	18,190	3,175	5.7	5,237	956	5.5
Kyegegwa	73,808	15,845	4.7	45,687	10,263	4.5	10,130	2,456	4.1
Bunyangabu	44,870	9,444	4.8	29,930	6,450	4.6	8,546	2,007	4.3
Teso	**396,328**	**85,208**	**4.7**	**244,755**	**57,101**	**4.3**	**57,027**	**15,953**	**3.6**
Amuria	39,218	8,383	4.7	23,368	5,464	4.3	5,113	1,511	3.4
Kaberamaido	21,707	4,691	4.6	13,155	3,100	4.2	2,693	769	3.5
Katakwi	41,565	9,638	4.3	28,149	7,011	4.0	6,785	1,966	3.5
Kumi	50,133	11,003	4.6	30,990	7,325	4.2	7,503	2,076	3.6
Soroti	45,554	8,840	5.2	27,410	5,722	4.8	5,936	1,487	4.0

Table A4C: Number of households and Average size of households headed by Older Persons

District / City	Household headed by older person aged 60+			Household headed by older person aged 65+			Household headed by older person aged 80+		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Bukedea	45,024	10,235	4.4	26,803	6,743	4.0	6,173	1,953	3.2
Kapelebyong	17,310	4,583	3.8	10,295	3,020	3.4	2,333	861	2.7
Ngora	39,920	7,149	5.6	25,275	4,823	5.2	6,201	1,385	4.5
Serere	55,039	11,743	4.7	33,825	7,848	4.3	8,068	2,186	3.7
Kalaki	24,110	5,434	4.4	15,329	3,808	4.0	3,884	1,161	3.3
Soroti City	16,748	3,509	4.8	10,156	2,237	4.5	2,338	598	3.9
Buganda	**1,670,510**	**375,011**	**4.5**	**1,055,795**	**244,196**	**4.3**	**263,580**	**68,102**	**3.9**
Kalangala	4,252	1,553	2.7	2,354	837	2.8	434	160	2.7
Kiboga	32,480	7,825	4.2	21,384	5,321	4.0	5,601	1,542	3.6
Luwero	105,202	24,303	4.3	66,358	15,913	4.2	17,024	4,543	3.7
Masaka	25,347	6,031	4.2	17,502	4,269	4.1	4,734	1,296	3.7
Mpigi	65,350	14,142	4.6	42,259	9,419	4.5	11,081	2,739	4.0
Mubende	76,289	17,265	4.4	47,021	11,064	4.2	10,563	2,801	3.8
Mukono	124,973	31,368	4.0	77,053	20,101	3.8	17,549	5,245	3.3
Nakasongola	37,411	7,150	5.2	21,774	4,373	5.0	5,071	1,171	4.3
Rakai	58,968	13,895	4.2	37,734	9,292	4.1	8,946	2,532	3.5
Ssembabule	58,134	12,550	4.6	36,566	8,186	4.5	9,020	2,251	4.0
Kayunga	91,618	19,383	4.7	57,023	12,562	4.5	15,418	3,768	4.1
Wakiso	262,544	64,817	4.1	154,422	39,351	3.9	34,328	10,027	3.4
Lyantonde	20,946	4,468	4.7	13,070	2,863	4.6	2,952	731	4.0
Mityana	82,780	19,234	4.3	54,338	12,931	4.2	14,369	3,709	3.9
Nakaseke	45,660	10,351	4.4	29,230	6,782	4.3	8,042	2,058	3.9
Buikwe	96,435	20,902	4.6	60,602	13,659	4.4	16,148	4,095	3.9

Table A4C: Number of households and Average size of households headed by Older Persons

District / City	Household headed by older person aged 60+			Household headed by older person aged 65+			Household headed by older person aged 80+		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Averge Household Size
Bukomansimbi	56,769	9,841	5.8	38,274	6,745	5.7	10,547	2,002	5.3
Butambala	32,840	6,305	5.2	21,432	4,209	5.1	5,976	1,306	4.6
Buvuma	10,439	3,115	3.4	5,507	1,693	3.3	1,097	393	2.8
Gomba	45,128	9,813	4.6	29,808	6,740	4.4	8,794	2,243	3.9
Kalungu	57,767	11,035	5.2	38,862	7,608	5.1	10,333	2,258	4.6
Kyankwanzi	45,642	9,414	4.8	29,568	6,255	4.7	6,523	1,505	4.3
Lwengo	75,489	14,121	5.3	49,624	9,564	5.2	12,518	2,623	4.8
Kyotera	56,269	12,839	4.4	38,347	8,943	4.3	9,944	2,679	3.7
Kassanda	54,203	12,898	4.2	33,937	8,470	4.0	8,617	2,432	3.5
Masaka City	47,575	10,393	4.6	31,746	7,046	4.5	7,951	1,993	4.0
Ankole	**762,863**	**160,418**	**4.8**	**496,272**	**106,838**	**4.6**	**136,302**	**32,098**	**4.2**
Bushenyi	65,040	13,809	4.7	45,098	9,725	4.6	14,521	3,393	4.3
Ibanda	67,723	14,265	4.7	44,867	9,673	4.6	11,614	2,789	4.2
Isingiro	114,868	25,922	4.4	70,087	16,566	4.2	16,439	4,337	3.8
Kiruhuura	47,418	7,400	6.4	30,535	4,703	6.5	9,357	1,400	6.7
Mbarara	42,662	8,857	4.8	27,247	5,739	4.7	7,447	1,661	4.5
Ntungamo	133,527	27,851	4.8	87,093	18,653	4.7	23,994	5,830	4.1
Buhweju	24,531	5,950	4.1	15,511	3,927	3.9	3,680	1,059	3.5
Mitooma	57,161	12,642	4.5	38,887	8,788	4.4	11,546	2,939	3.9
Rubirizi	37,163	7,405	5.0	24,595	4,998	4.9	7,062	1,524	4.6
Sheema	65,309	13,312	4.9	44,135	9,174	4.8	13,625	3,067	4.4
Kazo	44,939	8,514	5.3	27,935	5,340	5.2	6,602	1,385	4.8
Rwampara	33,457	7,664	4.4	21,863	5,184	4.2	5,639	1,496	3.8

Table A4C: Number of households and Average size of households headed by Older Persons

District / City	Household headed by older person aged 60+			Household headed by older person aged 65+			Household headed by older person aged 80+		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Mbarara City	29,065	6,827	4.3	18,419	4,368	4.2	4,776	1,218	3.9
Lango	**378,649**	**94,263**	**4.0**	**246,821**	**66,289**	**3.7**	**58,239**	**18,787**	**3.1**
Amolatar	29,355	6,395	4.6	18,531	4,351	4.3	4,695	1,300	3.6
Apac	31,479	7,632	4.1	21,074	5,442	3.9	5,063	1,529	3.3
Dokolo	33,950	8,880	3.8	21,777	6,197	3.5	4,940	1,694	2.9
Lira	37,268	9,941	3.7	24,560	7,053	3.5	6,235	2,122	2.9
Oyam	65,773	16,906	3.9	41,946	11,669	3.6	9,628	3,196	3.0
Alebtong	45,802	11,827	3.9	29,112	8,274	3.5	6,287	2,305	2.7
Kole	46,046	11,294	4.1	30,714	8,136	3.8	6,484	2,091	3.1
Otuke	23,174	6,285	3.7	14,921	4,467	3.3	4,276	1,461	2.9
Kwania	36,372	8,418	4.3	24,958	6,120	4.1	5,509	1,604	3.4
Lira City	29,430	6,685	4.4	19,228	4,580	4.2	5,122	1,485	3.4
Busoga	**793,731**	**164,675**	**4.8**	**485,588**	**106,891**	**4.5**	**133,473**	**33,858**	**3.9**
Bugiri	91,643	17,411	5.3	55,255	11,204	4.9	13,697	3,207	4.3
Iganga	73,942	15,489	4.8	45,190	9,974	4.5	11,965	3,053	3.9
Jinja	54,857	10,533	5.2	34,108	6,895	4.9	9,375	2,142	4.4
Kaliro	48,151	11,959	4.0	29,854	7,947	3.8	8,753	2,758	3.2
Kamuli	105,414	22,980	4.6	64,318	14,943	4.3	17,741	4,817	3.7
Mayuge	102,068	19,849	5.1	62,248	12,670	4.9	15,797	3,688	4.3
Namutumba	58,877	13,080	4.5	36,354	8,723	4.2	10,869	3,065	3.5
Jinja City	41,068	8,449	4.9	24,661	5,197	4.7	6,142	1,378	4.5
Bugweri	45,376	9,130	5.0	28,013	5,968	4.7	8,509	2,063	4.1

Table A4C: Number of households and Average size of households headed by Older Persons

District / City	Household headed by older person aged 60+			Household headed by older person aged 65+			Household headed by older person aged 80+		
	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size	Household Population	Number of Households	Avearge Household Size
Buyende	71,208	14,678	4.9	43,898	9,699	4.5	15,775	3,831	4.1
Luuka	57,692	11,860	4.9	35,708	7,760	4.6	9,756	2,478	3.9
Namayingo	43,435	9,257	4.7	25,981	5,911	4.4	5,094	1,378	3.7
Kigezi	**361,250**	**88,777**	**4.1**	**243,330**	**62,172**	**3.9**	**72,071**	**20,613**	**3.5**
Kabale	59,221	14,235	4.2	40,445	10,102	4.0	12,879	3,567	3.6
Kanungu	66,956	14,814	4.5	44,432	10,241	4.3	12,489	3,183	3.9
Kisoro	56,677	17,766	3.2	37,987	12,669	3.0	12,991	4,750	2.7
Rukungiri	97,959	20,856	4.7	67,955	14,711	4.6	20,248	4,864	4.2
Rubanda	46,371	13,626	3.4	29,220	9,160	3.2	7,481	2,675	2.8
Rukiga	34,066	7,480	4.6	23,291	5,289	4.4	5,983	1,574	3.8
National	**7,389,202**	**1,636,558**	**4.5**	**4,695,160**	**1,091,379**	**4.3**	**1,190,609**	**315,183**	**3.8**

Table A5: Sanitation, Water source and use of electricity by sub Regions and District/City

District/City	Total Households	Households using improved sanitation		Households with improved source of water		Number of Households using solar electricity for lighting	Number of Households using grid Electricity for lighting	% Households using grid Electricity
		Number	%	Number	%			
Kampala Capital City	529,057	438,674	82.9	493,549	93.3	11,462	481,004	90.9
Rwenzori	**272,449**	**112,312**	**41.2**	**197,383**	**72.4**	**87,149**	**55,252**	**20.3**
Bundibugyo	58,755	19,982	34.0	34,612	58.9	17,826	8,661	14.7
Kasese	193,514	85,934	44.4	149,420	77.2	61,432	44,884	23.2
Ntoroko	20,180	6,396	31.7	13,351	66.2	7,891	1,707	8.5
Bukedi	**503,727**	**166,700**	**33.1**	**474,959**	**94.3**	**123,022**	**55,330**	**11.0**
Busia	93,582	45,202	48.3	87,939	94.0	30,397	19,933	21.3
Butaleja	65,776	15,644	23.8	64,140	97.5	16,447	3,424	5.2
Pallisa	60,882	17,575	28.9	58,396	95.9	11,693	2,409	4.0
Tororo	137,489	43,994	32.0	125,822	91.5	25,006	21,669	15.8
Budaka	52,360	17,541	33.5	49,645	94.8	14,451	4,447	8.5
Kibuku	54,320	15,126	27.8	52,310	96.3	14,922	2,263	4.2
Butebo	39,318	11,618	29.5	36,707	93.4	10,106	1,185	3.0
Karamoja	**313,987**	**43,980**	**14.0**	**276,033**	**87.9**	**11,999**	**6,864**	**2.2**
Abim	39,942	11,570	29.0	38,743	97.0	2,568	930	2.3
Kaabong	43,732	5,737	13.1	34,358	78.6	966	371	0.8
Kotido	45,621	4,137	9.1	42,791	93.8	926	724	1.6
Moroto	26,047	5,391	20.7	22,570	86.7	1,208	2,743	10.5
Nakapiripirit	26,984	2,266	8.4	21,000	77.8	1,009	474	1.8
Amudat	42,310	3,204	7.6	32,303	76.3	3,031	687	1.6
Napak	41,751	4,875	11.7	39,893	95.5	1,005	508	1.2
Nabilatuk	28,266	2,736	9.7	27,133	96.0	670	218	0.8
Karenga	19,334	4,064	21.0	17,242	89.2	616	209	1.1
Bugisu	**446,015**	**165,016**	**37.0**	**372,955**	**83.6**	**128,714**	**63,217**	**14.2**
Mbale	58,522	19,928	34.1	52,312	89.4	15,847	6,284	10.7
Sironko	71,711	18,770	26.2	59,022	82.3	24,035	6,728	9.4
Manafwa	46,997	13,398	28.5	43,490	92.5	15,200	2,684	5.7
Mbale City	74,291	44,465	59.9	69,509	93.6	11,661	38,604	52.0
Bududa	75,751	29,807	39.3	55,427	73.2	21,806	4,243	5.6
Bulambuli	55,103	17,209	31.2	43,135	78.3	19,115	2,424	4.4
Namisindwa	63,640	21,439	33.7	50,060	78.7	21,050	2,250	3.5
Sebei	**80,679**	**18,184**	**22.5**	**60,301**	**74.7**	**27,766**	**4,034**	**5.0**
Bukwo	23,221	4,996	21.5	16,329	70.3	8,410	794	3.4
Kapchorwa	30,498	8,503	27.9	23,973	78.6	10,196	2,688	8.8
Kween	26,960	4,685	17.4	19,999	74.2	9,160	552	2.0

Table A5: Sanitation, Water source and use of electricity by sub Regions and District/City

District/City	Total Households	Households using improved sanitation		Households with improved source of water		Number of Households using solar electricity for lighting	Number of Households using grid Electricity for lighting	% Households using grid Electricity
		Number	%	Number	%			
Madi	108,262	38,396	35.5	104,376	96.4	103,260	5,002	4.6
Adjumani	54,834	19,155	34.9	53,112	96.9	52,007	2,827	5.2
Moyo	23,257	10,446	44.9	22,697	97.6	21,115	2,142	9.2
Obongi	30,171	8,795	29.2	28,567	94.7	30,138	33	0.1
West Nile	**646,361**	**161,416**	25.0	**519,469**	80.4	**619,878**	**26,483**	**4.1**
Arua	35,370	6,256	17.7	25,224	71.3	34,352	1,018	2.9
Koboko	51,358	12,096	23.6	35,023	68.2	49,695	1,663	3.2
Nebbi	63,859	20,215	31.7	49,614	77.7	61,478	2,381	3.7
Yumbe	153,061	34,489	22.5	136,352	89.1	151,819	1,242	0.8
Maracha	46,476	7,714	16.6	33,822	72.8	45,916	560	1.2
Terego	64,876	13,955	21.5	58,460	90.1	64,646	230	0.4
Madi Okollo	38,342	6,658	17.4	28,843	75.2	38,116	226	0.6
Arua City	78,619	34,117	43.4	69,898	88.9	62,625	15,994	20.3
Pakwach	42,909	11,790	27.5	30,926	72.1	42,245	664	1.5
Zombo	71,491	14,126	19.8	51,307	71.8	68,986	2,505	3.5
Acholi	**466,128**	**148,248**	**31.8**	**378,864**	**81.3**	**432,387**	**33,741**	**7.2**
Amuru	60,230	12,560	20.9	35,917	59.6	58,833	1,397	2.3
Gulu	28,213	5,178	18.4	23,365	82.8	28,011	202	0.7
Kitgum	49,817	18,747	37.6	46,293	92.9	45,588	4,229	8.5
Pader	52,627	13,354	25.4	44,370	84.3	50,622	2,005	3.8
Agago	67,760	18,060	26.7	60,521	89.3	65,496	2,264	3.3
Lamwo	46,451	15,241	32.8	41,058	88.4	45,528	923	2.0
Nwoya	53,086	10,832	20.4	30,835	58.1	52,394	692	1.3
Omoro	46,805	11,502	24.6	38,806	82.9	45,978	827	1.8
Gulu City	61,139	42,774	70.0	57,699	94.4	39,937	21,202	34.7
Bunyoro	**663,258**	**255,200**	**38.5**	**504,164**	**76.0**	**591,406**	**71,852**	**10.8**
Buliisa	32,798	9,067	27.6	23,918	72.9	31,728	1,070	3.3
Hoima	62,267	19,429	31.2	44,172	70.9	57,945	4,322	6.9
Kibaale	55,887	19,282	34.5	34,775	62.2	53,691	2,196	3.9
Masindi	86,289	41,022	47.5	77,692	90.0	71,848	14,441	16.7
Kagadi	106,203	36,100	34.0	75,261	70.9	97,934	8,269	7.8
Kakumiro	103,613	39,766	38.4	78,974	76.2	95,153	8,460	8.2
Kikuube	92,335	28,365	30.7	60,319	65.3	87,474	4,861	5.3
Hoima City	41,773	30,460	72.9	35,825	85.8	19,549	22,224	53.2
Kiryandongo	82,093	31,709	38.6	73,228	89.2	76,084	6,009	7.3
Tooro	**504,035**	**176,105**	**34.9**	**304,796**	**60.5**	**446,755**	**57,280**	**11.4**
Kabarole	58,384	20,155	34.5	39,608	67.8	52,179	6,205	10.6
Kamwenge	76,274	23,650	31.0	52,486	68.8	70,967	5,307	7.0
Kyenjojo	130,853	42,799	32.7	69,256	52.9	119,762	11,091	8.5
Kitagwenda	40,346	12,722	31.5	28,387	70.4	37,534	2,812	7.0

Table A5: Sanitation, Water source and use of electricity by sub Regions and District/City

District/City	Total Households	Households using improved sanitation		Households with improved source of water		Number of Households using solar electricity for lighting	Number of Households using grid Electricity for lighting	% Households using grid Electricity
		Number	%	Number	%			
Fort Portal City	33,525	20,707	61.8	29,314	87.4	14,597	18,928	56.5
Kyegegwa	115,665	38,931	33.7	49,435	42.7	108,466	7,199	6.2
Bunyangabu	48,988	17,141	35.0	36,310	74.1	43,250	5,738	11.7
Teso	**489,620**	**127,508**	**26.0**	**474,045**	**96.8**	**463,304**	**26,316**	**5.4**
Amuria	47,550	8,384	17.6	46,219	97.2	46,544	1,006	2.1
Kaberamaido	28,348	5,967	21.0	27,502	97.0	27,799	549	1.9
Katakwi	50,864	9,352	18.4	50,357	99.0	49,666	1,198	2.4
Kumi	58,393	17,078	29.2	54,722	93.7	55,402	2,991	5.1
Soroti	48,600	10,454	21.5	47,418	97.6	48,066	534	1.1
Bukedea	55,960	15,566	27.8	53,731	96.0	52,783	3,177	5.7
Kapelebyong	31,529	4,839	15.3	31,210	99.0	31,391	138	0.4
Ngora	32,321	9,311	28.8	30,957	95.8	30,778	1,543	4.8
Serere	70,581	15,840	22.4	68,655	97.3	69,421	1,160	1.6
Kalaki	30,511	7,277	23.9	29,466	96.6	29,872	639	2.1
Soroti City	34,963	23,440	67.0	33,808	96.7	21,582	13,381	38.3
Buganda	**2,894,776**	**1,792,027**	**61.9**	**2,275,354**	**78.6**	**1,520,192**	**1,374,584**	**47.5**
Kalangala	26,564	16,495	62.1	11,774	44.3	20,040	6,524	24.6
Kiboga	47,253	22,595	47.8	32,496	68.8	37,257	9,996	21.2
Luwero	167,441	107,705	64.3	152,334	91.0	99,185	68,256	40.8
Masaka	31,842	14,859	46.7	21,955	68.9	24,389	7,453	23.4
Mpigi	81,935	45,936	56.1	63,733	77.8	48,790	33,145	40.5
Mubende	132,046	53,054	40.2	77,340	58.6	114,667	17,379	13.2
Mukono	273,966	187,265	68.4	237,655	86.7	120,029	153,937	56.2
Nakasongola	51,711	25,366	49.1	39,763	76.9	46,242	5,469	10.6
Rakai	73,169	19,034	26.0	19,316	26.4	68,464	4,705	6.4
Ssembabule	70,473	30,262	42.9	32,903	46.7	60,627	9,846	14.0
Kayunga	104,678	50,800	48.5	96,318	92.0	77,084	27,594	26.4
Wakiso	918,040	742,225	80.8	830,368	90.5	155,654	762,386	83.0
Lyantonde	28,627	13,116	45.8	12,020	42.0	21,480	7,147	25.0
Mityana	110,604	64,416	58.2	82,639	74.7	74,505	36,099	32.6
Nakaseke	67,563	40,548	60.0	56,159	83.1	47,960	19,603	29.0
Buikwe	137,920	84,554	61.3	120,875	87.6	77,669	60,251	43.7
Bukomansimbi	41,689	20,631	49.5	27,359	65.6	34,759	6,930	16.6
Butambala	31,208	16,761	53.7	25,527	81.8	19,397	11,811	37.8
Buvuma	35,410	5,943	16.8	16,088	45.4	35,314	96	0.3
Gomba	49,611	22,696	45.7	30,467	61.4	41,929	7,682	15.5
Kalungu	50,191	25,961	51.7	39,032	77.8	36,101	14,090	28.1
Kyankwanzi	63,912	25,657	40.1	47,500	74.3	57,811	6,101	9.5
Lwengo	68,671	29,073	42.3	37,250	54.2	53,296	15,375	22.4
Kyotera	72,010	38,360	53.3	44,944	62.4	50,586	21,424	29.8
Kassanda	84,369	34,626	41.0	55,763	66.1	74,066	10,303	12.2
Masaka City	73,873	54,089	73.2	63,776	86.3	22,891	50,982	69.0

Table A5: Sanitation, Water source and use of electricity by sub Regions and District/City

District/City	Total Households	Households using improved sanitation		Households with improved source of water		Number of Households using solar electricity for lighting	Number of Households using grid Electricity for lighting	% Households using grid Electricity
		Number	%	Number	%			
Ankole	**842,783**	**342,351**	**40.6**	**533,214**	**63.3**	**668,294**	**174,489**	**20.7**
Bushenyi	69,236	34,699	50.1	47,422	68.5	48,764	20,472	29.6
Ibanda	72,861	28,368	38.9	46,906	64.4	61,316	11,545	15.8
Isingiro	148,301	51,682	34.8	89,951	60.7	131,110	17,191	11.6
Kiruhuura	43,180	20,152	46.7	21,030	48.7	37,576	5,604	13.0
Mbarara	40,747	16,127	39.6	23,556	57.8	35,592	5,155	12.7
Ntungamo	125,001	39,058	31.2	76,419	61.1	108,503	16,498	13.2
Buhweju	35,305	9,227	26.1	18,338	51.9	33,740	1,565	4.4
Mitooma	51,093	14,316	28.0	28,514	55.8	46,818	4,275	8.4
Rubirizi	36,117	12,231	33.9	26,310	72.8	28,640	7,477	20.7
Sheema	58,374	23,596	40.4	38,038	65.2	39,305	19,069	32.7
Kazo	42,433	15,370	36.2	16,246	38.3	39,575	2,858	6.7
Rwampara	36,273	13,820	38.1	26,105	72.0	32,342	3,931	10.8
Mbarara City	83,862	63,705	76.0	74,379	88.7	25,013	58,849	70.2
Lango	**575,559**	**160,341**	**27.9**	**518,516**	**90.1**	**545,739**	**29,820**	**5.2**
Amolatar	39,948	9,204	23.0	38,958	97.5	38,982	966	2.4
Apac	52,327	13,144	25.1	50,345	96.2	50,687	1,640	3.1
Dokolo	49,019	10,077	20.6	44,411	90.6	48,244	775	1.6
Lira	55,153	14,002	25.4	48,227	87.4	54,499	654	1.2
Oyam	110,658	29,256	26.4	92,612	83.7	107,679	2,979	2.7
Alebtong	59,384	13,773	23.2	50,265	84.6	58,767	617	1.0
Kole	64,375	15,189	23.6	58,600	91.0	63,040	1,335	2.1
Otuke	33,987	6,070	17.9	30,506	89.8	33,599	388	1.1
Kwania	48,861	9,799	20.1	47,383	97.0	48,031	830	1.7
Lira City	61,847	39,827	64.4	57,209	92.5	42,211	19,636	31.7
Busoga	**965,299**	**395,860**	**41.0**	**900,549**	**93.3**	**775,856**	**189,443**	**19.6**
Bugiri	94,209	35,436	37.6	89,143	94.6	82,286	11,923	12.7
Iganga	101,789	54,576	53.6	99,687	97.9	64,875	36,914	36.3
Jinja	64,760	33,873	52.3	62,518	96.5	44,239	20,521	31.7
Kaliro	69,865	21,840	31.3	68,331	97.8	66,341	3,524	5.0
Kamuli	124,246	51,093	41.1	121,311	97.6	104,248	19,998	16.1
Mayuge	119,368	45,727	38.3	102,527	85.9	102,838	16,530	13.8
Namutumba	71,572	19,466	27.2	68,249	95.4	66,226	5,346	7.5
Jinja City	71,326	49,649	69.6	69,702	97.7	22,943	48,383	67.8
Bugweri	46,584	20,918	44.9	45,600	97.9	35,657	10,927	23.5
Buyende	83,497	23,449	28.1	79,588	95.3	81,391	2,106	2.5
Luuka	58,660	22,588	38.5	57,836	98.6	49,010	9,650	16.5
Namayingo	59,423	17,245	29.0	36,057	60.7	55,802	3,621	6.1
Kigezi	**396,918**	**122,150**	**30.8**	**286,946**	**72.3**	**345,003**	**51,915**	**13.1**
Kabale	66,752	26,863	40.2	56,175	84.2	49,915	16,837	25.2

Table A5: Sanitation, Water source and use of electricity by sub Regions and District/City

District/City	Total Households	Households using improved sanitation		Households with improved source of water		Number of Households using solar electricity for lighting	Number of Households using grid Electricity for lighting	% Households using grid Electricity
		Number	%	Number	%			
Kanungu	69,518	19,678	28.3	47,676	68.6	62,004	7,514	10.8
Kisoro	80,206	27,513	34.3	62,142	77.5	72,424	7,782	9.7
Rukungiri	87,193	25,699	29.5	53,501	61.4	73,110	14,083	16.2
Rubanda	63,754	13,411	21.0	46,791	73.4	61,379	2,375	3.7
Rukiga	29,495	8,986	30.5	20,661	70.0	26,171	3,324	11.3
National	**10,698,913**	**4,664,468**	**43.6**	**8,675,473**	**81.1**	**6,902,186**	**2,706,626**	**25.3**

Table A6: Households in Agriculture and Moderate/Severe Food Insecure households by sub Region and Districts/City

Region/ District	% of Households engaged in Agriculture*	% of Households that are food insecure (moderate/severe)
Kampala Capital City	12.1	37.2
Rwenzori	**65.1**	**48.3**
Bundibugyo	60.5	45.6
Kasese	68.4	48.7
Ntoroko	46.3	51.9
Bukedi	**75.3**	**69.1**
Busia	63.5	66.6
Butaleja	77.5	64.1
Pallisa	79.8	80.1
Tororo	77.7	71.6
Budaka	76.7	68.1
Kibuku	77.5	62.0
Butebo	79.8	68.2
Karamoja	**81.3**	**81.4**
Abim	82.4	81.8
Kaabong	84.1	83.7
Kotido	84.9	84.4
Moroto	67.6	81.1
Nakapiripirit	77.5	82.7
Amudat	81.2	70.9
Napak	79.8	83.7
Nabilatuk	81.5	87.6
Karenga	91.4	74.6
Bugisu	**70.3**	**59.0**
Mbale	80.2	66.3
Sironko	78.7	55.6
Manafwa	80.7	61.0
Mbale City	35.2	53.5
Bududa	73.5	59.3
Bulambuli	76.0	59.5
Namisindwa	76.7	60.6
Sebei	**76.7**	**52.7**
Bukwo	78.6	56.9
Kapchorwa	73.9	54.9
Kween	78.2	46.7
Madi	**76.1**	**61.9**
Adjumani	73.0	64.0

Table A6: Households in Agriculture and Moderate/Severe Food Insecure households by sub Region and Districts/City

Region/ District	% of Households engaged in Agriculture*	% of Households that are food insecure (moderate/severe)
Moyo	85.7	45.6
Obongi	74.4	71.1
West Nile	**79.6**	**69.4**
Arua	85.8	55.3
Koboko	77.8	66.4
Nebbi	85.6	81.9
Yumbe	79.3	63.5
Maracha	90.1	75.0
Terego	88.1	77.8
Madi Okollo	87.7	72.8
Arua City	53.5	60.3
Pakwach	74.3	76.8
Zombo	86.0	70.9
Acholi	**81.3**	**49.0**
Amuru	82.8	41.3
Gulu	87.6	51.5
Kitgum	81.7	50.0
Pader	91.0	51.3
Agago	91.8	50.3
Lamwo	84.2	61.0
Nwoya	87.2	45.7
Omoro	90.1	51.5
Gulu City	43.0	42.3
Bunyoro	**68.1**	**37.3**
Buliisa	69.4	79.1
Hoima	70.7	43.6
Kibaale	82.4	16.4
Masindi	59.3	42.6
Kagadi	76.1	25.8
Kakumiro	74.6	26.6
Kikuube	64.5	45.3
Hoima City	37.1	25.8
Kiryandongo	66.4	49.3
Tooro	**70.2**	**33.1**
Kabarole	69.2	31.6
Kamwenge	75.4	35.0
Kyenjojo	73.8	28.1
Kitagwenda	80.8	28.6
Fort Portal City	37.7	30.6

Table A6: Households in Agriculture and Moderate/Severe Food Insecure households by sub Region and Districts/City

Region/ District	% of Households engaged in Agriculture*	% of Households that are food insecure (moderate/severe)
Kyegegwa	67.2	39.6
Bunyangabu	74.0	35.1
Teso	**87.1**	**72.5**
Amuria	93.2	71.7
Kaberamaido	90.0	71.2
Katakwi	92.7	69.2
Kumi	88.4	73.1
Soroti	94.3	74.7
Bukedea	85.7	71.6
Kapelebyong	89.3	72.0
Ngora	90.8	70.8
Serere	87.6	80.4
Kalaki	90.7	74.5
Soroti City	48.0	61.4
Buganda	**43.2**	**31.5**
Kalangala	31.9	51.5
Kiboga	64.3	24.8
Luwero	49.2	22.9
Masaka	66.1	30.1
Mpigi	50.9	27.1
Mubende	65.4	27.5
Mukono	34.5	38.6
Nakasongola	68.1	34.2
Rakai	77.9	30.3
Ssembabule	65.8	18.6
Kayunga	64.2	44.0
Wakiso	16.2	35.8
Lyantonde	64.7	24.9
Mityana	56.7	23.1
Nakaseke	57.5	23.0
Buikwe	44.2	39.6
Bukomansimbi	73.6	18.5
Butambala	65.0	20.0
Buvuma	38.5	56.3
Gomba	70.7	15.6
Kalungu	68.2	20.8
Kyankwanzi	71.7	28.3
Lwengo	65.3	21.4
Kyotera	66.5	23.3
Kassanda	60.0	24.3
Masaka City	37.2	29.6

Table A6: Households in Agriculture and Moderate/Severe Food Insecure households by sub Region and Districts/City

Region/ District	% of Households engaged in Agriculture*	% of Households that are food insecure (moderate/severe)
Ankole	**65.2**	**29.6**
Bushenyi	64.7	25.6
Ibanda	72.3	25.8
Isingiro	62.5	41.7
Kiruhuura	64.1	26.1
Mbarara	71.2	27.7
Ntungamo	70.2	29.4
Buhweju	79.2	28.0
Mitooma	80.6	20.2
Rubirizi	68.8	35.1
Sheema	73.5	25.9
Kazo	71.2	22.6
Rwampara	70.5	25.3
Mbarara City	27.3	29.7
Lango	**83.2**	**62.1**
Amolatar	83.7	59.2
Apac	78.5	74.1
Dokolo	88.0	61.9
Lira	90.7	63.0
Oyam	87.2	55.9
Alebtong	90.7	61.3
Kole	90.3	66.6
Otuke	90.6	68.5
Kwania	87.0	68.7
Lira City	47.5	51.6
Busoga	**63.6**	**50.1**
Bugiri	73.1	59.5
Iganga	47.6	41.9
Jinja	52.3	47.7
Kaliro	75.2	51.6
Kamuli	69.2	46.4
Mayuge	59.6	52.4
Namutumba	74.2	58.9
Jinja City	27.0	40.9
Bugweri	64.3	44.9
Buyende	80.5	48.7
Luuka	70.4	40.5
Namayingo	71.4	70.4
Kigezi	**77.7**	**39.3**

Table A6: Households in Agriculture and Moderate/Severe Food Insecure households by sub Region and Districts/City

Region/ District	% of Households engaged in Agriculture*	% of Households that are food insecure (moderate/severe)
Kabale	68.2	48.9
Kanungu	81.2	35.7
Kisoro	75.9	47.0
Rukungiri	78.8	27.8
Rubanda	84.6	42.3
Rukiga	78.0	33.1
National	**62.3**	**46.0**

***** *Percentage computed based on households that responded to questions on agriculture section*

Table A7: Distribution of Refugees by Districts/Cities and Sex

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Kalangala	356	199	555
Kampala Capital City	41,957	42,478	84,435
Kiboga	256	150	406
Luweero	2,010	2,004	4,014
Masaka	69	30	99
Mpigi	235	155	390
Mubende	556	544	1,100
Mukono	1,265	1,286	2,551
Nakasongola	120	57	177
Rakai	84	72	156
Ssembabule	94	38	132
Kayunga	136	149	285
Wakiso	13,378	14,541	27,919
Lyantonde	58	66	124
Mityana	469	347	816
Nakaseke	202	133	335
Buikwe	245	195	440
Bukomansimbi	84	46	130
Butambala	31	14	45
Buvuma	99	57	156
Gomba	76	69	145
Kalungu	109	56	165
Kyankwanzi	236	137	373
Lwengo	56	30	86
Kyotera	249	124	373
Kassanda	304	164	468
Masaka City	188	92	280
Bugiri	55	76	131
Busia	392	401	793
Iganga	117	64	181
Jinja	55	40	95
Kamuli	60	44	104
Kapchorwa	16	9	25
Katakwi	20	13	33
Kumi	81	49	130
Mbale	30	14	44
Pallisa	17	16	33
Soroti	13	6	19
Tororo	198	126	324
Kaberamaido	2	4	6
Mayuge	223	198	421
Sironko	42	43	85
Amuria	6	12	18
Budaka	16	15	31
Bududa	15	17	32
Bukedea	17	9	26

Table A7: Distribution of Refugees by Districts/Cities and Sex

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Bukwo	33	14	47
Butaleja	7	5	12
Kaliro	42	66	108
Manafwa	17	23	40
Namutumba	16	28	44
Bulambuli	48	50	98
Buyende	21	20	41
Kibuku	29	18	47
Kween	48	22	70
Luuka	85	95	180
Namayingo	97	52	149
Ngora	2	2	4
Serere	6	8	14
Butebo	7	7	14
Namisindwa	17	30	47
Bugweri	32	14	46
Kapelebyong	49	42	91
Kalaki	3	4	7
Jinja City	312	288	600
Mbale City	335	287	622
Soroti City	104	68	172
Adjumani	42,828	46,978	89,806
Apac	218	187	405
Arua	79	77	156
Gulu	38	13	51
Kitgum	174	128	302
Kotido	142	7	149
Lira	6	7	13
Moroto	44	27	71
Moyo	286	248	534
Nebbi	32	55	87
Nakapiripirit	171	39	210
Pader	12	12	24
Yumbe	38,190	40,491	78,681
Abim	6	6	12
Amolatar	38	14	52
Amuru	227	101	328
Dokolo	12	4	16
Kaabong	49	22	71
Koboko	4,683	5,546	10,229
Maracha	15	23	38
Oyam	45	37	82
Agago	28	24	52
Alebtong	4	2	6
Amudat	84	27	111
Kole	16	4	20
Lamwo	14,665	14,875	29,540
Napak	120	46	166

Table A7: Distribution of Refugees by Districts/Cities and Sex

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Nwoya	91	42	133
Otuke	7	0	7
Zombo	78	61	139
Omoro	11	17	28
Pakwach	43	34	77
Kwania	4	3	7
Nabilatuk	64	14	78
Karenga	39	11	50
Madi-Okollo	11,391	10,672	22,063
Obongi	18,213	20,278	38,491
Arua City	6,130	6,762	12,892
Gulu City	2,588	2,680	5,268
Terego	29,478	31,953	61,431
Lira City	514	555	1,069
Bundibugyo	46	49	95
Bushenyi	91	59	150
Hoima	95	93	188
Kabale	95	84	179
Kabarole	66	34	100
Kasese	466	450	916
Kibaale	70	62	132
Kisoro	1,201	1,126	2,327
Masindi	535	546	1,081
Mbarara	23	6	29
Ntungamo	142	115	257
Rukungiri	19	18	37
Kamwenge	18,204	21,725	39,929
Kanungu	96	73	169
Kyenjojo	544	496	1,040
Buliisa	25	24	49
Ibanda	44	31	75
Isingiro	44,057	49,808	93,865
Kiruhura	72	48	120
Buhweju	9	4	13
Kiryandongo	16,761	17,303	34,064
Kyegegwa	37,377	42,773	80,150
Mitooma	6	3	9
Ntoroko	114	139	253
Rubirizi	24	29	53
Sheema	34	30	64
Kagadi	64	83	147
Kakumiro	104	141	245
Rubanda	7	9	16
Rukiga	210	218	428
Bunyangabu	14	19	33
Kikuube	27,168	32,251	59,419
Kazo	55	21	76
Kitagwenda	25	13	38

Table A7: Distribution of Refugees by Districts/Cities and Sex

District/City	Male	Female	Total
Rwampara	13	20	33
Fort Portal City	237	256	493
Mbarara City	2,240	2,542	4,782
Hoima City	212	239	451
National	**387,035**	**418,554**	**805,589**

ANNEX 3: NPHC 2024 HOUSEHOLD AND INSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number:

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

IDENTIFIER	NAME/DETAIL	CODE
A1. SUB REGION		
A2. DISTRICT/CITY		
A3. COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY		
A4. SUBCOUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL		
A.5. Parish/Ward		
A.6. LC1/Village/Cell		
A.7. Rural/Urban (Urban =1; Rural =2)		
A.8. Enumeration Area		
A9. Household Number		
A.11. CAPI GPS Coordinates	Latitude .	Longitude ,
A.12. Interviewer Name/Code	Name	
A.13. Parish Supervisor Name/Code	Name	
A.14. *Start Time*	*Hh* *hh* *mm* *Mm*	

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REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	FOR ALL PERSONS										FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR ALL PERSONS		
	FULL NAME			RELATIONSHIP	SEX		RESIDENTIAL STATUS	DATE OF BIRTH			AGE	BIRTH REGISTRATION	NIN NUMBER	RELIGION	TRIBE/ NATIONALITY	CLAN
P0	P1			P2	P3	A10	P4	P5			P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11
Person Number	Please give the full names of the following: 1: The Household head 2: All Persons who spent the night of 9th May 2024 in this household *(**Just to make sure that I have a complete list of all persons, are there any other members that could have spent the census night and are not listed?**)* *(Write the Surname, First Name and Other name. No Initials but Starting with the Household Head)*			What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? (Refer to Codelist P2)	Is (NAME) male or female? 1= Male 2= Female	Select Line number of the MAIN person responding on behalf of the household **If Respondent is not in the roster record 96**	Is (NAME) a usual member of this household? 1=Yes 2= No	What is (NAME'S) exact date of birth? **(Write the Day, Month and Year)** ***(If the day or month is not known record 98)*** ***Year should never be left blank***			What is (NAME'S) age in complete d years? **If Age is less than 1 year, record 00** ***IF Age is 95 OR MORE RECORD 95***	Does (NAME) have a Birth Certificate? *IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?* 1=Yes, long certificate 2=Yes, short certificate 3=No but with notification record 4=Registered with VHT 5= No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have a National Identification Number (NIN)? 1=Yes, has Card 2=Yes, lost card 3=Yes, card not yet issued 4=No 8=Don't know	What is (NAME'S) religion? 11= Roman Catholic 12= Anglican / Church of Uganda 13= Seventh Day Adventist 14= Islam 15= Pentecostal/Evangelicals (Born Again) 16= Orthodox 17= Bahai 18=Buddhist 19=Jehovah's witness 20=Traditional 21 =No Religion 96=Others	What is (NAME'S) tribe or nationality? (If Ugandan **write the tribe codes and for non - Ugandan, record the country code** NON-UGANDAN, SKIP to P12	What is (NAME'S) clan? (Refer to code list P11)
	Sur name	First Name	Other name					DD	M M	YY YY						
01																
02																

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR ALL	0-17 YEARS	FOR ALL	0-17 YEARS	0-5 years	10 YEARS AND ABOVE	MIGRATION				
	PARENTAL SURVIVAL				VACCINATION	MARITAL STATUS	PLACE OF BIRTH	DURATION OF STAY	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	REASON FOR MIGRATION	RETURNEE MIGRANTS
P0	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22
Person Number	Is (NAME'S) biological mother alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know IF CODE 2 OR 8 SKIP TO P14	Does (NAME'S) biological mother live in this household? 1=Yes, stays in household 2=No, in prison 3=No, stays elsewhere in the country 4=No, lives abroad 6=No, others specify	Is (NAME'S) biological father alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know IF CODE 2 OR 8 SKIP TO P16	Does (NAME'S) biological father live in this household? 1=Yes, stays in household 2=No, in prison 3=No, stays elsewhere in the country 4=No, lives abroad 6=No, others specify	Is (NAME) vaccinated as per the routine childhood vaccination schedule? (BCG, OPV, IPV, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, rotavirus, measles Rubella) 1=Yes, has Card 2=Yes, has an exercise book 3=yes but lost card/book 4=No 8=Don't know	What is [NAME'S] current marital status? 11= Married – Christian (Church/tempal) 12= Married – Islamic 13= Married – Civil 14= Married –Hindu 15= Married – Customary 16= Living together /Cohabiting 17= Separated 18=Divorced 19=Widowed 20=Never married 98=Don't Know	In which district/country was (Names) mother living at the time of his/her birth If in Uganda, write the district code, otherwise write the country of birth code (Refer to Codelist) (CAPTURE THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF [NAME's] MOTHER AT BIRTH IF UNKNOWN RECORD 998	How long has (NAME) stayed continuously in this current District? **RECORD DURATION IN COMPLETED YEARS, IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR WRITE 00)** **RECORD 95 IF NEVER MOVED AND SKIP TO P23**	In which District/country was (NAME) living before moving to this current District? ***If the person was living outside Uganda record country code REFER TO CODELIST***	Why did [NAME] move to current district? 11=Employment 12= Education 13=Marriage 14=Security related 15=Droughts 16= Floods 17=Landslides/mudslide 18=Irregular rainfall 19 Infrastructure development 20=Stay with relatives 21=Land conflict 22=Built/bought new home 23= Accompanied parents 24=Others (Specify) 98=DONT KNOW	Has (NAME) ever lived outside Uganda since 2019? 1=Yes (RECORD YEAR of RETURN) 2=No 8= Don't know
01											
02											

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR ALL PERSONS QUESTIONS ON DAY POPULATION				REFUGEE/ASYLUM SEEKER STATUS			For RESPONDENT only										
	VISITED A CITY	NAME OF CITY	NUMBER DAYS	MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT	REFUGEE/ ASYLUM STATUS	REGISTRATION	HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY	HEALTH OUTBREAK										
P0	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	P29	P30					P31					
Person Number	Did [NAME] visit any/other city in Uganda during daytime in the last 14 days (2 weeks)? 1=Yes 2=No IF NO SKIP TO P27	Which City did [NAME] mainly visit in the last 14 days (2 weeks)? 11=Kampala city 12=Masaka city 13=Mbarara city 14=Hoima city 15=Fort portal City 16=Soroti City 17=Jinja City 18=Lira City 19=Gulu City 20=Arua City 21=Mbale City	In the last 14 days (2 weeks) how many days has (NAME) visited this city?	What was the main purpose of visiting this city? 11= Work 12=Looking for work 13=Education 14=Business 15=Medical care 16=Transit 17=Leisure 18=Shopping 19= Accompanied parents 98=Don't know 96= Other	Is (NAME) a refugee/asylum seeker? 1=Yes 2=No>>P29 FOR UGANDAN SKIP TO P29	Since arriving in Uganda, has [NAME] been registered (formalised refugee status) with the GoU? 1=Yes, document seen. 2=Yes, document not seen. 3=No 98= DONT KNOW	Is (NAME) covered by any health insurance policy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Which of the following signifies an outbreak? *(READ THE STATEMENTS)* A=Fever of 5 or more people in the same household or nearby households B=Very sick person with bleeding from any body part C=Sudden Death of 3 or more within 7 days in the same community D=Sore throat, running nose or cough of 3 or more people within 48 hours in separate households E=Vomiting, diarrhoea or abdominal pain of 3 or more people from separate households in a 24-hour 1=Yes 2=No *(If all responses are "2" skip to P32)*					What would you do when you notice any of the above symptoms? *READ THE STATEMENTS)* A=Inform the community health workers B=Report to a nearby health facility C=Report to the community leader D=Report to the pastor or religious leader E.=Report to the traditional healer F=Stay at home. 1=Yes 2=No					
								A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	F
01																		
02																		

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd…

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
	SEEING DIFFICULTY	HEARING DIFFICULTY	WALKING DIFFICULTY	REMEMBERING DIFFICULTY	SELF-CARE DIFFICULTY	SPEECH DIFFICULTY	SLEEPING DIFFICULTY
P0	P32	P33	P34	P35	P36	P37	P38A1
Person Number	Does [NAME] have difficulty in seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot see at all (Blind)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot hear at all (deaf)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in walking or climbing steps? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty in remembering or concentrating? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at	Using [NAME'S] usual language, does [NAME] have any difficulty in Communication (for example understanding or being understood by others)? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all	How often does (NAME) experience difficulty in sleeping? Would you say. 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never
01							
02							

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
P0	P38A2	P38A3	P38A4	P38A5	P38A6	P38A7	P38A8
Person Number	How often does (NAME) normally feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	Has (NAME) lost interest in some of the pleasurable activities that [NAME] normally enjoys? Would you say; 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	How often does (NAME) experience low feelings, sadness, and stress? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	How often does (NAME) see things or hear voices that other people do not see or hear? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	Does (NAME) no longer socialize with friends as he/she used to do or is he/she withdrawn from family and people that matter? 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have extreme emotions and mood swings, has he/she experienced increased or decreased emotional activity? Would you say; 1= Yes, Increased 2 = Yes, Decreased 3=No, 8= Don't know	How often does (NAME) experience suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never
01							
02							

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd...

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
P0	**P38B**	**P38C**	**P38D**	**P38E**	**P38F**	**P39**	**P40**
Person Number	Does (NAME) have spina bifida (a cleft spine)? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have autism? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have epilepsy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have Downs syndrome? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have Cerebral Palsy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME) a person with albinism? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME) a Little person? (a person of unusual short stature affected with dwarfism) 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know
01							
02							

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE				10 YEARS AND ABOVE
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				
	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		LITERACY
P0	**P41**	**P42**	**P43**	**P44**	**P45**
Person Number	Has [NAME] ever attended formal school or any early childhood education programme? 1=Yes 2=No>>P45 8= Don't know>>P45	What is the highest grade/class of formal education or early childhood education programme that [NAME] completed? **(REFER TO CODELIST)**	Did [NAME] attend school at any time during the 2024 school year? 1=Yes 2=No>>P45 8= Don't know>>P45 IF CODE 2 OR 8 SKIP TO P45	During this school year what class/grade was [NAME] attending? (Refer to code List)	Can (NAME) read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 3= Able to read and write 4=Uses Braille
01					
02					

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS AND ABOVE					
	ACTIVITY STATUS			UNEMPLOYMENT		
P0	**P46**	**P47**	**P48**	**P49**	**P50**	**P51**
Person Number	Which of the following best describes what (NAME) was **MAINLY** doing in the last seven days from (DAY) to (Day)...? ***READ ONE AT A TIME UNTILL YOU GET A "YES" THEN FOLLOW SKIP*** 1. Working for someone else for pay → P52 2. Working in own farm, raising animals or fishing 3. Working in any other kind of business activity → P52 4. Taking care of the home/family → P48 5. Studying → P48 6. Doing an unpaid apprenticeship, internship → P48 7. Doing unpaid voluntary, community, charity work → P48 8. Doing other work for own/family use e.g. making bricks for building own home, knitting mats for home use → P48 9. Looking for work → P48 10. Retired or pensioner → P48 11. With long-term illness, injury or disability → P48 96. Other activity → P48	Are the farming, fishing or animal products that (NAME) was working on intended...? 1. Only for sale → P52 2. Mainly for sale → P52 3. Mainly for family consumption 4. Only for family consumption	Last week, from (DAY) to (DAY), did (NAME)...? 1. Do any (other) work to generate an income, even for 1 hour [e.g. casual, part-time, odd jobs, making things to sell, offering services for pay] → P52 2. Have a paid job or business activity, but (were/was) temporarily absent → P52 3. Help without pay in a family business → P52 4. Did not do any income generating activity, not even for one hour.	In the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for a paid job or try to start a business? 1. YES 2. NO	If a job or business opportunity became available, could (NAME) start working [within the next 2 weeks]? 1. YES 2. NO>>P57	For how long (have/has) (NAME/you) been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business? 1=Less than 1month>>P57 2=One month to < 3 months>>P57 3=Three months to < 6 months>>P57 4=Six months to < 12 months>>P57 5=One year to < 2 years>>P57 6=Two years or more>>P57
01						
02						

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	OCCUPATION		INDUSTRY	STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
P0	**P52**	**P52A**	**P54**	**P56**
Person Number	What kind of work (do/does) (NAME) do in (your/his/her) main job/business? (**Write NAME's occupation title)** For-example; Executive Director, Cattle farmer, Traffic policeman, Primary school teacher, Retail Assistant, Cleaner, Nurse, Principal Statistician, Electrical engineer, Veterinary Doctor, etc)	Please provide a brief description (**ATLEAST TWO WORDS**) of the main tasks and duties performed by NAME on his/her main job. For-example; provide strategic direction to organisation; Breed, raise, sell cattle; patrol the streets; teach P3-P7 pupils, clean rooms at a hotel; treat sick people at a school; undertake Survey design, data collection and analysis; Maintain electrical systems; Treat animals, etc	What is the main activity of the place where (NAME) work(s)? (Write the main activity of the establishment and main products or services provided) For-example [Clothing retail, General hospital, Primary education, food wholesale, Police Department –public safety; Restaurant –preparing and serving meals; Transport company –long distance transport of goods, *If you are a civil servant write civil service, If your are a local government officer write local government and give the name of the department]*	(Do/Does) (NAME) work as...? 1. Employee... 2. Paid apprentice, intern, trainee 3. Employer (with hired employees) 4. Own-account worker (without hired employees) 5. Helper (without pay) in a family business
01				
02				

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
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Household Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE						
	SAVINGS	OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE		USE OF MOBILE PHONE FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	COMPUTER USE	INTERNET USE		ON LINE SERVICES
P0	P57	P58	P59	P60	P61	P62	P63	P64
Person Number	In the last 12 month has [NAME] saved money in any of the following? A=Commercial banks B=Micro Finance Depositing Institution C=Credit Institutions D=Mobile Money E=Savings and Credit cooperatives (SACCOs) F=Savings groups (VSLA, ROSCA) G=Investment clubs H=Keep cash at home or in a secret hiding place I=Give to a household or family member or friend to keep safe for you 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	Does [NAME] own a functional mobile phone? 1=Yes 2=No>>P60	How many smart phones and push button phones (katorch/ kabiriti) does (NAME) have? IF MORE THAN 6 RECORD 6 **RECORD SMART AND PUSH BUTTONS SEPARATELY** a) Smart / b) Katorch/ kabiriti	Did [NAME] use a mobile phone for mobile money or other financial transaction in the last 30 days irrespective of whether (NAME) owns a mobile phone or not? 1=Yes, used their registered mobile money account 2=Yes, used other registered mobile money account 3=Yes, used mobile money agent 4=No 8=Don't know	Has [NAME] ever used a Computer (desktop) /Laptop/ Tablet in the last 30 days? 1=Yes 2=No 8=DONT KNOW	Has [NAME] ever used internet in the last 30 days? 1=Yes 2=No>>P64 8=Don't know>>P64	Which of the following services does [NAME] mainly use the internet for? **CHECK CODELIST P63**	Has [NAME] [……] in the last 12 months? **READ AND RECORD THE CODE** A=Used online government services (passport, paying taxes, paying penalties, getting a permit etc) B=Bought or ordered goods/services online (ebay, jumiaUG, Jiji Uganda) C=Sold or advertised goods/services online D=Used Internet banking 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know A / B / C
01								
02								

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NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	18 YEARS AND ABOVE												GRANT FOR PWD		80 YEARS AND ABOVE		ALL	
	BENEFICIARIES OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES														SENIOR CITIZEN GRANT FUNDING		OWNERSHIP OF LAND	TITLE DEED
P0	P65								P65A		P65B		P66	P67	P68	P69	P70	P71
	Has [NAME] ever been a beneficiary of [……] Programme? 1=Yes 2=No>>P66 8=Don't know>>P66 A=Parish Development Model (PDM) B=Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) C=Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) D=Uganda Women's Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP) E=Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) F=National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) G=Emyooga H=Older Persons Grant (SEGOP)								IF YES FOR **CODE A and G in P65** RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED. (In Uganda shillings) **RECORD FOR EACH OPTION**		How did [NAME] **MAINLY** use the money? **Write description in at least 2 words** e.g. established a chicken farm, Opened Art and Craft shop, bought sawing machine for tailors, Bought livestock, Bought vegetable seeds for planting, established a farm for both animals and crops, etc)		Has [NAME] ever received any special grant for Persons with disabilities in the last 12 months? 1=Yes for a PWD 4= Yes as a PWD 2=No>>P68 8=Don't know >>P68	IF YES, RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)	Has [NAME] ever received any Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) funds during the last 12 months ? 1=YES 2=NO>>P70) 8=DON'T KNOW >>P70)	IF YES, WRITE THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)	Does [NAME] own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and Jointly 4=Doesn't own>>P72 8=DONT KNOW>>P72	Does [NAME] have title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental with his/her name on it? 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and Jointly 4=No title deed/certificate 8 DONT KNOW
											A	G						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	G	Description	Description						
01																		
02																		

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NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

FOR GIRLS/WOMEN AGED 10-59 YEARS *(FOR THIS SECTION, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ASK THE GIRL/WOMAN HERSELF)*													
	PREGNANCY STATUS				AGE AT FIRST BIRTH	SONS EVER BORNE ALIVE				DAUGHTERS EVER BORNE ALIVE			
P0	**P72**	**P73**	**P73A**	**P74**	**P75**	**P76**	**P77**	**P78**	**P79**	**P80**	**P81**	**P82**	**P83**
Person Number	Is [NAME] currently pregnant? 1=Yes>>P73A 2=No 8=Don't know	Has [NAME] ever been pregnant? 1=Yes 2=No>>E1 8=Don't know>>E1	IF YES, **What** was [Name]'s age at first pregnancy? ***WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS***	Has [NAME] ever given birth? If NO skip to E1 1=Yes 2=No>>E1 8=Don't know>>E1	How old was (NAME) at the time she had her first birth?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne alive? ***IF 0 SKIP TO P80***	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne living in this household?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne living else where?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne alive that have died?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne alive? ***IF 00 SKIP TO P84***	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne living in this household?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne living else where?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne alive that have died?
01													
02													

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Household Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR GIRLS/WOMEN AGED 10-59 YEARS *(FOR THIS SECTION, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ASK THE GIRL/WOMAN HERSELF)*				
	LAST LIVE BIRTH		**SEX OF LAST LIVE BIRTH**	**SURVIVAL STATUS OF LAST LIVE BIRTH**	**AGE AT DEATH OF LAST LIVE BIRTH**
P0	**P84**		**P85**	**P86**	**P87**
Person Number	When did [NAME] have her last live birth? RECORD MONTH **(if Don't know write 98)** AND YEAR		What is/was the sex of NAME'S last live birth? 1=Male 2=Female	What is the survival status of NAME'S last live birth? 1=Alive>>E1 2=Dead 8=Don't know>>E1	If the last child is dead, write age at death in completed Months. (IF MORE THAN 60 MONTHS RECORD 60)
	MONTH	YEAR			
01					
02					

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

CHECK: Is this a refugee household?

1=Yes >>Next section 2= No

EMIGRATION									
ALL PERSONS (REFUGEES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THIS SECTION)									
HOUSEHOLD EMIGRANTS	EMIGRANT NUMBER	NAME	SEX	AGE	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT	COUNTRY OF FIRST DESTINATION	YEAR OF DEPARTURE	REASON FOR MIGRATING	COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE
E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10
Between **January 2019 and May 2024**, did anyone who used to live in this household **move to live abroad and is still living there**? 1=Yes 2=No >>H1	How many members who used to live in this household moved to live abroad and are still living there.	*Please give the full names of the individuals who used to live in this household but moved to live abroad and is still living there. (Write the Surname, First Name and Other name)*	Is [NAME] Male or Female? 1= Male 2= Female	How old was [NAME] at the time of his/her departure? If age is less than one year record 00, if 95 years and above record 95	What was the highest grade/class of formal education that [NAME] completed at the time of departure? (Refer to Codelist) FOR 3 YEARS AND MORE	What was [NAME'S] country of first destination during his/her departure? (Refer to Codelist)	In which year did [NAME] leave Uganda?	What was the main reason for [NAME'S] departure from Uganda? (Refer to Codelist)	What is the current country of residence of [NAME]? REFER TO CODE LIST

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TENURE OF DWELLING UNIT?	WHAT IS THE TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT?	HOW MANY ROOMS DOES **THIS DWELLING** HAVE?	HOW MANY ROOMS **WERE USED TO SLEEP IN** LAST NIGHT?
H1	**H2**	**H3**	**H4**
11=Owner occupied 12= Free - public 13= Free - private 14= Subsidized public 15= Subsidized private 16= Rented- public 17= Rented - private	11= Detached house (Bangalow) 12= Semi-Detached house 13= Apartments/Condominium 14=Room or rooms of a Main House 15=Servants Quarters 16=Tenement (Muzigo) 17= Hut 18= Garage 19= Go down/Basement 20= Store 21= Uniport 22= Flat/Multi-storey		

TYPE OF MATERIAL **MAINLY** USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF	TYPE OF MATERIAL **MAINLY** USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL	TYPE OF MATERIAL **MAINLY** USED FOR THE FLOOR
H5	**H6**	**H7**
11=Iron sheets 12= Tiles 13= Asbestos 14=Concrete 15=Tins 16=Thatch/Dry leaves 17= Tarpaulin (tundubaali) 18= Wood	11= Concrete/Stones 12= Cement Blocks 13= Burnt bricks with mud/cement 14= Unburnt bricks with Cement 15= Unburnt bricks with mud 16= Wood 17= Mud and Pole 18= Tin 19= Iron sheets 20= Tarpaulin (tundubaali) 21= Thatch/Dry leaves/Papyrus 22= Stabilised bricks 23 = Stones with soil 24 = Stones with cement	11= Concrete 12= Brick 13= Stone 14= Cement screed 15= Rammed earth 16= Wood 17= Tiles 18= Cowdung screed 19= Terrazo/epoxy

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Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

FOOD SECURITY							
In the LAST 12 MONTHS did any member in this household get **WORRIED** for not having food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Still thinking about the LAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when any member in this household was ***UNABLE TO EAT HEALTHY AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD*** because of a lack of money or other resources? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Have you or other members ***EVER EATEN ONLY A FEW KINDS OF FOOD*** because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	In the last 12 months has any member in this household ***EVER HAD TO SKIP A MEAL*** because there was not enough money or other resources to get food? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Still thinking about LAST 12 MONTHS, was there a time when any member of this household ***ATE LESS THAN YOU THOUGHT THEY SHOULD*** because of a lack of money or other resources? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Has this household ever ***RUN OUT OF FOOD*** because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Has any member of this household ever ***GOTTEN HUNGRY BUT DID NOT EAT*** because there was not enough money or other resources for food in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Has this household ever ***GONE WITHOUT EATING FOR A WHOLE DAY*** because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused
H8	**H9**	**H10**	**H11**	**H12**	**H13**	**H14**	**H15**

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: ____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

ENERGY FOR COOKING		ENERGY FOR LIGHTING		
What does this household use mainly for cooking most of the time, including cooking food, making tea/coffee, boiling drinking water? Please tell me the **cooking stove or device** that is used most of the time.	What **type of fuel or energy** source does this household use most of the time in this cooking stove or device for cooking food, making tea/coffee and boiling drinking water?	What does this household mainly use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source? Please tell me the **source of light** used for the most time each day.	**IF H18 IS CODE 2 OR 3:** **What appliances** are powered using this household's solar device/system?	**IF H18 IS CODE 2 OR 3** How many light bulbs can be powered using this household's solar device/system?
H16	**H17**	**H18**	**H18B**	**H19**
00=Does not Cook at All>>H18 01= Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels) >>H18 02= Electric stove>>H18 03= Biogas stove>>H18 04= Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove >>H18 05= Manufactured solid fuel stove (Modern low emission) 06= Traditional solid fuel stove (Sigiri) 07= Liquid fuel stove 08= Moveable firepan 09= Three stone stove/open fire 96= Other	11=Alcohol/ethanol 12=Gasoline/diesel (not in generator) 13=Kerosene/paraffin 14=Coal/lignite unprocessed 15=Coal/lignite briquettes/pellets 16=Charcoal unprocessed 17=Charcoal briquettes/pellets 18=Wood/Woodchips 19=Agricultural or crop residue/grass/ straw/shrubs/corn cobs 20=Animal waste/dung 21=Processed biomass pellets/briquettes 22=Garbage/plastic 23=Sawdust 24=Electricity 96= Other	01=Electricity (grid and Mini grid) >>H20 02=Electricity solar home system 03=Solar-powered lantern/ solar kits or flashlight 04=Rechargeable flashlight, mobile torch or lantern >>H20 05=Dry battery cells/Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern >>H20 06=Biogas lamp >>H20 07=LPG lamp (gas) >>H20 08=Gasoline lamp (gas)>>H20 09=Kerosene/ paraffin lamp /tadooba>>H20 11=Candle >>H20 12=Open fire >>H20 96=Other >>H20	A=Mobile phone charger B=Radio C=Television D=Fan E=Refrigerator F=Electric iron G=Cooking device H=Other 1=Yes 2=No	1=One 2=Two or more

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	

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Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

KITCHEN TYPE	CHIMNEY	WATER		TOILET	SHARED TOILET		HAND WASHING FACILITY	BATHROOM TYPE
What type of kitchen does this household mainly use?	Does the cooking stove have a Chimney?	What is the household's MAIN source of water for DRINKING?	What is the distance to this source of water?	What type of toilet facility does this household MAINLY use?	Does the household share this toilet facility with other households?	With how many households does this household share a toilet facility?	Does this household have a hand washing facility next to the toilet?	What type of bathroom does this household mainly use?
H20	**H21**	**H22**	**H23**	**H24**	**H25**	**H25A**	**H26**	**H27**
1= In the main house: No separate room 2= In the main house: separate room 3=Outside the main house: in a separate room 4= Outside the main house: in open>>H22 5= Makeshift kitchen>>H22	1=Yes 2=No	10= Piped water into dwelling (>>H24) 11= Piped water to the yard (>>H24) 12= Piped to neighbour 13= Public tap 14= Borehole in yard/plot (>>H24) 15= Public borehole 16= Protected well/spring 17= Unprotected well/spring 18= River/stream/lake 19= Vendor (>>H24) 20= Tanker Truck 21= Gravity Flow Scheme 22= Rain water (>>H24) 23= Bottled water	1= On premises 2= < ½ km 3=½ km - < 1 km 4=1 km - 5 kms 5=More than 5 kms	10= Flush Toilet 11= VIP Latrine 12= Covered Pit Latrine with a slab 13= Covered Pit Latrine without a slab 14= Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab 15= Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab 16= Ecosan (compost toilet) 17= No facility/bush/ polythene bags/ bucket/ etc. (>>H27)	1=Yes 2=No>>H26	***IF MORE THAN 10 RECORD 10***	1=Yes with water only 2=Yes with water and soap 3=Yes with no water 4=No	11= Inside, drainage provided 12= Inside, no drainage provided 13=Outside built, drainage provided 14= Outside built, no drainage provided 15= Make shift 16= None (lakeshores, bush,etc)

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Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

WASTE DISPOSAL				HOUSEHOLD ASSETS
H28	**H28A**	**H29**	**H30**	**H31**
Does this household sort solid waste/ rubbish? 1=Yes 2=No	What is the **most commonly used method of solid waste disposal/rubbish** from this household? 11= Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn or bury it 12= Occupants burn solid waste 13= Rubbish pit (burn/bury) 14= Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities 15= Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities 16= Solid waste collected by waste vendor 17= Occupants dispose solid waste into river/sea/stream/pond 18 =Bush 96= Other arrangements	Does any member in this household have a **Non-functional Electronic or electrical appliance/device** including mobile phones, batteries, television, computer/laptop, refrigerator, radios, flat irons, electronic kitchen appliances etc? 1=Yes 2=No	What is the **most commonly used method of electronic and electrical waste disposal** in this household? 11=Mixed with other waste 12=Collected by Government 13=Collected by Private Company 14=Door to door collectors 15=Store at home 16=Dumped in compound/street/Bush 17=Dumped in the Latrine 18=Burnt 19=Buried 20=Sold/given as gift 21=Sold to Repairer 96=Other	Does any member in this household own…….(ASSETS)? **Record the number owned by entire household, and if 9 or more record 9**

Asset	Number
B = Motor cycle	
C = Bicycle	
D = Wheel chair	
E = Canoe/Boat	
F = Television	
G = Radio	
H = Fixed phone	
I = Computer/laptop	
J = Generator	
K = Motor Engine for Boats	
L = Motor vehicle - truck	
M = Motor vehicle - saloon car	
N = Motor vehicle - minibus	
O = Motor vehicle - bus	

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Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

COMMUNICATION SERVICES	MOSQUITO NETS		MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD	TWO SETS OF CLOTHING	ATLEAST ONE PAIR OF SHOES	REMITTANCES	COUNTRY OF SENDER	AMOUNT RECIEVED	PURPOSE OF REMITTANCE
INFOMATION	OWN A MOSQUITO NET	SOURCE OF NET							
What is the household's main source of information?	Does this household have any mosquito net?	Who provided the mosquito net/s?	What was the main source of the household's livelihood in the last 12 months?	Does every member in this household have **atleast two sets** of clothing?	Does every member in this household have **at least** one pair of shoes?	Did the household receive any money or physical items from family member / any relative/friends outside Uganda in the last 12 months?	In which countries do the sender(s) reside:	How much money did the household receive in the last 12 months WRITE THE AMOUNT (UGX)	How did this household use the money remitted in the last 12 months ?
H32	**H33**	**H34**	**H35**	**H36**	**H37**	**H38**	**H39**	**H40**	**H41**
11=Radio 12=Word of Mouth 13=Phone Calls 14=Print Media 15=Post Mail 16=Hand Mail 17=Television 18=Community Meetings 19=social media 20=Community Announcer 21= Community Barazas 22= Internet Search 23= Phone SMS 24= Email	1= Yes 2= No>>H35	READ ALL RESPONSES and Record the appropriate code in the boxes below (1=Yes; 2=No ;8=DONT KNOW) A= Given free by Government B= Given free by NGO C= Given free by friend/relative D= Bought E= Others	11=Subsistence farming 12=Commercial Farming 13=Employment income (Salaried) 14=Business Enterprise 15=Cottage Industry 16=Property Income 17=Family/Friends/Relatives 18=Institutional or Program Support (e.g Red Cross, WFP, etc) 19= Sale of Assets 96=Other	1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	**WITH EXCEPTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS** Yes=1 No=2 N/A=7 Don't know=8	2=Yes –money 3= Yes – goods 4=Yes both – goods and money 1= No>> Next Section 8=Don't know>>A1a	**Check code list**	**(Record amount received from all countries combined)** **Skip if H38=3**	**Check code list** **RECORD ALL THAT APPLY** **Skip if H38=3**
		A B C D E				1st 2nd 3rd			

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 3: AGRICULTURE

UNDERTAKE AGRICULTURE				NUMBER OF ANIMALS	PURPOSE	CROPS GROWN	LEAD DECISION MAKER	IRRIGATION	TREE CROPS GROWN	
CROP PRODUCTION	LIVESTOCK /POULTRY /BEES	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	LAND FOR WOODLOTS				IF RESPONSE CODE IS 1 or 2 in A1(a,b,c,d), ASK Questions A5	IF RESPONSE CODE IS 1 or 2 in A1(a & d), ASK Questions A		IF A8A IS YES
Did this household undertake crop production from **July 2023 to May 2024?** 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/City 4=Yes, Outside District/City 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household rear/keep livestock /poultry /bees from **July 2023 to May 2024** 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/City 4=Yes, Outside District/city 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household undertake aquaculture production from **July 2023 to May 2024** 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/city 4=Yes, Outside District/city 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household operate any land for planted woodlots from **July 2023 to May 2024** 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/city 4=Yes, Outside District/city 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	IF response code in A1b is 1 or 2, ask how many [….] did this household keep on the census night? NOT APPLICABLE FOR FOREST/WOODED LAND & CROP GROWING A= Cattle B=Goat Rearing C=Sheep Rearing D=Pig Rearing E=CHICKEN F=Other poultry G=Rabbit Rearing H=Apiculture (Bee Keeping)	IF response code is 1, 2, 3, 4 in A1**(a,b,c,d)**, What is the main purpose of [*agricultural*] production? 1=Mainly for sale 2= Only Home Consumption 3=Mainly home Consumption 6=Others	List the crops grown by the household in order of importance **ASK THE RESPONDENT TO LIST UPTO 5 CROPS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE** **ONLY ASK FOR CROP GROWING HOUSEHOLDS I.e A1a = 1 or 2**	Which of the household members takes major decisions on [*agricultural*] activities? ***(Record the person number of holder from P0 if not listed, record 00)***	Does the household carry out any type of irrigation on crop(s)? 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't Know	Does this Household grow tree crops? 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't Know	How many of these tree crops types does this household have? *LIST ATLEAST FIVE TREE CROPS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE*
A1a	**A1b**	**A1c**	**A1d**	**A2**	**A3**	**A4**		**A5**	**A6**	**A8A**	**A8B**	
						CROP NAME	**CODE**				**TREE CROP TYPE**	**NUMBER**

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Household Number: _____

SECTION 4: DEATH IN THE HOUSEHOLD

ANY DEATHS OCCURED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS						REGISTRATION		CAUSE OF DEATH	TYPE OF ACCIDENT	FOR FEMALES WHO DIED AGED 10-59 YEARS		
Did any deaths occur in the household in the last 12 months? **I mean from May 2023 up to December 2023. What about from 1st January 2024 to 9th May 2024**? 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't know	**NAME OF DECEASED** What was the NAME of the deceased?	**SEX OF DECEASED** What was the sex of [NAME] ? 1=Male 2=Female	**PLACE OF DEATH** Where did (NAME) die from? 1=At home 2=At a health facility 3=On the way to health facility 6=Other place 8=Don't Know	**YEAR OF BIRTH** In which year was (NAME) born?	**AGE AT DEATH** How Old was [NAME] at the time of death (in completed years)? if age less than one year, write 00 If 95 or more record 95		Where was this death registered? 1= Hospital 2= Subcounty 3= NIRA 8= Don't Know	What was the cause of [NAME'S] death? 1= Disease>>D6 2=Accident 3=Violence>>D6 6=Other>>D6 8=Don't Know>>D6	What type of accident did [NAME] encounter? 1= Motor Vehicle 2=Motorcycle 3=Bicycle 4=Slip and Fall 6=Other>>D6 8=Don't Know	**PREGNANT AT TIME OF DEATH** Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death? 1= Yes>>IP4 2=No 8=Don't Know	**DIED WHILE GIVING BIRTH** Did [NAME] die while giving birth? 1= Yes>>IP4 2=No 8=Don't Know	**DIED WITHIN 6WKS OF DELIVERY** Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks after delivery? 1= Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know
D1	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**	**D4B**	**D4C**	**D4D**	**D4E**	**D5**	**D5A**	**D6**	**D7**	**D8**

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number:

SECTION 5: INFORMATION ON PHYSICAL ADDRESS

	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		RESULT
Structure Digital code	**Members**		
Capture the Structure digital code	number of Household members		1=Completed 2=Partially completed 3=Not Enumerated
IP4	**R1**		**R2**
	Male	**Female**	

CODELIST

Relationship (P2)			
10	Usual head of hh - Absent	21	Grandson
11	Usual head of hh - Present	22	Grand daughter
12	Spouse	29	Mother to head
13	Biological Son	30	Father to head
14	Biological Daughter	31	Mother in-law to head
15	Brother	32	Father in-law to head
16	Sister	25	Brother to spouse
17	Niece	26	Sister to spouse
18	Nephew	27	Other relative
19	Step son	28	Non relative
20	Step daughter		

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Household Number: ☐

Tribe/Ethnicity (P10)					
511	Acholi	535	Banyarwanda	559	Kebu (Okebu)
512	Aliba	536	Banyole	560	Kuku
513	Alur	537	Banyoro	561	Kumam
514	Aringa	538	Baruli	562	Lango
515	Baamba	539	Barundi	563	Lendu
516	Babukusu	540	Basamia	564	Lugbara
517	Babwisi	541	Basoga	565	Madi
518	Bafumbira	542	Basongora	566	Mening
519	Baganda	543	Batagwenda	567	Mvuba
520	Bagisu	544	Batoro	568	Napore
521	Bagungu	545	Batuku	569	Ngikutio
522	Bagwe	546	Batwa	570	Nubi
523	Bagwere	547	Chope	571	Nyangia
524	Bahehe	548	Dodoth	572	Pokot
525	Bahororo	549	Ethur	573	Reli
526	Bakenyi	550	Gimara	574	Sabiny
527	Bakiga	551	Ik (Teuso)	575	Shana
528	Bakonzo	552	Iteso	576	So (Tepeth)
529	Banyabindi	553	Jie	577	Vonoma
530	Banyabutumbi	554	Jonam	578	Other Ugandan
531	Banyankore	555	Jopadhola	579	Bakingwe
532	Banyara	556	Maragoli	580	Bagabu
533	Benet	557	Kakwa	581	Sabot
534	Banyaruguru	558	Karimojong	582	Mosopisyek
				583	Baziba

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

Country of Citizenship (P10, P18, P20, H39, E7 &E10)			
70	Afghanistan	80	Liberia
70	Albania	80	Libya
70	Algeria	80	Liechtenstein
70	Andorra	80	Lithuania
70	Angola	80	Luxembourg
70	Antigua and Barbuda	80	Madagascar
70	Argentina	80	Malawi
70	Armenia	80	Malaysia
70	Australia	80	Maldives
71	Austria	80	Mali
71	Azerbaijan	81	Malta
71	The Bahamas	81	Marshall Islands
71	Bahrain	81	Mauritania
71	Bangladesh	81	Mauritius
71	Barbados	81	Mexico
71	Belarus	81	Micronesia, Federated States of
71	Belgium	81	Moldova
71	Belize	81	Monaco
71	Benin	81	Mongolia
72	Bhutan	81	Montenegro
72	Bolivia	82	Morocco
72	Bosnia and Herzegovina	82	Mozambique
72	Botswana	82	Myanmar (Burma)
72	Brazil	82	Namibia
72	Brunei	82	Nauru
72	Bulgaria	82	Nepal
72	Burkina Faso	82	Netherlands
72	Burundi	82	New Zealand
72	Cabo Verde	82	Nicaragua
73	Cambodia	82	Niger
73	Cameroon	83	Nigeria
73	Canada	83	North Macedonia
73	Central African Republic	83	Norway
73	Chad	83	Oman
73	Chile	83	Pakistan
73	China	83	Palau
73	Colombia	83	Panama
73	Comoros	83	Papua New Guinea
73	Congo, Democratic Republic of	83	Paraguay
74	Congo, Republic	83	Peru
74	Costa Rica	84	Philippines
74	Côte d'Ivoire	84	Poland
74	Croatia	84	Portugal
74	Cuba	84	Qatar
74	Cyprus	84	Romania
74	Czech Republic	84	Russia
74	Denmark	84	Rwanda
74	Djibouti	84	Saint Kitts and Nevis
74	Dominica	84	Saint Lucia
75	Dominican Republic	84	Saint Vincent and the

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Household Number:

75	East Timor (Timor-Leste)	85	Samoa
75	Ecuador	85	San Marino
75	Egypt	85	Sao Tome and Principe
75	El Salvador	85	Saudi Arabia
75	Equatorial Guinea	85	Senegal
75	Eritrea	85	Serbia
75	Estonia	85	Seychelles
75	Eswatini	85	Sierra Leone
75	Ethiopia	85	Singapore
76	Fiji	85	Slovakia
76	Finland	86	Slovenia
76	France	86	Solomon Islands
76	Gabon	86	Somalia
76	The Gambia	86	South Africa
76	Georgia	86	Spain
76	Germany	86	Sri Lanka
76	Ghana	86	Sudan
76	Greece	86	Sudan, South
76	Grenada	86	Suriname
77	Guatemala	86	Sweden
77	Guinea	87	Switzerland
77	Guinea-Bissau	87	Syria
77	Guyana	87	Taiwan
77	Haiti	87	Tajikistan
77	Honduras	87	Tanzania

77	Hungary	87	Thailand
77	Iceland	87	Togo
77	India	87	Tonga
77	Indonesia	87	Trinidad and Tobago
78	Iran	87	Tunisia
78	Iraq	88	Turkey
78	Ireland	88	Turkmenistan
78	Israel	88	Tuvalu
78	Italy	50	Uganda
78	Jamaica	88	Ukraine
78	Japan	88	United Arab Emirates
78	Jordan	88	United Kingdom
78	Kazakhstan	88	United States of America
78	Kenya	88	Uruguay
79	Kiribati	88	Uzbekistan
79	Korea, North	88	Vanuatu
79	Korea, South	89	Vatican City
79	Kosovo	89	Venezuela
79	Kuwait	89	Vietnam
79	Kyrgyzstan	89	Yemen
79	Laos	89	Zambia
79	Latvia	89	Zimbabwe
79	Lebanon	99	Unknown
79	Lesotho		

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

DISTRICTS (P18 and P20)							
Central		**Eastern**		**Northern**		**Western**	
101	Kalangala	201	Bugiri	301	Adjumani	401	Bundibugyo
102	Kampala	202	Busia	302	Apac	402	Bushenyi
103	Kiboga	203	Iganga	303	Arua	403	Hoima
104	Luwero	204	Jinja	304	Gulu	404	Kabale
105	Masaka	205	Kamuli	305	Kitgum	405	Kabarole
106	Mpigi	206	Kapchorwa	306	Kotido	406	Kasese
107	Mubende	207	Katakwi	307	Lira	407	Kibaale
108	Mukono	208	Kumi	308	Moroto	408	Kisoro
109	Nakasongola	209	Mbale	309	Moyo	409	Masindi
110	Rakai	210	Pallisa	310	Nebbi	410	Mbarara
111	Ssembabule	211	Soroti	311	Nakapiripirit	411	Ntungamo
112	Kayunga	212	Tororo	312	Pader	412	Rukungiri
113	Wakiso	213	Kaberamaido	313	Yumbe	413	Kamwenge
114	Lyantonde	214	Mayuge	314	Abim	414	Kanungu
115	Mityana	215	Sironko	315	Amolatar	415	Kyenjojo
116	Nakaseke	216	Amuria	316	Amuru	416	Buliisa
117	Buikwe	217	Budaka	317	Dokolo	417	Ibanda
118	Bukomansimbi	218	Bududa	318	Kaabong	418	Isingiro
119	Butambala	219	Bukedea	319	Koboko	419	Kiruhura
120	Buvuma	220	Bukwo	320	Maracha	420	Buhweju
121	Gomba	221	Butaleja	321	Oyam	421	Kiryandongo
122	Kalungu	222	Kaliro	322	Agago	422	Kyegegwa
123	Kyankwanzi	223	Manafwa	323	Alebtong	423	Mitooma
124	Lwengo	224	Namutumba	324	Amudat	424	Ntoroko
125	Kyotera	225	Bulambuli	325	Kole	425	Rubirizi

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Household Number:

126	Kassanda	226	Buyende	326	Lamwo	426	Sheema
127	Masaka City	227	Kibuku	327	Napak	427	Kagadi
		228	Kween	328	Nwoya	428	Kakumiro
		229	Luuka	329	Otuke	429	Rubanda
		230	Namayingo	330	Zombo	430	Rukiga
		231	Ngora	331	Omoro	431	Bunyangabu
		232	Serere	332	Pakwach	432	Kikuube
		233	Butebo	333	Kwania	433	Kazo
		234	Namisindwa	334	Nabilatuk	434	Kitagwenda
		235	Bugweri	335	Karenga	435	Rwampara
		236	Kapelebyong	336	Madi Okollo	436	Fort Portal City
		237	Kalaki	337	Obongi	437	Mbarara City
		238	Jinja City	338	Arua City	438	Hoima City
		239	Mbale City	339	Gulu City		
		240	Soroti City	340	Terego		
				341	Lira City		

Marital Status (P17)	
11= Married – Christian (Church)	16= Living together /Cohabiting
12= Married – Islamic	17= Separated
13= Married – Civil	18=Divorced
14= Married –Hindu	19=Widowed
15= Married – Customary	20=Never married
	98=Don't Know

Internet use (P63)			
11	Social networking	16	Online gaming
12	Academic work	17	Betting
13	Business/Office work	18	Online shopping
14	Online meetings	19	Does not use internet
15	Health related information	96	Others

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: ____

Purpose of remittance (H41)	
A	Education
B	Heath (medical care)
C	Land and construction
D	Agriculture/Livestock
E	Marriage
F	Upkeep (food)
G	Business
H	Payment of debts
I	Business start-up
J	Business expansion
K	Others

Reason for Emigration (E9)			
11	Employment	17	Health related
12	Education	18	Forced to leave
13	Sports	19	Accompanied parents/relatives
14	Marriage	96	Others
15	Stay with relatives	98	Don't know
16	Settlement		

GRADE COMPLETED CODES FOR P42& P44					
04	Never been to school	31	S1	41	Professional Certificate
05	Has not completed any formal school	32	S2	42	Diploma
07	Baby class	33	S3	43	First Degree
08	Middle class	34	S4	44	Post Graduate Certificate
09	Top class	35	S5	45	Post Graduate Diploma
11	P1	36	S6	46	Master's Degree
12	P2			47	PhD
13	P3			96	Other
14	P4				
15	P5				
16	P6				
17	P7				
21	J1-J3				

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

Crop Codes (A4)					
112	Maize	317	Pineapples	651	Green/Yellow/Red Pepper
113	Rice	321	Banana	652	Chillies and peppers-Hot
114	Sorghum	325	Passion Fruit	657	Ginger-raw
118	Millet	411	Soya Beans	658	Vanilla-raw
213	Cabbages	421	Groundnuts	711	Beans
215	Lettuce	437	Simsim	731	Chick Peas
216	Spinach	438	Sunflower	741	Cow Peas
218	Nakati- (Solanum aethiopicum)	511	Irish Potatoes	771	Field/Green Peas (Kawo/Obushaza)
222	Egg plants	521	Sweet Potatoes	781	Pigeon Peas (Lapena/Enkolimbo/Epena)
223	Tomatoes	531	Cassava	821	Sugarcane
224	Water melons	541	Yams	921	Cotton
226	Pumpkin	600	Coffee-Robusta	961	Tobacco
231	Carrots	602	Coffee-Arabica	996	Other crops
234	Onions	612	Tea		
241	Mushroom	614	Cocoa		

Tree Crops A8B			
30	Avocado	37	Guava
31	Jackfruit	38	Cherimoya/Sour soup
32	Oranges	39	Empaffu (Central African Olives)
33	Mango	40	Tree tomato (Ekinyanya/Rushagama)
34	Pawpaw/papaya	41	Cashew nut
35	Tangerines	42	Tamarind (Enkogge/ Apedu)
36	Oil Palm	43	Pomegranates (Enkomamawanga)

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTITUTION A Number:

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

IDENTIFIER	NAME/DETAIL	CODE
A1. SUB REGION		
A2.DISTRICT/CITY		
A3.COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY		
A4.SUBCOUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL		
A.5. Parish/Ward		
A.6. LC1/Village/Cell		
A.7. Rural/Urban (Urban =1; Rural =2)		
A.8.Enumeration Area		
A9. Institution Type		
A.11. CAPI GPS Coordinates	Latitude .	Longitude ,
A.12.Interviewer Name/Code	Name	
A.13.Parish Supervisor. Name/Code	Name	
A.14. *Start Time*	*Hh* *hh* *mm* *Mm*	

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REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS

	FOR ALL PERSONS								FOR PERSONS AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR ALL PERSONS		
	FULL NAME			SEX	DATE OF BIRTH			AGE	BIRTH REGISTRATION	NIN NUMBER	RELIGION	TRIBE/NATIONALITY	CLAN
P0	P1			P3	P5			P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11
Person Number	Please give the full names of the following: 1: The INSTITUTION head 2: All Persons who spent the night of 9th May 2024 in this INSTITUTION *(**Just to make sure that I have a complete list of all persons, are there any other members that could have spent the census night and are not listed?**)* *(Write the Surname , First Name and Other name. No Initials but Starting with the INSTITUTION Head)*			Is (NAME) male or female? 1= Male 2= Female	What is (NAME'S) exact date of birth? **(Write the Day, Month and Year)** ***(If the day or month is not known record 98)*** ***Year should never be left blank***			What is (NAME'S) age in completed years? **If Age is less than 1 year, record 00** ***IF Age is 95 OR MORE RECORD 95***	Does (NAME) have a Birth Certificate? *IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?* 1=Yes, long certificate 2=Yes, short certificate 3=No but with notification record 4=Registered with VHT 5= No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have a National Identification Number (NIN)? 1=Yes, has Card 2=Yes, lost card 3=Yes, card not yet issued 4=No 8=Don't know	What is (NAME'S) religion? 11= Roman Catholic 12= Anglican / Church of Uganda 13= Seventh Day Adventist 14= Islam 15= Pentecostal/Evangelicals (Born Again) 16= Orthodox 17= Bahai 18=Buddhist 19=Jehovah's witness 20=Traditional 21 =No Religion 96=Others	What is (NAME'S) tribe or nationality? (If Ugandan **write the tribe code and for non - Ugandan, record the country code** NON UGANDAN SKIP to P12	What is (NAME'S) clan? (Refer to code list P11)
	Surname	First Name	Other name		DD	MM	YYYY						
01													
02													

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number:

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	FOR ALL	FOR ALL	10 YEARS AND ABOVE	MIGRATION				
	PARENTAL SURVIVAL		MARITAL STATUS	PLACE OF BIRTH	DURATION OF STAY	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	REASON FOR MIGRATION	RETURNEE MIGRANTS
P0	P12	P14	P17	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22
Person Number	Is (NAME'S) biological mother alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME'S) biological father alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	What is [NAME'S] current marital status? 11= Married – Christian (Church/tempal) 12= Married – Islamic 13= Married – Civil 14= Married –Hindu 15= Married – Customary 16= Living together /Cohabiting 17= Separated 18=Divorced 19=Widowed 20=Never married 98=Dont Know	In which district/country was (Names) mother living at the time of his/her birth If in Uganda, write the district code, otherwise write the country of birth code (Refer to Codelist) (CAPTURE THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF [NAME's] MOTHER AT BIRTH IF COUNTRY IS UNKNOW RECORD 998	How long has (NAME) stayed continously in this current District? **RECORD DURATION IN COMPLETED YEARS, IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR WRITE 00)** **RECORD 95 IF NEVER MOVED AND SKIP TO P23**	In which District/country was (NAME) living before moving to this current District? ***If the person was living outside Uganda record country code REFER TO CODELIST***	Why did [NAME] move to current district? 11=Employment 12= Education 13=Marriage 14=Security related 15=Droughts 16= Floods 17=Landslides/mudslide 18=Irregular rainfall 19 Infrastructure development 20=Stay with relatives 21=Land conflict 22=Built/bought new home 23= Accompanied parents 24=Others (Specify) 98=DK	Has (NAME) ever lived outside Uganda since 2019? 1=Yes (RECORD YEAR of RETURN) 2=No 8= Don't know
01								
02								

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	FOR ALL PERSONS QUESTIONS ON DAY POPULATION				REFUGEE/ASYLUM SEEKER STATUS		HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY
	VISITED A CITY	NAME OF CITY	NUMBER DAYS	MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT	REFUGEE/ ASYLUM STATUS	REGISTRATION	
P0	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	P29
Person Number	Did [NAME] visit any/other city in Uganda during daytime in the last 14 days (2 weeks)? 1=Yes 2=No IF NO SKIP TO P27	Which City did [NAME] mainly visit in the last 14 days (2 weeks)? 11=Kampala city 12=Masaka city 13=Mbarara city 14=Hoima city 15=Fort portal City 16=Soroti City 17=Jinja City 18=Lira City 19=Gulu City 20=Arua City 21=Mbale City	In the last 14 days (2 weeks) how many days has (NAME) visited this city?	What was the main purpose of visiting this city? 11= Work 12=Looking for work 13=Education 14=Business 15=Medical care 16=Transit 17=Leisure 18=Shopping 19= Accompanied parents 98=Don't know 96= Other	Is (NAME) a refugee/asylum seeker? 1=Yes 2=No FOR UGANDAN SKIP TO P29	Since arriving in Uganda, has [NAME] been registered (formalised refugee status) with the GoU? 1=Yes, document seen. 2=Yes, document not seen. 3=No 98= Don't Know	Is (NAME)covered by any health insurance policy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know
01							
02							

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
	SEEING DIFFICULTY	HEARING DIFFICULTY	WALKING DIFFICULTY	REMEMBERING DIFFICULTY	SELF-CARE DIFFICULTY	SPEECH DIFFICULTY	
P0	**P32**	**P33**	**P34**	**P35**	**P36**	**P37**	**P38A1**
Person Number	Does [NAME] have difficulty in seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot see at all (Blind)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot hear at all (deaf)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in walking or climbing steps? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty in remembering or concentrating? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at	Using [NAME'S] usual language, does [NAME] have any difficulty in Communication (for example understanding or being understood by others)? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all	How often does (NAME) experience difficulty in sleeping? Would you say. 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never
01							
02							

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
P0	**P38A2**	**P38A3**	**P38A4**	**P38A5**	**P38A6**	**P38A7**	**P38A8**
Person Number	How often does (NAME) normally feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	Has (NAME) lost interest in some of the pleasurable activities that [NAME] normally enjoys? Would you say; 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	How often does (NAME) experience low feelings, sadness, and stress? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	How often does (NAME) see things or hear voices that other people do not see or hear? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	Does (NAME) no longer socialize with friends as he/she used to do or is he/she withdrawn from family and people that matter? 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have extreme emotions and mood swings, has he/she experienced increased or decreased emotional activity? Would you say; 1= Yes, Increased 2 = Yes, Decreased 3=No, 8= Don't know	How often does (NAME) experience suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never
01							
02							

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd...

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
P0	**P38B**	**P38C**	**P38D**	**P38E**	**P38F**	**P39**	**P40**
Person Number	Does (NAME) have spina bifida (a cleft spine)? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have autism? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have epilepsy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have Downs syndrome? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have Cerebral Palsy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME) a person with albinism? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME) a Little person? (a person of unusual short stature affected with dwarfism) 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know
01							
02							

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE				10 YEARS AND ABOVE
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				
	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		LITERACY
P0	**P41**	**P42**	**P43**	**P44**	**P45**
Person Number	Has [NAME] ever attended formal school or any early childhood education programme? 1=Yes 2=No>>P45 8= Don't know>>P45	What is the highest grade/class of formal education or early childhood education programme that [NAME] completed? **(REFER TO CODELIST)**	Did [NAME] attend school at any time during the 2024 school year? 1=Yes 2=No>>P45 8= Don't know>>P45 IF CODE 2 OR 8 SKIP TO P45	During this school year what class/grade was [NAME] attending? (Refer to code List)	Can (NAME) read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 3= Able to read and write 4=Uses Braille
01					
02					

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: ☐

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS AND ABOVE					
	ACTIVITY STATUS			UNEMPLOYMENT		
P0	P46	P47	P48	P49	P50	P51
Person Number	Which of the following best describes what (NAME) was **MAINLY** doing in the last seven days from (DAY) to (Day)...? ***READ ONE AT A TIME UNTILL YOU GET A "YES" THEN FOLLOW SKIP*** 1. Working for someone else for pay → P52 2. Working in own farm, raising animals or fishing 3. Working in any other kind of business activity → P52 4. Taking care of the home/family → P48 5. Studying → P48 6. Doing an unpaid apprenticeship, internship → P48 7. Doing unpaid voluntary, community, charity work → P48 8. Doing other work for own/family use e.g. making bricks for building own home, knitting mats for home use → P48 9. Looking for work → P48 10. Retired or pensioner → P48 11. With long-term illness, injury or disability → P48 96. Other activity(specify) → P48	Are the farming, fishing or animal products that (NAME) was working on intended...? 1. Only for sale → P52 2. Mainly for sale → P52 3. Mainly for family consumption 4. Only for family consumption	Last week, from (DAY) to (DAY), did (NAME)...? 1. Do any (other) work to generate an income, even for 1 hour [e.g. casual, part-time, odd jobs, making things to sell, offering services for pay] → P52 2. Have a paid job or business activity, but (were/was) temporarily absent → P52 3. Help without pay in a family business → P52 4. Did not do any income generating activity, not even for one hour.	In the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for a paid job or try to start a business? 1. YES 2. NO	If a job or business opportunity became available, could (NAME) start working [within the next 2 weeks]? 1. YES 2. NO>>P57	For how long (have/has) (NAME/you) been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business? 1=Less than 1month>>P57 2=One month to < 3months>>P57 3=Three months to < 6months>>P57 4=Six months to < 12months>>P57 5=One year to < 2 years>>P57 6=Two years or more>>P57
01						
02						

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	OCCUPATION		INDUSTRY	STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
P0	**P52**	**P52A**	**P54**	**P56**
Person Number	What kind of work (do/does) (NAME) do in (your/his/her) main job/business? (**Write NAME's occupation title)** For-example; Executive Director, Cattle farmer, Traffic policeman, Primary school teacher, Retail Assistant, Cleaner, Nurse, Principal Statistician, Electrical engineer, Veterinary Doctor, etc)	Please provide a brief description (**ATLEAST TWO WORDS**) of the main tasks and duties performed by NAME on his/her main job. For-example; provide strategic direction to organisation; Breed, raise, sell cattle; patrol the streets; teach P3-P7 pupils, clean rooms at a hotel; treat sick people at a school; undertake Survey design, data collection and analysis; Maintain electrical systems; Treat animals, etc	What is the main activity of the place where (NAME) work(s)? (Write the main activity of the establishment and main products or services provided) For-example [Clothing retail, General hospital, Primary education, food wholesale, Police Department –public safety; Restaurant –preparing and serving meals; Transport company –long distance transport of goods, *If you are a civil servant write civil service, If your are a local government officer write local government and give the name of the department]*	(Do/Does) (NAME) work as...? 1. Employee... 2. Paid apprentice, intern, trainee 3. Employer (with hired employees) 4. Own-account worker (without hired employees) 5. Helper (without pay) in a family business
01				
02				

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE							
	SAVINGS	OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE			USE OF MOBILE PHONE FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	COMPUTER USE	INTERNET USE		ON LINE SERVICES
P0	P57	P58	P59		P60	P61	P62	P63	P64
Person Number	In the last 12 month has [NAME] saved money in any of the following? A=Commercial banks B=Micro Finance Depositing Institution C=Credit Institutions D=Mobile Money E=Savings and Credit cooperatives (SACCOs) F=Savings groups (VSLA, ROSCA) G=Investment clubs H=Keep cash at home or in a secret hiding place I=Give to a household or family member or friend to keep safe for you 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	Does [NAME] own a functional mobile phone? 1=Yes 2=No>>P60	How many smart phones and push button phones (katorch/ kabiriti) does (NAME) have? IF MORE THAN 6 RECORD 6 **RECORD SMART AND PUSH BUTTONS SEPARATELY**		Did [NAME] use a mobile phone for mobile money or other financial transaction in the last 30 days irrespective of whether (NAME) owns a mobile phone or not? 1=Yes, used their registered mobile money account 2=Yes, used other registered mobile money account 3=Yes, used mobile money agent 4=No 8=Don't know	Has [NAME] ever used a Computer (desktop) /Laptop/ Tablet in the last 30 days? 1=Yes 2=No 8=DONT KNOW	Has [NAME] ever used internet in the last 30 days? 1=Yes 2=No>>P64 8=Don't know>>P64	Which of the following services does [NAME] mainly use the internet for? **CHECK CODELIST P63**	Has [NAME] [……] in the last 12 months? **READ AND RECORD THE CODE** A=Used online government services (passport, paying taxes, paying penalties, getting a permit etc) B=Bought or ordered goods/services online (ebay, jumiaUG, jiji Uganda) C=Sold or advertised goods/services online D=Used Internet banking 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know
			a) Smart	b) Katorch/ kabiriti					A | B | C
01									
02									

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	18 YEARS AND ABOVE												GRANT FOR PWD		80 YEARS AND ABOVE		ALL	
	BENEFICIARIES OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES														SENIOR CITIZEN GRANT FUNDING		OWNERSHIP OF LAND	TITLE DEED
P0	P65								P65A		P65B		P66	P67	P68	P69	P70	P71
	Has [NAME] ever been a beneficiary of [……] Programme? 1=Yes 2=No>>P66 8=Don't know>>P66 A=Parish Development Model (PDM) B=Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) C=Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) D=Uganda Women's Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP) E=Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) F=National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) G=Emyooga H=Older Persons Grant (SEGOP)								IF YES FOR **CODE A and G in P65** RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED. (In Uganda shillings) **RECORD FOR EACH OPTION**		How did [NAME] **MAINLY** use the money? **RECORD FOR EACH OPTION**		Has [NAME] ever received any special grant for Persons with disabilities in the last 12 months? 1=Yes for a PWD 4= Yes as a PWD 2=No>>P68 8=Don't know >>P68	IF YES, RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)	Has [NAME] ever received any Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) funds during the last 12 months ? 1=YES 2=NO>>P70) 8=DON'T KNOW >>P70)	IF YES, WRITE THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)	Does [NAME] own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and Jointly 4=Doesn't own>>P72 8=DONT KNOW>>P72	Does [NAME] have title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental with his/her name on it? 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and Jointly 4=No title deed/certificate 8 DONT KNOW
											A	G						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	G	Description	Description						
01																		
02																		

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

FOR GIRLS/WOMEN AGED 10-59 YEARS *(FOR THIS SECTION, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ASK THE GIRL/WOMAN HERSELF)*													
	PREGNANCY STATUS				AGE AT FIRST BIRTH	SONS EVER BORNE ALIVE				DAUGHTERS EVER BORNE ALIVE			
P0	**P72**	**P73**	**P73A**	**P74**	**P75**	**P76**	**P77**	**P78**	**P79**	**P80**	**P81**	**P82**	**P83**
Person Number	Is [NAME] currently pregnant? 1=Yes>>P73A 2=No 8=Don't know	Has [NAME] ever been pregnant? 1=Yes 2=No>>End 8=Don't know>>End	IF YES What was [Name]'s age at first pregnancy? ***WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS***	Has [NAME] ever given birth? If NO skip to E1 1=Yes 2=No>>End 8=Don't know>>End	How old was (NAME) at the time she had her first birth?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne alive? ***IF 0 SKIP TO P80***	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne living in this INSTITUTION?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne living else where?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne alive that have died?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne alive? ***IF 00 SKIP TO P84***	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne living in this INSTITUTION?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne living else where?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne alive that have died?
01													
02													

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: ____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS ctd

	FOR GIRLS/WOMEN AGED 10-59 YEARS (FOR THIS SECTION, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ASK THE GIRL/WOMAN HERSELF)			
	LAST LIVE BIRTH	**SEX OF LAST LIVE BIRTH**	**SURVIVAL STATUS OF LAST LIVE BIRTH**	**AGE AT DEATH OF LAST LIVE BIRTH**
P0	**P84**	**P85**	**P86**	**P87**
Person Number	When did [NAME] have her last live birth? RECORD MONTH **(if Don't know write 98)** AND YEAR	What is/was the sex of NAME'S last live birth? 1=Male 2=Female	What is the survival status of NAME'S last live birth? 1=Alive>>End 2=Dead 8=Don't know>>End	If the last child is dead, write age at death in completed Months. (IF MORE THAN 60 MONTHS RECORD 60)
01				
02				

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: ☐

CODELIST FOR INSTITUTION A

	Institution Type
10	Secondary, Vocational and Technical schools
11	Colleges (Education, Nursing, School of Hygiene, Agriculture, etc.)
12	Service training institution (Police training, Military Academy, Army Camp, Immigration training, Fire Academy, Prisons training, etc.)
15	University/Technical University/ Polytechnic/ University College
16	Seminary/Theology school
17	Monastery/ Convent
18	Hostel
19	Children's home/ Orphanage
20	Mining camp/ Road camp/ Farm camp
21	Prison/ Borstal/Correctional homes

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: _____

Tribe/Ethnicity (P10)					
511	Acholi	535	Banyarwanda	559	Kebu (Okebu)
512	Aliba	536	Banyole	560	Kuku
513	Alur	537	Banyoro	561	Kumam
514	Aringa	538	Baruli	562	Lango
515	Baamba	539	Barundi	563	Lendu
516	Babukusu	540	Basamia	564	Lugbara
517	Babwisi	541	Basoga	565	Madi
518	Bafumbira	542	Basongora	566	Mening
519	Baganda	543	Batagwenda	567	Mvuba
520	Bagisu	544	Batoro	568	Napore
521	Bagungu	545	Batuku	569	Ngikutio
522	Bagwe	546	Batwa	570	Nubi
523	Bagwere	547	Chope	571	Nyangia
524	Bahehe	548	Dodoth	572	Pokot
525	Bahororo	549	Ethur	573	Reli
526	Bakenyi	550	Gimara	574	Sabiny
527	Bakiga	551	Ik (Teuso)	575	Shana
528	Bakonzo	552	Iteso	576	So (Tepeth)
529	Banyabindi	553	Jie	577	Vonoma
530	Banyabutumbi	554	Jonam	578	Other Ugandan
531	Banyankore	555	Jopadhola	579	Bakingwe
532	Banyara	556	Maragoli	580	Bagabu
533	Benet	557	Kakwa	581	Sabot
534	Banyaruguru	558	Karimojong	582	Mosopisyek
				583	Baziba

Country Of Citizenship for Non-Ugandans (P10, P18, P20, H39, E7 & E10)			
500	Uganda	720	Lebanon
701	Kenya	721	Oman
702	Tanzania	722	Qatar
703	Rwanda	723	Saudi Arabia
704	Burundi	724	Syria
705	South Sudan	725	Yemen.
706	Dem. Rep. Of Congo	726	Abu Dhabi
707	Somalia	727	Dubai
708	Algeria	728	Other United Arab Emirates
709	Egypt	729	Turkey
710	Tunisia	730	United Kingdom
711	Morocco	731	Other Europe
712	Bahrain	732	China
713	Libya	733	Japan
714	Other Africa	734	Other Asia
715	Iran	735	USA
716	Iraq	736	Canada
717	Israel	737	Central & Latin America
718	Jordan	738	Australia
719	Kuwait	739	Oceania

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: ☐

DISTRICTS (P18 and P20)							
Central		**Eastern**		**Northern**		**Western**	
101	Kalangala	201	Bugiri	301	Adjumani	401	Bundibugyo
102	Kampala	202	Busia	302	Apac	402	Bushenyi
103	Kiboga	203	Iganga	303	Arua	403	Hoima
104	Luwero	204	Jinja	304	Gulu	404	Kabale
105	Masaka	205	Kamuli	305	Kitgum	405	Kabarole
106	Mpigi	206	Kapchorwa	306	Kotido	406	Kasese
107	Mubende	207	Katakwi	307	Lira	407	Kibaale
108	Mukono	208	Kumi	308	Moroto	408	Kisoro
109	Nakasongola	209	Mbale	309	Moyo	409	Masindi
110	Rakai	210	Pallisa	310	Nebbi	410	Mbarara
111	Ssembabule	211	Soroti	311	Nakapiripirit	411	Ntungamo
112	Kayunga	212	Tororo	312	Pader	412	Rukungiri
113	Wakiso	213	Kaberamaido	313	Yumbe	413	Kamwenge
114	Lyantonde	214	Mayuge	314	Abim	414	Kanungu
115	Mityana	215	Sironko	315	Amolatar	415	Kyenjojo
116	Nakaseke	216	Amuria	316	Amuru	416	Buliisa
117	Buikwe	217	Budaka	317	Dokolo	417	Ibanda
118	Bukomansimbi	218	Bududa	318	Kaabong	418	Isingiro
119	Butambala	219	Bukedea	319	Koboko	419	Kiruhura
120	Buvuma	220	Bukwo	320	Maracha	420	Buhweju
121	Gomba	221	Butaleja	321	Oyam	421	Kiryandongo
122	Kalungu	222	Kaliro	322	Agago	422	Kyegegwa
123	Kyankwanzi	223	Manafwa	323	Alebtong	423	Mitooma
124	Lwengo	224	Namutumba	324	Amudat	424	Ntoroko
125	Kyotera	225	Bulambuli	325	Kole	425	Rubirizi
126	Kassanda	226	Buyende	326	Lamwo	426	Sheema
127	Masaka City	227	Kibuku	327	Napak	427	Kagadi

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: ____

228	Kween	328	Nwoya	428	Kakumiro
229	Luuka	329	Otuke	429	Rubanda
230	Namayingo	330	Zombo	430	Rukiga
231	Ngora	331	Omoro	431	Bunyangabu
232	Serere	332	Pakwach	432	Kikuube
233	Butebo	333	Kwania	433	Kazo
234	Namisindwa	334	Nabilatuk	434	Kitagwenda
235	Bugweri	335	Karenga	435	Rwampara
236	Kapelebyong	336	Madi Okollo	436	Fort Portal City
237	Kalaki	337	Obongi	437	Mbarara City
238	Jinja City	338	Arua City	438	Hoima City
239	Mbale City	339	Gulu City		
240	Soroti City	340	Terego		
		341	Lira City		

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: _____

Marital Status (P17)	
11= Married – Christian (Church)	16= Living together /Cohabiting
12= Married – Islamic	17= Separated
13= Married – Civil	18=Divorced
14= Married –Hindu	19=Widowed
15= Married – Customary	20=Never married
	98=Don't Know

Internet use (P63)			
11	Social networking	16	Online gaming
12	Academic work	17	Betting
13	Business/Office work	18	Online shopping
14	Online meetings	19	Does not use internet
15	Health related information	96	Others

Purpose of remittance (H41)	
A	Education
B	Heath (medical care)
C	Land and construction
D	Agriculture/Livestock
E	Marriage
F	Upkeep (food)
G	Business
H	Payment of debts
I	Business start-up
J	Business expansion
K	Others

Reason for Emigration (E9)			
11	Employment	17	Health related
12	Education	18	Forced to leave
13	Sports	19	Accompanied parents/relatives
14	Marriage	96	Others
15	Stay with relatives	98	Don't know
16	Settlement		

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION A QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution A Number: _____

GRADE COMPLETED CODES FOR P42& P44			
04	never been to school	31	S1
05	Has not completed any formal school	32	S2
07	Baby class	33	S3
08	Middle class	34	S4
09	Top class	35	S5
11	P1	36	S6
12	P2	41	Professional Certificate
13	P3	42	Diploma
14	P4	43	First Degree
15	P5	44	Post Graduate Certificate
16	P6	45	Post Graduate Diploma
17	P7	46	Masters Degree
21	J1-J3	47	PhD
		96	Other

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION B QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTITUTION B Number:

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

IDENTIFIER	NAME/DETAIL	CODE
A1. SUB REGION		
A2.DISTRICT/CITY		
A3.COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY		
A4.SUBCOUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL		
A.5. Parish/Ward		
A.6. LC1/Village/Cell		
A.7. Rural/Urban (Urban =1; Rural =2)		
A.8.Enumeration Area		
A9. Institution Type		
A.11. CAPI GPS Coordinates	Latitude .	Longitude ,
A.12.Interviewer Name/Code	Name	
A.13.Parish Supervisor Name/Code	Name	
A.14. *Start Time*	*Hh* *hh* *mm* *Mm*	

Uganda Bureau of Statistics, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala, UGANDA. Tel:+256-414-706000. Fax: +256-414237553. Email: ubos@ubos.org Website:www.ubos.org

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION B QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution Number B: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION MEMBERS

	FULL NAME			SEX	DATE OF BIRTH			AGE	PLACE OF BIRTH	REFUGEE/ ASYLUM STATUS	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	
P0	**P1**			**P3**	**P5**			**P6**	**P18**	**P27**	**P41**	**P42**
Person Number	Please give the full names of the following: 1: The INSTITUTION head 2: All Persons who spent the night of 9th May 2024 in this INSTITUTION ***(Just to make sure that I have a complete list of all persons, are there any other members that could have spent the census night and are not listed?)*** *(Write the Surname , First Name and Other name. No Initials but Starting with the INSTITUTION Head)*			Is (NAME) male or female? 1= Male 2= Female	What is (NAME'S) exact date of birth? **(Write the Day, Month and Year)** ***(If the day or month is not known record 98)*** ***YEAR SHOULD NOT BE LEFT BLANK***			What is (NAME'S) age in completed years? **If Age is less than 1 year, record 00** ***IF Age is 95 OR MORE RECORD 95***	In which district/country was (Names) mother living at the time of his/her birth If in Uganda, write the district code, otherwise write the country of birth code (Refer to Codelist) (CAPTURE THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF [NAME's] MOTHER AT BIRTH IF UNKNOWN RECORD 998	Is (NAME) a refugee/asylum seeker? 1=Yes 2=No	Has [NAME] ever attended school ? 1=Yes 2=No>>End 8= Don't know>>End	What is the highest grade/class of formal education that [NAME] completed? **(REFER TO CODELIST)**
	Surname	**First Name**	**Other name**		**DD**	**MM**	**YYYY**					
01												
02												

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION B QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution Number B: _____

CODE LIST

Institution type	
30	Hospitals, Polyclinics, Clinics, Health posts, Health centres, Maternity homes, Infirmary/Sick bay
31	Remand homes, Police/Immigration/Military cells
32	Divine healers, prayer camps
33	Diplomatic Missions

Grade Completed (P42 and P44)	
04	never been to school
05	Never completed nursery/primary one
07	Baby class
08	Middle class
09	Upper class
11	P1
12	P2
13	P3
14	P4
15	P5
16	P6
17	P7
21	J1-J3
31	S1
32	S2
33	S3
34	S4
35	S5
36	S6
41	Professional Certificate
42	Diploma
43	First Degree
44	Post Graduate Certificate
45	Post Graduate Diploma
46	Masters Degree
47	Phd
96	Other

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION B QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution Number B: _____

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113	Wakiso	213	Kaberamaido	313	Yumbe	413	Kamwenge
114	Lyantonde	214	Mayuge	314	Abim	414	Kanungu
115	Mityana	215	Sironko	315	Amolatar	415	Kyenjojo
116	Nakaseke	216	Amuria	316	Amuru	416	Buliisa
117	Buikwe	217	Budaka	317	Dokolo	417	Ibanda
118	Bukomansimbi	218	Bududa	318	Kaabong	418	Isingiro
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REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
INSTITUTION B QUESTIONNAIRE

Institution Number B: ____

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239 Mbale City	339 Gulu City	
240 Soroti City	340 Terego	
	341 Lira City	

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